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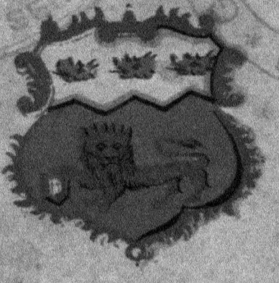

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Ahmedabad High School.
Ak.	Akola High School.
Ar.	Ahmednagar High School.
AM.	Ahmedabad English Mission School.
B.	Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
B. C.	Bombay Chandanvadi High School.
B. E.	Bombay Education Society's School.
B. G.	Baba Gokhaley's School, Poona.
B. H.	Bishop's High School, Poona.
B. M.	Belgaum Mission School.
B. S.	Bombay High School.
B. P. E.	Bombay Private English School.
B. P.	Bombay Proprietory School.
B. Sc.	Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla.
Br.	Broach Government English School.
Br. H.	Broach High School.
Bh. S.	Bhownagar High School.
C. G.	Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Gandevi English School.
C. S.	Curwar Government English School.
C.	Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney Navasúri Madresá.
D.	Deccan College.
D. E.	Deshmukh's English School.
Ds.	Dhoolia High School.
D. H.	Diocesan High School, Bombay.
Di.	Diocesan High School, Byculla.
Dh.	Dharvad High School.
E.	Elphinstone College.
E. S.	Elphinstone High School.
F. C. N.	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
F. G. A.	Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
F. S.	Fort High School.
G.	Grant Medical College.
G. A.	General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
G. A. V.	Gandevi Anglo-Vernacular School.
G. P.	Guzerath Provincial College.
H.	Hydrabad High School.
H.H.M.	His Highness the Mahárájá of Indore Madresá
H.M.	Hydrabad Mission School.
I.	Indore English School.
J.	Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution.
J. Z.	Sir J. J. Zarthosti Madresá.
Kh.	Kolhapore High School (*now Rajaram High School*).
K.	Karachi High School.

K. M.	Karachi Mission School.
K. E.	Karachi European and Indo-European School.
K. S.	Kathiawar High School, Rajkote.
L.	Government Law School.
M. S.	Mahágávkar English School.
M.	Robert Money Institution.
N.	Nassick High School.
Nd.	Nariad Government English School.
N. E.	Natu's English School, Poona.
N. S.	Normal School, Nagpore.
O.	Oomravati High School.
P. C.	Poona Camp School.
P. E.	Poona Engineering College.
P. H.	Parsi High School.
P. I.	Poona Native Institution.
P. Su.	Parsi Superior School.
M. P.	Poona Free Church Mission Institution.
P. N.	Poona Normal School.
P. S.	Poona High School.
P. T.	Private Tuition.
Pu.	Punchguny School.
P. V.	Poona Vernacular College.
Pr.	Prabhu Seminary.
R.	Ratnagiri High School.
Rj.	Rajkote High School.
R. H.	Rajaram High School Kolhapore (*formerly Kolhapore High School*).
R. M.	Robert Money Institution, Bombay.
S.	Surat High School.
Sh. H.	Sholapore High School.
Sh. M.	Sharanpur Mission High School.
S. M.	Surat Irish Mission School.
S. W.	Sawant Wadi Government English School
Sa.	Sattara Government English School.
S. S.	Bombay Scottish High School.
S. O.	Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
Sh.	Sholapore Government English School.
Sc.	Scottish Educational Society's High School, Bombay
S. S. B.	Scottish High School, Byculla.
S. S. F.	Scottish High School, Fort.
S. H.	Sattara High School.
Sh.	Sharanpore Mission School.
St. M.	St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
St. X.	St. Xavier's College.
T. E.	Tanna English School.
U. S.	University College School, London.

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I.

Bombay University Almanac.

APRIL 1, 1874, TO MARCH 31, 1875.

APRIL, 1874.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
8	Wed.	at 4½ P.M.
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	**Examination for F. A. begins.**
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	First Term in Arts & Civil Engineering ends.
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	F. A. Result declared.
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	First Term in Medicine ends.

MAY, 1874.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	Queen Victoria born, 1819.
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	
31	Sun.	

JUNE. 1874.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
9	Tues.	[begins.
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize.
13	Sat.	*Last day of sending in* Poems for the Homejee
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	Second Term in Medicine begins.
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5 P.M.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	

JULY, 1874.

1	Wed.	
2	Thurs	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
8	Wed.	[at 4½ P.M
9	Thurs	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	*Last day of application for* F.M.
15	Wed.	
16	Thurs	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY INCORPORATED, 1857.
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thurs	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5 P.M.
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thurs	
31	Fri.	

AUGUST, 1874.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thurs	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thurs	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for M.A. Examination,
18	Tues.	and for the Bhugwandas Purshotumdas
19	Wed.	Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.
20	Thurs	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thurs	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5 P.M.
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	Question Papers for F.M. due from Examiners.

SEPTEMBER, 1874.

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thurs	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS INCORPORATED, 1857
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thurs	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun	
14	Mon.	**Examination for F. M. begins.**
15	Tues.	Second Term in Medicine ends.
16	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for LL.B., LL.B. Hon-
17	Thurs	ours, Matriculation Examinations, and the Rao
18	Fri.	Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	Second Term in Arts and Civil Engineering ends.
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	*Last day of Application* for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E.,
24	Thurs	and M.C.E. Examinations.
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5 P.M.
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	F.M. Results declared. *Last day of sending in*
29	Tues.	Essays for the Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal,
30	Wed.	and for notifying new subject.
		Last day of awarding the Homejee Cursetjee Prize.

OCTOBER, 1874.

1	Thurs	*Last day of Application* for L.M. and M.D.
2	Fri.	[Examinations.
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	[at 4½ P.M. Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts**
7	Wed.	
8	Thurs	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thurs	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thurs	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thurs	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5 P.M.

NOVEMBER. 1874.

	1	Sun.	
	2	Mon.	First Term in Medicine begins. Question
	3	Tues.	Papers for M.A., for LL.B., L L.B. Honours,
	4	Wed.	and for Matriculation due *from Examiners.*
	5	Thurs	
	6	Fri.	
	7	Sat.	
	8	Sun.	
	9	Mon.	
	10	Tues.	
	11	Wed.	Question Papers for B.A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and
	12	Thurs	M.C.E. due *from Examiners.*
	13	Fri.	
	14	Sat.	
	15	Sun	
I.	16	Mon.	First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering
	17	Tues.	begins; **Examinations for M.A., LL.B.
	18	Wed.	LLB. Honours and Matriculation begin.**
	19	Thurs	Question Papers for L.M. and M.D. due *from*
	20	Fri.	*Examiners.*
	21	Sat.	
	22	Sun.	
II.	23	Mon.	**Examinations for B A., F.C.E., L.C.E., and**
	24	Tues.	**M.C.E. begin;** Manockjee Limjee Gold
	25	Wed.	Medal awarded.
	26	Thurs	
	27	Fri.	LL.B. Honours Results declared.
	28	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5 P.M. —M.A. and Bhugwandas Purshotumdas Sanskrit Scholarship Results declared.
	29	Sun.	LL B. Results declared.
II.	30	Mon.	**Examinations for L.M. and M.D. begin;**

DECEMBER, 1874.

	1	Tues.	
	2	Wed.	
	3	Thurs	
	4	Fri.	[bert and LaTouche Scholarships when vacant.
	5	Sat.	*Last day of announcing* the Jam Shri Vibhaji and Heb.
	6	Sun.	
IV.	7	Mon.	M.C.E. Results declared.
	8	Tues.	
	9	Wed.	
	10	Thurs	B.A., F.C.E., and L.C.E. Results declared.
	11	Fri.	
	12	Sat.	
	13	Sun.	
V.	14	Mon.	Matriculation, L.M. and M.D. Result declared.
	15	Tues.	
	16	Wed.	
	17	Thurs	
	18	Fri.	
	19	Sat.	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
	20	Sun.	
	21	Mon.	
	22	Tues.	
	23	Wed.	
	24	Thurs	
	25	Fri.	Christmas Day.
	26	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at 5 P.M.
	27	Sun.	
	28	Mon.	
	29	Tues.	
	30	Wed.	
	31	Thurs	

JANUARY, 1875.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	[and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships.
4	Mon.	*Last day of Application* for the Jam Shri Vibhaji
5	Tues.	*Last day of Application* for Degrees.
6	Wed.	Quarterly Meeting of the **Board of Accounts** at 4½ P.M.
7	Thurs	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	Admission to Degrees.
13	Wed.	
14	Thurs	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thurs	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA INCORPORATED,
25	Mon.	1857.
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thurs	
29	Fri.	[Cursetjee Prize
30	Sat.	*Last day for notifying* Subject for the Homejee Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5 P.M. Jam Shri Vibhaji and Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarships adjudged.
31	Sun.	

FEBRUARY, 1875.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	*Last day of Application* for F.A.
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the Syndicate at $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
28	Sun.	

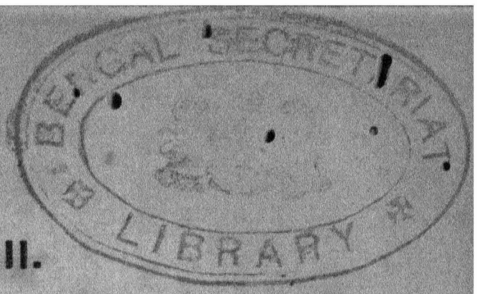
MARCH, 1875.

1	Mon.	
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thurs	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thurs	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thurs	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thurs	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	Monthly Meeting of the **Syndicate** at 5 P.M.
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	Question Papers for F.A. due from Examiners.
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

II.

Schedule of Examinations for 1874-75.

Examinations.	Candidates' Applications due	Examiners' Question Papers due	Examinations begin on	List of Marks due	Results published on
F.A.	13th Feb....	30th Mar....	13th April .	24th April .	27th April .
F.M.	14th July...	31st Aug....	14th Sept...	25th Sept. .	28th Sept...
M.A.	17th Aug...	2nd Nov....	16th Nov...	27th Nov. .	28th Nov...
LL.B. Honours	16th Sept...	2nd ,, ...	16th ,, ...	26th ,, ...	27th ,, ...
Pass LL.B.	16th ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	16th ,, ...	28th ,, ...	30th ,,
Matriculation	16th ,, ...	2nd ,, ...	16th ,, ...	10th Dec....	14th Dec....
B.A.	23rd ,, ...	11th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	7th ,, ...	10th ,, ...
F.C.E.	23rd ,, ...	11th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	7th ,, ...	10th ,, ...
L.C.E.	23rd ,, ...	11th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	7th ,, ...	10th ,, ...
M.C.E.	23rd ,, ...	11th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	5th ,, ...	7th ,, ...
L.M.	1st Oct. ...	19th ,, ...	30th Nov ...	11th ,, ...	14th ,, ...
M.D.	1st ,, ...	19th ,, ...	30th ,, ...	11th ,, ...	14th ,, ...
Bhugwandass Pursh. Sansk. Scholarship	17th Aug...	2nd ,, ...	17th Nov...	27th Nov...	28th Nov....



III.

Notifications.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

I.—ENGLISH.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. JOHNSON.—Lives of Cowley and Addison.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Quentin Durward.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books I. and II.
4. COWPER—The Task, Books I., II., and III.

1872.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Swift, Pope, Thomson, and Gray.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Woodstock.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books III. and IV.
4. GRAY—Poems.

1873.

1. JOHNSON—Life of Dryden.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—The Talisman.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books V. and VI.
4. THOMSON—Seasons, Spring and Summer.

1874.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Milton and Addison.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Kenilworth.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books VII. and VIII.
4. COWPER—Table Talk, Conversation, and Retirement.

1875.

1. JOHNSON—Lives of Swift and Pope.
2. SIR W. SCOTT—Ivanhoe.
3. MILTON—Paradise Lost, Books IX. and X.
4. THOMSON'S Seasons, Autumn and Winter.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 1—99.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Antony and Cleopatra.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

1872.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. BURKE—Reflections on the French Revolution.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Othello.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book I.

1873.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 101—219.
3. SHAKESPEARE—King Lear.
4. WORDSWORTH—The Prelude.

1874.

1. BACON—The Advancement of Learning.
2. HOOKER—Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Macbeth.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book II.

1875.

1. BACON—Essays.
2. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator," 221—291.
3. SHAKESPEARE—Hamlet.
4. SPENSER—The Faerie Queene, Book III.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.

3. CHAUCER.—Selection from the Canterbury Tales. The Prologue. The Knighte's Tale. Prologues and Tales of the Man of Lawe. The Clerke. The Squier. The Frankelein. The Second Nonne. The Chanones Yemanne. The Doctoure. The Pardonere. Prioresse. Sir Thopas. Melibeus. The Monk. The Nonnes, Preeste, and the Persone.
4. SHAKESPEARE—Henry IV., Parts I. and II., and Henry V.

1872.

1. MILTON—Areopagitica.
2. COLERIDGE—The Friend.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—King John, Richard II., and Richard III.

1873.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. LOCKE—On Toleration.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, and Troilus and Cressida.

1874.

1. BURKE—Speeches.
2. MILTON—Areopagitica.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Winter's Tale. Twelfth Night. As you like it. Midsummer Night's Dream.

1875.

1. ADDISON—Papers in the "Spectator."
2. BURKE—On the French Revolution, and Letters on a Regicide Peace.
3. CHAUCER—Selections from the Canterbury Tales. (Same as for 1871.)
4. SHAKESPEARE—Merchant of Venice. Taming of the Shrew. Measure for Measure. Much Ado about Nothing.

II.—SANSKRIT.

N.B.—The Prakrit passages will not be examined in.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. KALIDASA—Shakuntala (especially the prose), Acts I.—IV.
2. KALIDASA—Raghuvansha, Cantos II.—V.
3. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 1—43, Gorresio.
4. Panchatantra, I.

1872.

1. KALIDASA—Shakuntala (especially the prose), Acts V.—VII.
2. KALIDASA—Raghuvansha, Cantos VI.—XIII.
3. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 44—85, Gorresio.
4. Panchatantra, II. and III.

1873.

1. KALIDASA—Vikramorvashi.
2. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 86—163.
3. BHARTRIHARI—Nitishataka.
4. Panchatantra, IV. and V.

1874.

1. Malavikagnimitra.
2. KALIDASA—Kumara Sambhava, Cantos I.—VI.
3. Hitopadesha, I. and II.
4. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 164—207, Gorresio.

1875.

1. Nagananda.
2. BHARTRIHARI—Vairagyashataka.
3. Hitopadesha, III. and IV.
4. Ramayana, Ayodhyakanda, pp. 208—249, Gorresio.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. Mudrarakshasa, especially the poetry.
2. MALLINATHA—Kiratarjuniya, I.—III.
3. DANDI—Dashakumaracharitra, First half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1872.

1. Uttararamacharitra, especially the poetry.
2. Kiratarjuniya, IV.—VIII.
3. Dandi—Dashakumaracharitra, Second half.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1873.

1. Viracharitra, especially the poetry.
2. Harsha—Naishadhiya I.—III.
3. Kadambari, First half of the Purvabhága.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1874.

1. Bhavabhuti—Malatimadhava and Meghaduta, especially the poetry.
2. Shishupalvadha, I.—V.
3. Bana Bhatta.—Kadambari, Second half of the Purvabhága.
4. Tarkasangraha.

1875.

1. Ratnavali, especially the poetry.
2. Shishupalavadha, VI.—X.
3. Vasavadatta.
4. Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1871, 1873, 1875.

I. *a*. Rigveda, Mandala I. Hymns 1, 6, 19, 32, 37, 38, 39, 50, 64, 85, 86, 87, 88, 91, 112, 113, 115, 165, 166.

II.	,,	12, 23, 38.
III.	,,	30, 33,
IV.	,,	26, 27.
V.	,,	83.
VI.	,,	51.
VII.	,,	18, 33, 89, 101.
VIII.	,,	3, 25, 29, 42, 56.
X.	,,	10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 39, 85, 90, 108, 121, 127, 129, 146.

b. Yasha's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II. Either—

Nyayashastra:—

viz. a. Tarkasangraha with Dipika.
b. Muktavali.
c. Gautamasutra with Vatsyayana's Bháshya.

Or *Dharmashastra*:—

viz. a. Mitakshara.
b. Vyavahara Mayukha.
c. Viramitrodya, Vyavaharakanda.

1872, 1874.

I. *a.* Rigveda, Mandala and Hymns, same as for 1871, 73, and 75.
b. Yaska's Nirukta, I.—VII.

II. Either—

Vyakarnashastra:—

viz. a. Siddhanta Kaumudi and Patanjali's Angádhikára of the Mahábhásbya.
b. Paribhashendushekhara.

Or *Vedantashastra*:—

viz. a. Vedantasara.
b. Vedantaparibhasha.
c. Sharirabhashya.

III.—GREEK.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Xenophon—Anabasis, I.
2. Xenophon—Memorabilia, I.
3. Homer—Iliad, I.
4. Euripides—Hecuba.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Herodotus—I., II.
2. Demosthenes—De Corona.
3. Aristophanes—Ranæ.
4. Sophocles—Œdipus Tyrannus.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. THUCYDIDES—I.—IV.
2. PLATO—De Republica.
3. PINDAR—Olympic Odes.
4. ÆSCHYLUS—Agamemnon.

IV.—LATIN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, I.
2. CICERO—Pro Cæcina.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, I.
4. OVID—Fasti, I.

1872.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, II.
2. CICERO—Pro Lege Manilia with Pro Archia.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, II.
4. OVID—Fasti, II.

1873.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, III.
2. CICERO—Oratio Philippica, II.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, III.
4. OVID—Fasti, III.

1874.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, IV.
2. CICERO—Pro Murena.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, IV.
4. OVID—Fasti, IV.

1875.

1. CÆSAR—De Bello Gallico, V.
2. CICERO—Orationes in Catilinam.
3. VIRGIL—Æneid, V.
4. OVID—Fasti, V.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. Livy—I.
2. Cicero—De Officiis.
3. Horace—Odes I. with Satires I.
4. Virgil—Georgics I., II.

1872.

1. Livy—II.
2. Cicero—De Natura Deorum.
3. Horace—Odes II. with Satires II.
4. Virgil—Georgics III., IV.

1873.

1. Livy—III.
2. Cicero—De Officiis.
3. Horace—Odes III. with Epistle I.
4. Virgil—Georgics I., II.

1874.

1. Livy—IV.
2. Cicero—De Natura Deorum.
3. Horace—Odes IV with Epistles II.
4. Virgil—Georgics III., IV.

1875.

1. Livy—V.
2. Cicero—De Officiis.
3. Horace—Epodes, Carmen Seculare, with Ars Poetica.
4. Virgil—Georgics I., II.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

1. Tacitus—Annales I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum I.—III.
3. Plautus—Trinummus.
4. Lucretius—I.—III.

1872.

1. Tacitus—Annales, XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum IV.—VI.
3. Plautus—Captivi.
4. Lucretius—IV.—VI.

1873.

1. Tacitus—Annales, I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum VII.—IX.
3. Plautus—Miles Gloriosus.
4. Lucretius—I.—III.

1874.

1. Tacitus—Annales XI.—XVI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum X.—XII.
3. Plautus—Menæchuci.
4. Lucretius—IV.—VI.

1875

1. Tacitus—Annales I.—VI.
2. Cicero—Epistolæ ad Atticum XIII.—XVI.
3. Plautus—Aulularia.
4. Lucretius—I.—III.

V.—HEBREW.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Genesis—Chapters I.—X.
2. Esther.
3. Psalms.—I—XXX.
4. Job—Chapters I.—V.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1. Genesis.
2. Ruth.
3. Psalms.—XXXI.—LXXX.
4. Job—Chapters VI.—X.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. Deuteronomy.
2. Daniel—including the Chaldee passages.
3. Isaiah—Chapters XL.—LXIV.
4. Lamentations of Jeremiah.

VI.—ARABIC.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Khazánat-ul-Olum. Vol. I,
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 1—10.
3. Tazkirat-ul-Hukmá of Alobabaidi.
4. Poem of Amrulkeis in the Muallakát.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makámát-ul-Hariri. First Ten Assemblies.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 11—40.
3. Sharistáni. First 50 pages. (London Edition.) [Vol. II.]
4. Poem of Zoheir in the Muallakát; and Khazánat-ul-Olum.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. Makámát-ul-Hariri. From 11th to 20th Assembly.
2. Alf Laila wa Laila. Nights 41—100.
3. Akhwánat-ul-Safá.
4. Poem of Labid in the Muallakát.

VII.—PERSIAN.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. Sháh Námah. From the beginning to the death of Eraj, 104 pages. (Government Edition.)
2. Sáadi-Gulistán. Book II.
3. Diwáni Háfiz. pp. 1—30. (Government Edition.)
4. Hátim Tai. First Two Adventures.

FOR THE B.A. EXAMINATION.

1. Sháh Námah. From the death of Eraj to the birth of Rustam, pp. 105—250. (Government Edition.)
2. Anwár Suhaili. First two Chapters.
3. Diwáni Háfiz. pp. 31—100. (Government Edition.)
4. Farishta. History of the Emperor Bábar.

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1. Sháh Námah. From Rustam's birth to his arrival at Hamawaran, pp. 250—500. (Government Edition.)
2. Bahár-i-Dánish. From the arrival of the Prince Jahándár Sháh at the city of Baharáwar Bánu until his return to his own country.
3. Akhlák Jaláli. Part I., 100 pages. (Calcutta Edition.)
4. Sikandar Námah. From the beginning to the battle fought by Pilangar, Prince of Abyssinia.

PERIODS OF HISTORY FOR A CYCLE OF FIVE YEARS.

FOR THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1871.

1. Rome—To the death of Pyrrhus.
2. England—The Conquest to Richard I. (1066—1199.)

1872.

1. Greece—To 431 B.C.
2. England—John to Richard II. (1199—1399.)

1873.

1. Punic Wars.
2. England—Henry IV. to Richard III. (1399—1485.)

1874.

1. Peloponnesian War.
2. England—Henry VII. to Edward VI. (1485—1553.)

1875.

1. Rome—From the death of Hannibal to the death of Antony.
2. England—Mary and Elizabeth. (1553—1603.)

FOR THE M.A. EXAMINATION.

1871.

The History of Western Europe from the capture of Rome by Alaric to the close of the Carlovingian dynasty.

1872.

The History of Western Europe from the advent of the Capetian dynasty in France to the close of the reign of Henry III. of England.

1873.

The History of Western Europe from the accession of Edward I. to 1519.

1874.

From the accession of Charles V. of Germany to the Peace of Westphalia.

1875.

From the Peace of Westphalia to the Meeting of the States General at Versailles, 1789.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED IN LAW.

I.—FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Institutes of Justinian; with Introduction and Notes by Sandars; omitting Bk. III., tit. I.—XII.
2. Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law. Bk. I. Chaps. 1—3; and Bks. II., III.
3. Joshua Williams on Personal Property.
4. Smith's Lectures on Contracts.
5. Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.
6. The Indian Penal Code.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure.
8. The Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Sir T. Strange's Hindu Law.
10. Macnaghten's Mahomadan Law.
11. William on Real Property Law.
12. Addison on Contracts.
13. Addison on Torts.
14. Smith on Mercantile Law.
15. Best on Evidence.

II.—ADDITIONAL FOR HONOURS.

1. Austin's Lectures in Jurisprudence, Vol. I. Outline of Course of Lectures.
2. Bowyer's Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law.
3. Maine's Ancient Law.
4. Story's Conflict of Laws.
5. Wheaton's International Law.
6. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
7. Lindley's Introduction to the Study of Jurisprudence, being a Translation of the General Part of Thibaut's System de Pandekten Rechts.
8. Von Savigney's Treatise on Possession, translated by Perry. *Latest Edition.*
9. Domat's Civil Law, translated by Strahan, edited by Cushing. *Latest Edition.*

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The head-dress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Gowns and Scarfs of the University will be given for use on the Degree Days to Fellows entitled to receive them, according to the order in which their names occur in the list of subscriptions for the use of Costume.

5. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

6. A Candidate for a Degree may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

7. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

8. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

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* *ex. gr.* Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers, &c.

Academic Costume to be worn by the Senate and Graduates of the University of Bombay.

Chancellor.

Gown.—Black Damask silk with gold lace and tufts similar to the Chancellor of Oxford.

Cap.—Black velvet Academic Cap with gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—The same, but with silver lace and tufts.

Cap.—The same, but with silver tassel.

Registrar.

Gown.—The same, but with black silk lace and tufts.

Cap.—Black cloth Academic Cap with black silk tassel.

Fellows.

Gown.—Bishop's purple silk with full sleeves.

Scarf.—Of the same colour with gold fringed ends.

Graduates.

B.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, shape as Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Black stuff, bound with garter blue silk, one inch wide.

M.A.

Gown.—Black silk or stuff, as Oxford M.A.

Hood.—Garter blue silk, lined the same.

LL.B.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.

HOOD.—Black silk with scarlet cloth band inside, two inches wide, shape as Cambridge M.A.

L.M.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as B.A.

HOOD.—Black stuff, bound with crimson silk, one inch wide.

M.D.

GOWN.—*Undress*, Black silk or stuff, as M.A.

Full dress, Crimson silk, garter blue facings, shape as M.A.

HOOD.—Crimson silk, lined garter blue.

L.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, shape as B.A.

HOOD.—Black stuff, bound brown silk, one inch wide.

M.C.E.

GOWN.—Black silk or stuff, as M.A.

HOOD.—Brown silk, lined garter blue.

CAP.—For all European Fellows or Graduates—

Black cloth Academic cap with black silk tassel.

IV.

Acts.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. XXII. OF 1857.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(*Received the Assent of the Governour General on the 18th July* 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish a University at Bombay for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is

expedient that such University should be incorporated: It is enacted as follows: (that is to say)—

I. The following persons, namely, The Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Governour of Bombay, Incorporation.

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

The Right Reverend JOHN HARDING, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable Sir HENRY SOMERSET, Lieutenant-General, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Bombay, *Ex officio*.

The Honourable JAMES GRANT LUMSDEN, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

The Honourable ARTHUR MALET, Member of the Council of Bombay, *Ex officio*,

EDWARD IRVINE HOWARD, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex officio*,

ROBERT HAINES, Esquire, M.B., Acting Educational Inspector, Presidency Division, *Ex officio*,

C. MORDHEAD, Esquire, M.D., Principal of the Grant Medical College, *Ex officio*,

JOHN HARKNESS, Esquire, LL.D., Principal of the Elphinstone College, *Ex officio*,

The Reverend JAMES MCDOUGALL, Acting Principal of the Poona College, *Ex officio*,

PHILIP WILLIAM LEGEYT, Esquire, Member of the Legislative Council of India,

The Honourable Sir MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Knight,

METCALF LARKEN, Esquire, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay, and President of the late Board of Education,

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BOMANJEE HORMUSJEE, Esquire, Member of the late Board of Education,

BHAO DAJEE, Esquire, Graduate of the Grant Medical College, Member of the late Board of Education,

MATTHEW STOVELL, Esquire, Surgeon in the Bombay Army, Secretary to the late Board of Education,

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esquire, Civil Service, late Director of Public Instruction,

WILLIAM EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Judge of the Sudder Court in Bombay,

Major-General CHARLES WADDINGTON, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Chief Engineer of Public Works,

The Reverend JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Fellow of the Royal Society, Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,

The Reverend PHILIP ANDERSON, Master of Arts, Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment,

HENRY BARTLE EDWARD FRERE, Esquire, Commissioner in Sind,

Lieutenant EDWARD FREDERICK TIERNEY FERGUSSON, Indian Navy,

MAHOMED YUSOOF MOORGAY, Cazee of Bombay,

JAMES JOHN BERKLEY, Esquire, Fellow of the Geographical Society, M I.C E., President of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, and Chief Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,

HENRY LACON ANDERSON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

Being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter

become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Bombay; and such Body Politic shall, by such name, have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University, by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of *ex-officio* and other Fellows as the Governor of Bombay in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Bombay Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided, that if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governour of Bombay for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honourable JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE.

Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir WILLIAM YARDLEY, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the 1st day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governour of Bombay in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Vice-Chancellor.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Council of Bombay, the Director or Acting Director of Public Instruction, the Educational Inspector or Acting Educational Inspector of the Presidency Division, the Principals and Acting Principals of Government Colleges, all for the time being, shall, while filling such Offices, be *ex-officio* Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than twenty-six; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below twenty-six, the Governour of Bombay in Council

Fellows.

shall *forthwith*, by notification in the *Bombay Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University, as with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, twenty-six. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governour of Bombay in Council from nominating more than twenty-six persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled.

VII. The Governour of Bombay in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed or hereafter to be appointed a Fellow of the University; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours, and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings

Bye-laws.

of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governour of Bombay in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Power to confer degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also

have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several degrees marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governour of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Examination for degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination the candidates shall be examined either by examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honour, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honours which he may have gained in respect

of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Bombay, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Government of Bombay in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governour of Bombay in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governour of Bombay in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

ACT FOR CONFERRING ADDITIONAL DEGREES.

Act No. XLVII. of 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; it is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed, by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governour General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governour in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII, of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act, and to the examinations for such Degrees.

V.

Bye-laws.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the Fifth Saturday in the First Term in Arts, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence from the Presidency by the Syndicate.

2. A meeting of the Senate shall be convened on the requisition of any six of the Members.

N.B.—Six Members of the Senate constitute a quorum; and all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present, the Chairman, when the numbers are equal, having a second or casting vote. (Act XXII. of 1857, Section IX.)

THE FOUR FACULTIES.

3. There shall be four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

4. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

5. Each Faculty shall elect its own Dean. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its Dean; or in his absence, by the Senior* Fellow belonging to that Faculty. A Meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean on the requisition of any three of its Members.

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* The *ex-officio* Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows, mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

6. Whenever the office of Dean in any one of the Faculties may have remained vacant for one calendar month, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean from the Members of such Faculty.

7. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

8. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportion:—

Three	by the	Faculty	of Arts.
Two	„	„	Law.
Two	„	„	Medicine.
One	„	„	Civil Engineering.

9. It will be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and, if necessary, to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations and declare the results as they bear on Degrees, Honours, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons; and the Syndicate will, from time to time, frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

10. The elections of Syndics shall take place within one month before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons so elected shall be declared at that Meeting.

11. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

12. On the temporary absence of a Syndic, the Faculty which he represents may elect one of its Members to officiate during such absence.

13. By a temporary absence shall be understood an absence of not more than three months from the Town of Bombay. Any Syndic who is absent from Bombay for a period of more than three months, or who leaves the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three months, shall be held to have permanently vacated his office.

14. On a permanent vacancy in the Syndicate, the Faculty represented by the late Syndic shall proceed to elect another for the remainder of the current year.

15. In the event of any Faculty omitting to elect a Syndic under the preceding Bye-law, within one calendar month from the date of the vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

16. Four Syndics shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority.

17. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior Fellow present, shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate; and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

18. During the year between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties.

19. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

20. Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

21. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise, or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

22. No question shall be decided by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

23. The Registrar shall be appointed by the election of the Senate. The election shall be by means of ballot, and shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Registrar's term of office shall commence on the First day of January next-following after such Annual Meeting of the Senate, and shall continue for two years only; but the Registrar may be re-elected. If a vacancy should occur in the office of Registrar beween two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar until the next First day of January.

24. The Registrar shall be the Custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

25. All Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such Meetings.

26. Leave of absence may be granted to the Registrar by the Syndicate for a period not exceeding three months. During the absence of the Registrar on leave, an Acting Registrar may be appointed by the Syndicate; but if the Registrar shall be absent for a period of more than three months, his appointment shall become vacant.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

27. A Board of Accounts, consisting of three Fellows of the University, not being members of the Syndicate, shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Vice-Chancellor and Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Chairman and Secretary of the Board.

28. The Board shall meet ordinarily once every three months, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

29. The Board shall examine and audit the University Accounts; prepare the University Budget, and the account of Endowment and Trust Funds; consider ways and means; and make recommendations where necessary to the Syndicate.

30. Members of the Board shall hold office for one year from the 1st of January next after the Annual Meeting at which they were appointed. They shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of their office. All vacancies in the Board occurring between two Annual Meetings of the Senate shall be temporarily filled up by persons appointed by the Syndicate.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

31. The University year for the Faculties of Arts, Civil Engineering, and Medicine shall be divided into two Terms. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the First Term shall commence on the Third Monday in November and shall end on the Third Monday in April. In the Faculty of Medicine the First Term shall commence on the First of November and shall end on the Thirtieth of April. In the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering, the Second Term shall commence on

the Second Monday in June and shall end on the Third Monday in September. In the Faculty of Medicine, the Second Term shall commence on the Fifteenth of June and end on the Fifteenth of September.

32. Terms can only be kept by matriculated students, who shall attend for a prescribed number of days at one or more of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University.

33. The following shall be the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping Terms:—For the First Term ninety days; and for the Second Term in the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering eighty days, and for the Second Term in that of Medicine seventy days. But if an Undergraduate shall, after his Matriculation, attend sixty days during that same Term in which he has matriculated, he shall be held to have kept that Term.

34. The Principals and Heads of Colleges and Institutions will be requested to register the daily attendance of matriculated students, with a view to being able to certify their having kept Term.

35. Days during which Undergraduates or Graduates are engaged in University Examinations may count towards the keeping of their Terms.

36. To keep Term at a College or Recognized Institution, it is implied that an Undergraduate shall go through the full course of study at that College or Institution, and shall not at the same time be holding any appointment which, in the judgment of the Syndicate, interferes with his position as a *bonâ fide* student. By this is not meant that a student may not also be employed for a short time in teaching in a Recognized Institution.

ENDOWMENTS.

37. An account of all Endowments and Trust Funds held by the University shall be published annually in the University Calendar.

VI.

Regulations.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

1. The Examination will be held once a year, at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. Candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

3. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form A.)

4. Two months before the commencement of the Examination, each Candidate must pay or cause to be paid to the Registrar at Bombay, or to such person as he may appoint in the Mofussil, a fee of Rupees 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form B.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent Matriculation Examination on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. Candidates will be examined in Languages, Mathematics, and General Knowledge.

I. LANGUAGES—Three papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Canarese.
Greek.	Portuguese.	Hindustani.
Latin.	Marathi.	Persian.
Hebrew.	Gujarathi.	Sindhi.

(Any other language may at any time be added to this list by the Syndicate.)

In English there will be one paper containing one or more passages for paraphrase, and questions in grammar, idiom, etymology, and prosody.

In the second Language there will be one paper containing prose passages for translation from English, and into English, and one paper of questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology.

Oral examination in each Language:

The Candidate will be called upon to read and to explain, *extempore*, in English, a prose passage from a standard author to be selected by the Examiners.

N.B.—It is essential that the Candidate should not know beforehand from what books he will have to read or translate.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Three papers.

1*st*.—Arithmetic. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules.

2*nd*.—Algebra to Simple Equations inclusive. Problems will be set involving Simple Equations.

3*rd*.—First four books of Euclid, with deductions.

III. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.—Two papers.

1*st*.—Elementary History and Geography.

2*nd*.—Elementary knowledge of

(*a*.) The mechanical powers.

(*b*.) The laws of chemical combination, the chemistry of air and water, and the phenomena of combustion.

(*c*.) The solar system.

7. All answers in each branch must be given in English, except when otherwise specified; and Candidates must write their papers in a plain, legible hand.

8. Candidates must satisfy the Examiners in each branch of the Examination.

9. On the morning of the Fourth Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of passed Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

10. Each passed Candidate will receive a Certificate signed by the Registrar. (*Vide* Form C.)

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

11. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts must have passed the Matriculation Examination, and will be required to pass two subsequent examinations, the one to be called the First Examination in Arts, and the other the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

12. The first Examination in Arts will be held once a year, in Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in April.

13. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept three Terms at a College or Institution recognized in Arts; and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form D.

N.B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the First Examination in Arts, he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping two terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

14. Any Undergraduate of a University recognized by the University of Bombay may be admitted to this Examination, provided his testimonials of good conduct and length of study from his own University be satisfactory.

15. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form D.)

16. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rs. 20, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form E.)

17. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions, to be answered in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in Languages.

18. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics.
III. Logic.
IV. History.

V. One of the following to be selected by the Candidates:—

(*a.*) Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with preface.

(*b.*) Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular and oblique Co-ordinates, with Elementary Differential Calculus,—Functions of one Variable, including Maxima and Minima.

(*c.*) Chemical Physics.

I. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following:—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in two books of Prose and two of Poetry in each language. These books will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *viva voce* examination. Each paper on English will contain a passage to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of the books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS.—Two papers.

1. { Arithmetic, with the nature and use of Logarithms.
   { Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive.
2. { Euclid, Books I. to VI., with deductions.
   { Trigonometry, Solutions of Plane Triangles, and expressions for the area.

III. LOGIC.—One paper.

Logic (Whately and Fowler). The Examination will comprise easy questions in Logical Analysis.

IV. HISTORY.—One paper.

1. Ancient History.
2. Modern History.

A definite period of each will be notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

V. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

(*a.*) Butler's Sermons, I., II., III., with Preface.

(*b.*) Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by rectangular and oblique Co-ordinates, with Elementary Differential Calculus,—Functions of one Variable, including Maxima and Minima.

(*c.*) Chemical Physics.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including Heat, Light, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

19. On the morning of the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in alphabetical order such of the Candidates as have passed.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

20. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts.

21. No Undergraduate will be admitted to this Examination unless he shall have kept six Terms in the University of Bombay and unless he produce satisfactory testimonials under Form F.

N.B.—If a Graduate in Medicine or Civil Engineering is desirous of appearing at the B.A. Examination, he may be admitted to the Examination after keeping four terms only in a College or Institution recognized in Arts by the University of Bombay.

22. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form F.)

23. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 30, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form G.)

24. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for Bachelor of Arts, on a new application under Form F being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

25. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions to be answered on paper, in English, except when otherwise specified. The Candidate will be examined *viva voce* in Languages.

26. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Languages.
II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
III., IV., and V. Three of the following to be selected by the Candidate :—

A. History.
B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
C. Political Economy.
D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.
E. Optics and Astronomy.
F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.
G. Differential and Integral Calculus.
H. Chemical Physics.
I. Inorganic Chemistry.
J. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

1. LANGUAGES.—Four papers.

1. English.
2. One of the following :—

Sanskrit.	Latin.	Arabic.
Greek.	Hebrew.	Persian.

Candidates will be examined in four books (two Prose and two Poetry) in each language, notified by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

In each language there will be two papers and a *vivâ voce* examination. The papers on English will contain passages to be paraphrased. The papers on the second language will contain passages for translation both out of that language into English and *vice versâ*. The papers on each language will contain questions in grammar, idiom, and etymology, as well as in the matter of books taken up by the Candidates.

II. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Three Papers.

1*st*. *Arithmetic*, from first principles, with the nature and use of Logarithms.

Algebra, to Quadratic Equations inclusive, with Proportion and Variation, Permutations and Combinations, the Progressions, and the Binomial Theorem.

2nd. Trigonometry, solution of plane triangles, with expressions for the area.

Conic Sections, geometrically.

3rd. Euclid, the first six books, and the eleventh book to Prop. XXI., with deductions.

Mechanics, Composition and Resolution of Forces, Centre of Gravity, and the Mechanical Powers.

III., IV., and V. Three of the following subjects. (Two papers in each.)

A.—History.

Candidates will be required to take up one of the following subjects:—

(*a.*) *England:* in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

Or,

(*b.*) *Ancient History. Greece*, from the invasion of Darius to the death of Alexander, and *Rome*, from the Gallic invasion to the death of Augustus.

And also one of the following:—

(*c.*) *India.* The period from the invasion of Baber to the death of Aurungzebe, and the History of the Marathas.

Or,

(*d.*) *The History of the Jews*, from the first king to the taking of Jerusalem by Titus.

The Examination will comprise questions on Geography, Physical as well as Political, connected with the subjects taken up.

B.—Logic and Moral Philosophy.

1st. Logic (Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought: Books I., II., and III. of Mill's Logic), with questions in Logical Analysis.

2nd. Moral Philosophy. First part of Butler's Analogy, with the Sermons and the Dissertation on the Nature of Virtue; *or* (at the option of the Candidate) Whewell's Elements of Morality.

C.—Political Economy.

The Principles of the Science, with special reference to the Economic History of England.

D.—Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

(*a.*) Laws of Motion, Bodies falling *in vacuo* and down inclined planes, Circular and Parabolic Motions, the Pendulum, and Impact.

(*b.*) Equilibrium of Liquids. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. The Hydrostatic Balance, Barometer, Suction-pump, Forcing-pump, Air-pump, Siphon, Hydraulic Press, and Steam-engine.

E.—Optics and Astronomy.

(*a.*) Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow, the Sextant, Lenses, the Telescopes, and the Eye.

(*b.*) Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, and Mean Time. Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

F.—Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.

(*a.*) Co-ordinates of a point. Rectangular and Oblique Co-ordinates. Polar Co-ordinates. Length of a line. Area of a triangle. Locus of an equation to the straight line. Polar Equation to the straight line. Transformation of Co-ordinates. Equation to the Circle. Polar Equation to the Circle. Properties of the Circle.

(*b.*) Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric Angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola, Asymptotes. Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

G.—Differential and Integral Calculus.

(*a.*) Differentiation of Functions of one Variable, including Maxima and Minima, and Taylor's Theorem.

(*b.*) Integration of Functions of one Variable.

H.—Chemical Physics.

Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, and the general principles of Chemical Science.

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

J.—Physiology, Vegetable and Animal.

Cell-life. Vegetable Respiration. Assimilation and Circulation. Vegetable Embryology. Germination. Circulation of the Blood. Respiration. Animal Heat. Digestion. Absorption. Secretion. Nervous Functions Sight. Smell. Hearing. Taste. Reproduction.

27. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two classes, each in alphabetical order, and publish, the names of the Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class will be considered to have taken Honours in the B.A. Examination.

28. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form H.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

29. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

30. The Examinations will comprise the following branches:—

I. Languages.
II. History and Philosophy.
III. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
IV. Natural Sciences.

I.—Languages. (Six papers.)

Candidates must take up English, with one or more of the following:—Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian.

The subjects in each Language will be announced by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The following papers will be set: —

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on the English books taken up by the Candidate, including points of Scholarship, Comparative Philology, Criticism, and the History of Literature.

3*rd* and 4*th*. Similar questions on the Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, or Persian books taken up by the Candidate.

5*th*. Translation from English into the second language, and *vice versâ*.

6*th*. Original English Composition in Prose and Verse.

II.—History and Philosophy. (Six papers.)

1*st* and 2*nd*. Questions on a period to be announced by the Syndicate two years before the examination, including Constitutional Law, Manners, Literature, Political Geography, and Ethnology.

3*rd*. Politics as a Science, including Political Economy.

4*th*. Logic, including the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.

5*th*. The History of Greek Philosophy.

6*th*. The History of Modern Philosophy, from the time of Charlemagne to the end of the 18th Century.

In lieu of the 5th and 6th papers, a Candidate may bring up—

(*a*.) Historical or external Evidences of Christianity.

(*b*.) Moral or internal Evidences of Christianity.

III.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. (Six papers.)

1*st*. Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections.

2*nd*. Algebra and Trigonometry.

3*rd*. Newton's Principia, Book I., §§ I.—III., and Astronomy.

4*th*, Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.

5*th*. Statics and Dynamics.

6*th*. Hydrostatics and Optics.

IV.—Natural Sciences. (Six papers.)

(*a.*) { Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology.
Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
Geology.

(*b.*) { Chemical Physics.
Chemistry, Inorganic.
Meteorology and Physical Geography.

The Candidate will be required to select for examination one of the sub-sections *a* and *b*, and to be acquainted with the history of the sciences therein enumerated.

31. Any person, being a Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts, and should he pass the Examination in any one of the above branches, he will be admitted to the Degree of M.A. on the expiration of five years from the date of his Matriculation.

32. Candidates must forward an application to the Registrar at least three months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form J.)

33. A fee of Rs. 50 must be paid to the Registrar, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form K.)

34. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent M.A. Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

35. In the week following the Examination, the Examiners in each branch will arrange in two classes alphabetically, and publish, the names of those Candidates who have passed. Those placed in the First Class in any branch of the M.A. Examination shall be considered to have taken Honours in that branch.

36. Certificates of having passed the M.A. Examination will be given under Form L.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

2. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he be a Bachelor of Arts of at least two years' standing in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and unless he produce certificates to the effect that he has attended, for periods amounting to at least three years, three-fourths of the Lectures proper to his class, in some School or Schools of Law recognized by the University.

3. Application must be made to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form M.)

4. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form N.)

5. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination, on a new application being forwarded, and a fresh fee paid.

6. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

7. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be examined in the principles of Jurisprudence and in the several systems of Municipal Law administered by the High Court of Bombay.

8. There will be four papers, namely :—

1. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
2. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.
3. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.
4. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

9. On the morning of the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, the names of such of the Candidates as may have passed.

10. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form O.).

HONOURS.

11. The Honours Examination will be open to any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in one of the three years next preceding such Honours Examination.

12. The Examination will commence on the First Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

14. Each Candidate for Honours will be examined in each of the following subjects:—

(*a.*) Roman Civil Law.
(*b.*) General Jurisprudence, including International Law.
(*c.*) The several systems of Municipal Law which obtain in India.

15. Three papers will be set, one in each subject (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*): each paper may be divided into two parts, three hours being allowed to each part.

16. The Examiners will publish, on the Friday in the ensuing week, lists of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order. No Candidate shall be placed in the First Class unless the Examiners are of opinion that he has exhibited considerable original ability as well as great industry.

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it. He must have been engaged during four University years in professional study at a School of Medicine.

2. The Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

3. The First Examination will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the First Monday after 12th September.

4. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have produced Certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*b.*) Of having been engaged in Medical studies for at least two University years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses :—

In Descriptive Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Physiology and General Anatomy.	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Chemistry	2 Courses, each of at least 70 Lectures.
In Botany	2 Courses, each of at least 30 Lectures.
In Materia Medica.....	2 Courses, each of at least 60 Lectures.
In Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.	2 Courses of instruction, each of three months.

In Practical Pharmacy, 1 course of Instruction of at least four months; producing a certificate of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

In Comparative Anatomy. { 1 Course of at least 24 Lectures.

(*d.*) Of having been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he must have dissected the whole human body twice.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form P.)

6. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Q.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded under Form P, and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be Written, and Practical. Oral Examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.
3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
4 *Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

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* In Systematic Botany, the candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected):—

Anonaceæ, Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ*, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparidaceæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticaceæ*, Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Graminaceæ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

10. On the Second Monday after the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in two divisions, in alphabetical order.

11. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form R.)

SECOND EXAMINATION.

12. The Second Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

13. No Candidate will be admitted to this Examination within two years of the time of his passing the First Examination.

14. Each Candidate must, subsequently to passing the First Examination, have attended the following courses—

In Medicine	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
In Surgery	2 Courses, each of at least 70 lectures,
On Diseases of the Eye.....	2 Courses, each of at least 20 lectures,
On Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	2 Courses, each of at least 60 lectures,
In Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology	2 Courses, of at least 60 lectures in the aggregate,
In Dental Surgery	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures,
In Pathology	1 Course, of at least 30 lectures,
In Hygiene.....	1 Course, of at least 20 lectures,

and have dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject, during two terms in Medicine, and have attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and have conducted Midwifery cases, and have attended Hospital Practice during a period of at least two University years, in the following manner, *viz* :—

(*a*.) Eighteen months at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Clinical Clerk), with Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

(*b.*) Eighteen months at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals (during at least nine of which he must have officiated as Surgical Dresser), with Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance; and

(*c.*) Six months at the Practice of an Eye Infirmary.

15. Each Candidate will be required to produce Reports of six Medical and of six Surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself, during the periods of service as Clinical Clerk and Surgical Dresser, respectively, the said Reports to be duly authenticated by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and must produce a certificate of good moral conduct from the Head of the College in which he has studied.

16. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form S.)

17. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form T.)

18. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Second Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

19. The Examination will be written and practical. Oral Examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

20. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
3. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

21. The Clinical Examination in Medicine and Surgery will be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital, and will be of a nature faithfully and fully to test the Candidate's practical ability in taking, recording, and treating cases of disease, investigating the pathology of disease, microscopically, chemically, and otherwise, and in surgical manipulations.

22. The Examination in Surgery will include the performance of Surgical operations on the dead body.

23. On the Second Monday after the conclusion of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two classes, the names in each class being arranged in alphabetical order.

24. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form U.)

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

25. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Third Monday in the First Term in Arts.

26. Each Candidate must have obtained the Degree, at least, of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have regularly attended the Medical and Surgical practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for a period of two years subsequent to his having taken a Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

27. Each Candidate must produce testimonials, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is, in habits and character, a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

28. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form V.)

29. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 100, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form W.)

30. Candidates will be examined in Medicine, including—

1. Practice of Physic.
2. Surgery.
3. Midwifery.

31. The Examination will be (*a*) written (one paper being set in each of the above subjects), (*b*) oral, (*c*) clinical, in the wards of a hospital, and (*d*) practical, in a dissecting-room.

32. On the second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

33. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form X.)

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay, or of some University recognized by it.

2. A Candidate will be required to pass two Examinations; the one to be called "The First Examination in Civil Engineering," and the other "The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

3. The First Examination will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

4. No candidate will be admitted to this Examination unless he produces satisfactory testimonials of having kept four terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay.

N.B.—If an Undergraduate has kept two or more terms in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay, and has passed an Examination in the subjects of the first year of a School or College of Civil Engineering in a manner satisfactory to the Head of such School or College, this will be considered an equivalent for having kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering.

5. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form Y.)

6. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rs. 10, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form Z.)

7. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent First Examination, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

8. The Examination will be written and oral.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
[Four papers.]

1*st*. (*a*.) *Arithmetic*, with the nature and use of Logarithms.
(*b*.) *Algebra*.—To Quadratic Equations, inclusive, with the Progressions and the Binomial Theorem.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Euclid*.—The first four and the sixth Books, with the definitions of the fifth Book, and the eleventh Book to Proposition XXI.
(*b*.) *Trigonometry*.—Solution of Plane Triangles, with expressions for the area.

3*rd*. *Statics*.—Composition and Resolution of Forces. Centre of Gravity. The Mechanical Powers.

4*th*. (*a*.) *Dynamics*.—Laws of Motion. Falling Bodies. Circular Motion. Projectiles. Impact.
(*b*.) *Hydrostatics*.—Fluid Pressures. Equilibrium of Gases under varying pressures and temperatures. Specific Gravity. Hydrostatic Balance. Barometer. Pumps. Hydraulic Ram. Syphon. Bramah's Press. Steam Engine.

II.—EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL SCIENCE.
[Two Papers.]

1*st*. (*a*.) *Heat*.—Measurement of Temperature. Thermometers and Pyrometers. Effects of Heat. Dilatation. Apparent and Real Expansion. Expansion of Gases. Boyle and Mariotte's Law. Maximum Density of Water. Compensating Pendulum and Balance. Barometric Corrections. Change of State. Specific and Latent Heat. Regelation. Vaporization. Ebullition. Elastic Force of Vapour. Formation of Dew. Hygrometers. Spheroidal Condition.
(*b*.) *Frictional Electricity*.

2*nd*. *Inorganic Chemistry*.—Metric System of Weights and Measures. Physical Properties of Matter. Simple and Compound Bodies. Conditions necessary for Combination. Molecules. Molecular Attraction. Affinity. Mechanical and Chemical Solution. Laws of Combination Atomic Theory. Equivalents. Law of Atomic Heat. Nomenclature. Symbolic

Notation and Formulæ. Classification of Compound Bodies. Law of Gaseous Volumes. Vapour Densities. Methods adopted in the Determination of Atomic Weights. Calculation of Volume Weights. Diffusion of Gases. Quantivalence of Atoms Phenomena of Crystallization. Isomorphism. Isomerism.

Occurrence, Preparation and Properties of the Non-Metallic Elements and of their more important Compounds.

III.—Engineering.

[Four Papers, Examination of Drawings, and Oral]

1*st*. *Engineering Field Work.*—Surveying with the Chain only. Surveying with Compass and Chain. The Theodolite and its adjustment. Levelling with the Dumpy and Y Level, and the adjustment of the same.

N.B.—A plotted Survey and Section, with the Survey and Level Books (certified as the work of the Student by the Head of an Institution recognized in Civil Engineering), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2*nd*. *Materials used in Construction.*—Stone. Quarrying and Blasting. Manufacture and mode of testing the quality of Bricks and Tiles. Limes, Mortars, Cements, Concrete, Plaster. Timber. Methods of seasoning Timber. Preservation of Timber. Wrought and Cast Iron. Preservation of Iron. Steel. Bessemer Process. Paints and Varnishes.

3*rd*. *Masonry.*—Stone Masonry. Brickwork. Precautions against settlement. Plain Arching. Different Forms of Arches and modes of describing them. Foundations. Pile and Iron Tubular Foundations. Well Foundations.

4*th*. (*a*.) *Roads.*—Earth, Moorum, and Metalled Roads. Gradient and Cross Section. Traction. Survey. Lining out and Construction. Laying out Curves without an angular instrument. Tracing and Survey of Hill Roads. Maintenance and Repair.

(*b*.) *Earthwork.*—Mensuration and setting out. Tools and Execution. Cuttings. Embanking and Puddling.

5*th*. *Engineering Drawing.*—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* drawings, executed by him during his course of study at an affiliated Institution.

Each drawing to bear the following Certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____*by_____and completed on the_____

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

_____

Date _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

TEXT-BOOK IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Such portions of the Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering as treat of the subjects above specified.

10. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two divisions, the names in each division being arranged in alphabetical order.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

11. The Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be held annually in Bombay, commencing on the fourth Monday in November.

12. No Undergraduate will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have kept two terms in a School or College of Civil Engineering recognized by the University of Bombay, subsequently to passing the First Examination.

13. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AA.)

14. Each applicant must pay a fee of Rs. 25, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AB.)

15. Failure to pass the Examination will not disqualify the Candidate for presenting himself at any subsequent Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering, on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

16. The Examination will be written, oral, and practical.

17. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

II. Experimental and Natural Science.
III. Civil Engineering.
IV. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—
  A. Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
  B. Optics and Astronomy.
  C. Mining and Metallurgy.
  D. Architecture.
  E. Mechanical Engineering.
  F. Chemical Analysis, Meteorology, and Terrestrial Magnetism.

I.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

[Four Papers.]

1*st.* *Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.*

2*nd.* (*a.*) *Geometric Conic Sections.*

(*b.*) *Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions.*—Analytical Geometry of the right line and circle by Rectangular, Oblique, and Polar Co-ordinates.

3*rd.* *Statics and Dynamics.*

4*th.* *Hydrostatics.*

II.—Experimental and Natural Science.

[Three Papers—Oral and Practical.]

1*st.* *Inorganic Chemistry.*—The Chemistry of the principal Metals and their Salts. Qualitative Analysis of simple Salts.

2*nd.* (*a.*) *Heat.*—Propagation of Heat by Conduction, Radiation, and Convection. Absorption, Reflection, and Refraction of Heat. Diathermacy. Theory of Exchanges. Mechanical Theories of Heat. Mechanical and Chemical Equivalents. Different forms of Energy. Sources of Heat.

(*b.*) *Voltaic Electricity and Magnetism.*

3*rd.* *Geology.*—Definition of Geological terms. The principal Rocks and their Component Minerals. Translation and Consolidation of Materials. Fossilization. Central Heat. Volcanoes. Earthquakes and other

movements of the Earth's crust. Succession of Strata. Formation of Coal. Metamorphism of Rocks. Igneous Rocks. Geographical distribution of the Stratified and Igneous Rocks in India. Mode of constructing Geological Maps and Sections.

4th. Practical—(1) Qualitative Analysis, and (2) Recognition of the more important Rocks and Minerals.

5th. Oral.

TEXT BOOKS IN GEOLOGY.

Page's Introductory Text Book of Geology.
Elementary Manual of Geology (published by the Educational Department).

III.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

[Six Papers—Examination of Drawings, and Oral.]

1st. Engineering Field and Office Work.

(*a.*) Triangulation and Traversing. Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude. Contouring. The adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments.

(*b.*) *Geometrical Drawing.*

N.B.—A plotted Triangulation, Traverse and Contour, together with the Field books of the same (certified by the Head of a recognized Institution as the actual work of the Student), should be submitted to the Examiners by each Candidate.

2nd. Strength of Materials.—Pressure. Tension. Torsion Transverse strain. Factor of safety. Deflection. Stability of Retaining-walls. Roofs.

3rd. Bridges.—Masonry Bridges. Centring.
Wooden Bridges.—Trussed and Girder Bridges. Scarfs, Joints, and Straps. Built Beams.
Iron Bridges.—Girder and Suspension.

4th. (*a*) *Irrigation.*—Canals for Irrigation and Navigation. Sources of supply. Quantity of water required. Slope of bed and section of channel. Alignment of Canal. Falls, Rapids, and Locks. Drainage. Aqueducts. Inlets. Dams. Super-passages. Head Works Regulators. Irrigational Tanks. Motion of water through Pipes, in open Canals, and over Weirs.

(*b.*) *Harbours.*—Groins. Breakwaters. Quays. Basins. Docks and Jetties.

5th. Specification and Estimating.—A Specification and Estimate of a simple structure to be drawn up from data.

N.B.—Multiplication of dimensions will not be required.

6th. Railways.—Location. Gauges. Curves. Gradients. Formation. Tunnels. Level Crossings. Ballasting. Fencing. Permanent Way. Stations. Signals. Turntables and Triangles. Engine Sheds. Locomotive Engines. Traction.

7th. Engineering Drawing.—Each Candidate will be required to exhibit *three* Drawings, executed by him in an affiliated Institution subsequent to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Each Drawing to bear the following certificate :—

Certified that this drawing was executed within the walls of_____ *by_____ and completed on the_____

(Signed)_____

Principal of the

((Date_____ _____

* Enter the name of the School or College of Engineering.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering,
The Roorkee Manual of Surveying.
Rankine's Civil Engineering (omitting Part II., Chap. I., and Section I. of Chap. II.).

IV. One of the following, to be selected by the Candidate :—

A.—ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

[Two Papers.]

1st Analytical Geometry.—Equation to the Parabola. Polar Equation to the Parabola. Properties of the Parabola.

Equation to the Ellipse. Eccentric angle. Connection between Ellipse and Parabola. Polar Equation to the Ellipse. Properties of the Ellipse.

Equation to the Hyperbola. Asymptotes Polar Equation to the Hyperbola. Properties of the Hyperbola.

2*nd*. (*a*.) *Differential and Integral Calculus*.—Differentiation of functions of one variable. Successive differentiation. Evaluation of indeterminate functions. Taylor's Theorem. Maxima and Minima.

(*b*.) *Integral Calculus*.—Elementary Examples in Integration.

B.—Optics and Astronomy.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. Reflection and Refraction at plane and spherical surfaces. Dispersion of Light. The Rainbow. The Sextant, Lenses, the Telescope, the Eye.

2*nd*. Apparent Motions of the Heavenly Bodies. Instruments. Phenomena depending on change of place. Atmospheric Refraction. Comparison of Diameters of Earth, Sun, Moon, and Planets. Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems. Eclipses. Sidereal, Solar, Mean, and Apparent Time. Latitude, Longitude, and Variation of the Compass.

C.—Mining and Metallurgy.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. Physical Characters of Metals. Alloys. Crystalline Systems. Cleavage. Goniometers. Mineral Veins. Lodes and Beds. Mining Excavations. Ventilation of Mines. Lighting of Workings. Driving of Levels, Drifts, and Windroads. Means of security to be adopted in Shafts. Pillar and Stall and Long wall Systems of extracting Coal. Varieties of Coal. Comparative value of Fuels.

2*nd*. Mode of dressing Ores. Furnace materials. Clays. Crucibles. The more important ores of the following metals, viz:—Iron, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc, and Mercury. Iron Smelting. Manufacture of Steel. Copper Smelting. Refining and toughening crude Copper. Zinc Smelting. Treatment of

Mercurial ores. English and German methods of extracting Lead from its ores. Extraction of Silver from Lead ores. Pattinson's process.

TEXT BOOKS.

Phillips' Manual of Metallurgy.

D.—ARCHITECTURE.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. The Classic orders. Gothic Architecture.
2*nd*. Characteristics of the Saracenic and Hindoo Architecture.

TEXT BOOKS.

Parker's Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture.
Ferguson's History of Architecture, Part III., Books I. to V. inclusive.

E.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

[One Paper and practical.]

1*st*. *Machinery*. The Steam Engine, including Land, Marine, and Locomotive Engines. Workshop Machinery.

2*nd*. *Practical*. Candidates will be examined *practically* in the manipulation of one of the following, to be selected by the Candidate:

1. The file.
2. The forge.
3. The saw and plane.

TEXT BOOKS.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.
Campin's Principles and Practice of Machinery,

F.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, METEOROLOGY, AND TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

[Two Papers.]

1*st*. *Chemical Analysis*. Methods usually employed in the Quantitative determination of the more commonly occurring Elements. Analysis of Limestones.

Analysis of Felspars. Assay of the ores of Iron, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and Silver. Analysis of the common Alloys. General principles of Volumetric Analysis. Water Analysis.

2nd. *Meteorology and Terrestrial Magnetism.* Atmospheric variations. Instruments used in determining the Thermometric, Barometric, Hygrometric, and Electrical condition of the Atmosphere. Clouds, their appearance and classification. Anemometers. Ozone. Ozonometer. Methods employed for the determination of the Magnetic Elements. Instruments used in Magnetic Observatories.

18. The Practical Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering will be conducted in a place appointed by the Examiners, and be of a nature to test fully the Candidates' practical ability in Subject II. and in E of Subject IV. of Regulation 17.

19. On the Third Thursday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates in two Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in alphabetical order.

20. A Certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AC.)

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

21. The Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering will be held annually at Bombay, commencing on the Second Monday in the First Term in Arts and Civil Engineering.

22. Each candidate must have obtained the Degree at least of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay, or some University recognized by it.

23. Candidates must apply to the Registrar two months before the Examination. (*Vide* Form AD.)

24. Each applicant must pay to the Registrar a fee of Rs. 50, for which a receipt will be given. (*Vide* Form AE.)

25. In the Examination, each candidate will be required to submit with due authentication the working drawings and

specifications of such engineering works as may have been designed and executed by himself during the two previous years.

26. On the Second Monday after the commencement of the Examination, the Examiners will publish a list of the successful Candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

27. A certificate will be given to those who pass the Examination. (*Vide* Form AF.)

GENERAL.

No question shall be put, at any University Examination, calling for a declaration of religious belief on the part of the Candidate, and no answer or translation given by any Candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of religious belief.

ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

1. Degrees will be conferred on the Second Tuesday in January, and such other Graduation days as may be appointed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

2. Persons entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, must apply in writing ten days previously to the Registrar, who will communicate their names, together with the necessary certificates, to the respective Deans of Faculty, for submission to the Senate on the next Graduation day.

3. The Senate will, on the motion of the Deans of Faculty respectively, pass the necessary graces in that behalf, and the Dean of Faculty will then present the persons so approved of to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor successively in the following order:—Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine.

4. As he presents each Candidate, the Dean of Faculty will address the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the following words:—

Mr. Chancellor (or Mr. Vice-Chancellor, or my Lord, if he be a nobleman), I present to you (name and College), who has been examined and found qualified for the Degree of_____ to which I pray he may be admitted:

and the Chancellor will answer:—

By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (name) to the Degree of _____ and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same.

The Chancellor will at the same time present each Graduate successively with the Certificate of the Degree conferred on him.

5. Nothing in the foregoing Bye-laws is to be held to prevent the Chancellor admitting to the Degree of M.D. or M.A. any person who may be presented to him by the Senate with a certificate that he has been examined and judged worthy of such special distinction.

VII.

Forms.

I. ARTS.

MATRICULATION.

FORM A.

To

The Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay.

I wish to be examined in the English and the_____ languages.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Name, with Surname, in the English and Vernacular characters)_____

Birth-place..... { Village. Taluka. Zillah.

Birth-day ..... { According to Christian or Native Chronology.

Father's..... { Name. Occupation.

(Race and Religion) ... _____

(Where educated)..... _____

(Date)_____

I certify that _____ has been (in my School) *or* (under my tuition) from _____ to _____ and that I assent to the above Application.

Signature of Applicant's last Schoolmaster or Teacher. _____

Date (*Enter place*) (*Enter day and year*) _____

N.B.—If the period of School attendance or tuition named in the certificate be less than eight months, the Applicant must also forward another certificate or other certificates signed by his last previous Instructor or Instructors, so as to cover altogether a period of not less than eight months.

When a student has been attending both a Public School and a Private Teacher at the same time, the certificate of the Master of the former will be required.

(1). *Certificate of moral Character*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known _____ for _____ years, and believe him to be a person of good moral character.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____

(2.) *Certificate of Age*, to be signed by a person of known respectability.

I certify that I have known the family of the above _____ for _____ years, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he has completed his sixteenth year, or will have completed his sixteenth year before the commencement of the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____

FORM B.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

(Signed) _____
Registrar.

Date) _____

FORM C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____duly passed the Matriculation Examination held in the month of_____18

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

FORM D.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. I wish to be examined in the English and_____languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name)..... _____

(Race and Religion)..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____

(Date)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his Matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am_____

---

* Insert one of the following:

A. Butler's Sermons, I., II.,III., with Preface.

B. Analytical Geometry, &c.

Chemical Physics.

No. of days.	Remarks.
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the said_____is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM E.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____Rs. 20, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

EXAMINATION FOR B.A.

FORM F.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In addition to the necessary subjects, I offer to be examined in the_____languages, and in*

I am, &c.

(Name) ....._____

(Race and Religion) ....._____

(College) ....._____

(Date of First Examination in Arts)..._____

(Date)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Heads of Colleges or Institutions at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that_____has attended since his passing the First Examination in Arts the number of days under specified, at the_____ of which I am_____

Number of days.	Remarks.
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	

I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is a person of

---

Insert three of the following:—A. History.—B. Logic and Moral Philosophy.—C. Political Economy.—D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics.—E. Optics and Astronomy.—F. Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.—G. Differential and Integral Calculus.—H. Chemical Physics.—I. Inorganic Chemistry.—J. Physiology, vegetable and animal.

good conduct; and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Bombay.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM G.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rs. 30, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

(Signed)_____
(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM H.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____
(Signed)_____
(Date)_____ Registrar.

MASTER OF ARTS.

FORM J.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself for Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in the University of Bombay.

I offer to be examined in*

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree).....
(Race and Religion).....
(College).....
(Date of Graduation).....
(Date)_____

FORM K.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM L.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners in †_____at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held in the month of_____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

---

* Insert one or more of the following :—

1. The English and _____languages.
2. History and Philosophy.
3. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. Natural Sciences.

† Specify the branch or branches of examination.

II. LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FORM M.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

I am, &c.

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation in Arts) ...

(Date)_____

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Head of the School of Law in which the Candidate may have studied.

I certify that_____ has studied in the_____ of which I am_____ as under specified:

Period of Study.		Remarks.
From	To	

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

N.B.—If the Candidate has not studied for the requisite period in one School of Law, he must furnish supplementary Certificates in the above tabular form.

N.B.—If the applicant is not a graduate of the University of Bombay, he must append a certificate of graduation, and testimonials of moral character, satisfactory to the Syndicate.

FORM N.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

(Signed) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

FORM O.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)

(Signed) _____
Registrar.

(Date) _____

III. MEDICINE.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

FORM P.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Bombay.

I am, &c.,

(Name).....

(Race and Religion).....

(College) .....

(Date of Graduation, or Matriculation, as the case may be) .....

(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that_____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has completed his nineteenth year.

(Signature of some person of known respectability).....

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that _____ , to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date)_____

---

(3) I certify that _____has been engaged in Medical study in the School of Medicine_____for two University years.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine)_____

(Date) _____

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Descriptive Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Physiology and General Anatomy, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Chemistry, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Botany, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Materia Medica, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses in Practical Chemistry, including General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs, each of _____

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

(10) I certify that _____ has attended one Course of Practical Pharmacy of _____ months; and that he has acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of medicines.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Comparative Anatomy of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has been engaged in Dissection for two First Terms in Medicine, in the course of which he has dissected the whole human body twice.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM Q.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM R

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the First Examination for the degree of Licen-

tiate of Medicine, held in the month of _____, and was placed in the _____ Division.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

FORM S.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)_____

(Name with Surname) .....

(Race and Religion) .....

(College).....

(Date of passing the First Examination).....

(Date)_____

CERTIFICATES.

(1) I certify that _____, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a person of good moral conduct.

(Signature of Head of School of Medicine.)_____

(Date)_____

---

(2) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medicine, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

(3) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Surgery, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(4) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures on Diseases of the Eye, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(5) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lecture on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, each of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(6) I certify that _____ has attended two Courses of Lectures in Medical Jurisprudence and Practical Toxicology, of _____ Lectures in the aggregate

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(7) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Dental Surgery, of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(8) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Pathology, of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(9) I certify that _____ has attended one Course in Hygiene, of _____ Lectures.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

(10) I certify that _____ has dissected the surgical regions, and performed operations on the dead subject during two Terms in Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signed) _____

---

(11) I certify that _____ has attended a Lying-in-Hospital for nine months, and has conducted _____ Midwifery cases.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(12) I certify that _____ has attended at the Medical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Clinical Clerk, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Medicine.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

---

(13) I certify that _____ has attended at the Surgical Practice of _____ Hospital for eighteen months, during nine of which he has officiated as Surgical Dresser, and during that time has attended _____ Lectures on Clinical Surgery.

(Date)_____ (Signed) _____

---

(14) I certify that _____ has attended the Practice at _____ Ophthalmic Hospital for six months.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM T.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

FORM U.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Second Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine held in the month of_____, and was placed in the_____Class.

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

FORM V.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

I enclose testimonials signed by Doctors_____ and_____and _____ of my having obtained the Degree of_____in the University of_____, and the Degree of _____ in Medicine in the University of_____

I am, &c.,

(Name) .....

(Race and Religion) ...

(Date)_____

I certify that _____ has attended the Medical and Surgical practice of _____Hospital during the years___ _____and_____

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM W.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 100, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM X.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder)_____

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING,

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM Y.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name)..... _____

(Race and Religion)..... _____

(College) ..... _____

(Date of Matriculation) ..... _____

Date { (Enter place)_____ / (Enter time)_____

(Signed)_____

Certificate to be signed by the Head of College or Institution in Arts at which the Candidate may have attended.

I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____, of which I am_____

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

Number of days.		Remarks.
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering at which the Candidate may have studied.

(1) I certify that _____ has attended since his matriculation the number of days under specified, at the _____ at which I am _____

Number of days.		Remarks.
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	
187 -7 .	First Term Second Term	

(2) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said _____

is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

FORM Z.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____ Rupees 10, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing First Examination in Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____ Registrar.

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AA.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Name) ..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College)..... _____
(Date of passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering) ..... _____

(Signed)_____

(Date)_____

Certificates to be signed by the Head of School or College of Civil Engineering.

I certify that_____ has attended, subsequently to his passing the First Examination in Civil Engineering, the number of days under specified, at the _____ of which I am_____

(Date)_____ (Signed)_____

Number of days.	Remarks.
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	
First Term 187 -7 ._____ Second Term	

(2) I further certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the said_____is a person of good conduct, and that he has my permission to present himself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering at the University of Bombay.

(Signed)_____

FORM AB.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from_____Rupees 25, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

(Signed)_____
Registrar.

(Date)_____

FORM AC.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned_____satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate

of Civil Engineering held in the month of_____
and was placed in the _____ _____Class.

(Signed)_____

Registrar.

(Date)_____

MASTER OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FORM AD.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)_____

(Name)..... _____
(Race and Religion) ..... _____
(College) ..... _____
(Date of Graduation in Arts)..... _____
(Ditto ditto in Civil Engineering)... _____
(Date) _____

CERTIFICATES.

1. I certify that _____ has passed a period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice on works under me.

(Signature of Engineer in charge of)_____

(Date) _____

2. I certify that _____ has passed the period extending from _____ to _____ in actual practice as a Civil Engineer, during which period he has been engaged on the following works.

(Signature of Engineer)_____

(Date)_____

FORM AE.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Received from _____ Rs. 50, being the fee for permission to attend the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering.

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

FORM AF.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I certify that the undersigned _____ satisfied the Examiners at the Examination for the Degree of Master of Civil Engineering held in the month of _____

(Signature of the holder) _____

(Signed) _____

(Date) _____ Registrar.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

FORM AG.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to present myself as a Candidate for the Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship.

If I am elected, I pledge myself to accept the Fellowship, and to comply with its conditions.

I enclose herewith testimonials of my fitness for election.

I am, &c.

(Name and Degree) ..... _____

(Race)..... _____

(College)..... _____

(Date of Graduation).....

(Date) _____

BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AH.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship Examination.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Name with Surname)..... _____

Date { (Enter place)..... _____
(Enter time)..... _____

JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AI.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a certificate that I was born in the village of _____ in the Province of Kattiawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattiawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature) _____

HEBBERT AND LA TOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

FORM AJ.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for the Hebbert and La Touche Scholarship.

I enclose a copy of my Matriculation Certificate (Form C), and also a Certificate that I was born in *Soreth* in Kattiawar, signed by (here enter the name of some person holding an official appointment in Kattiawar).

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

FORM AK.

To

The REGISTRAR of the UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SIR,

I beg to offer myself as a Candidate for one of the Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.

I enclose a Certificate signed by_____ that I (or my father, as the case may be,) was born in Kutch.

I am, &c.,

(Signature)_____

VIII.

Endowments.

I.

MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to Government, dated the 19th August 1862, offered the sum of Rs. 20,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of endowing a Travelling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates of the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 26th March 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding and tenure of the Fellowship:—

1. "THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP" shall be open to all Graduates of the University of Bombay being Hindus who shall not be of more than five years' standing from the date of their graduation. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the dates of the Candidates' receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Licentiate of Medicine or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

2. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward an application to the Registrar under Form AG* one week before the day of election.

3. The election shall take place without examination by the votes of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor or Senior Fellow present having a casting vote.

4. Whenever there is a vacancy in the Fellowship, a convenient day for holding an election shall be appointed by the Syndicate, who shall give due notice of the same in the *Government Gazette*.

5. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Fellowship shall be tenable by any one Fellow for a space of three years. The conditions of tenure are that the Fellow must leave Bombay and proceed to Europe within two months after his election; that he shall spend at least six months out of each year in England; and that he shall report twice a year to the University Registrar as to the mode in which his time has been spent.

6. Any violation of the above conditions shall *ipso facto* cause the Fellowship to be vacated; and the Syndicate shall be empowered, for any just cause, to recall and deprive of his Fellowship any one who may have been elected.

7. The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellow shall receive through the University Registrar, in half-yearly instalments, payable in advance, from the day of his leaving India, the interest due upon the endowment, together with any accumulations that may have taken place during previous vacancies.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1867 ...	Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv, L.M.	Grant.
1868 ...	Thákur, Shripád Bábáji, B.A.	Elphinstone.
1871 ...	Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál, L.M., M.D.	Grant.
1873 ..	Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan, L.C.E.	Poona Civil Engineering.

II.

THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD-MEDAL.

Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, Esquires, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Alexander

* See page 98.

Grant, Bart., dated the 27th May 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Securities for the purpose of founding an annual Gold Medal, to bear the name of their father, the late Manockjee Limjee, Esquire, and to be awarded each year to the best Essay by a University Student, on certain prescribed subjects. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 3rd September 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Medal:—

1. "THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL" shall be awarded annually for the best Essay by a University Student in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Graduates in the University of Bombay who shall not be of more than five years' standing, from the date of their graduation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Essays. By the term Graduates is to be understood Masters and Bachelors of Arts, Bachelors of Laws, Doctors and Licentiates of Medicine, and Masters and Licentiates of Civil Engineering; and by the term date of graduation is to be understood the date of the Candidates' receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Licentiate of Civil Engineering.

3. Competitive Essays shall be written in the English language on the subject appointed for the current year, and shall be sent in to the University Registrar on or before the fourth Monday in September. Each Essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover, containing the name of the competitor, and a declaration that the Essay sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject of the Essay shall be in alternate years (*a*) some question of Indian History or Antiquities; (*b*) some question connected with the introduction into India of European Science and Art.

5. The subject for the competition is to be selected by the Syndicate, and notified not less than twelve months before the day for sending in the Essays.

6. The Judges shall be two in number, and shall be nominated annually by the Syndicate. Their decision shall be announced on the fourth Monday in November.

7. The Medal shall be presented to the successful candidate on the Convocation for conferring degrees next ensuing after the Judges' decision. The Medallist shall on the same occasion read aloud selected portions of his Essay.

8. The successful Essay shall be printed at the expense of the University.

9. The Medal shall not be awarded to any Essay which, in the opinion of the Judges, would not, when printed, be creditable to the University. But if only one Essay be sent in, nothing shall hinder the Judges from awarding to it the Medal if it appears to them to come up to the proper standard.

10. Whenever a year passes without the Medal being awarded, the interest of the Endowment shall go towards the printing of Essays, and other expenses, connected with the Prize.

11. On all occasions of Academical costume, Medallists shall be entitled to wear their Medals.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.	COLLEGE
1865...	*The Rise and Spread of Buddhism in India.*	No Essay received.	...
1866 .	*The Advantages and Means of Diffusing a Scientific Practice of Medicine in India.*	Medal not awarded.	.....
1867...	*The Unprinted Literature of the Maráthás.*	Ditto.	.....
1868 ..	*The Comparison of different styles of Architecture in respect of their suitability for Public and Domestic Buildings in India.*	Rastamji Mervánji Patel, M.A.	E.
1869 ..	*The Connection between the Physical Geography of India and the History of the Country.*	Balvant Bhikáji Vakhárkár, B.A.	D.
1870. .	*The Social and Economic Effects of the Introduction of Railways into India.*	Dorábji Edalji Gimi, B.A.	E.
1871...	*The Revenue Survey and Settlement of the Bombay Presidency as contrasted with the Land Systems of Lord Cornwallis and of the North-Western Provinces.*	Mánikji Nasarvánji Núnávati, B.A.	E.
1872...	*The Economic Results and Probable Development of Botanical and Geological Researches in India.*	No Essay received.	.....
1873 .	*The Demonology of Western India.*	Medal not awarded.	. ...
1874 .	*The Electric Telegraph as it affects India in its Social, Commercial, and Political Aspects.*		. ....

III.

THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Registrar of the University, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, under date the 10th August 1863, offered the sum of Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the University of Bombay. This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 24th September 1863, and the following Regulations for the awarding of the proceeds of the endowment were passed :—

1. A Scholarship, to be called "THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of four hundred rupees, tenable for one year, and payable half-yearly, shall be annually competed for, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship shall be permitted to compete a second time.

2. Persons eligible to be Candidates shall be Bachelors of Arts of the University of Bombay of not more than two years' standing.

3. Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar on or before the third Monday in August. (*Vide* Form AH.)

4. The Examination shall consist of the Papers set in Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination of the year. The Examiners for Sanskrit in the M.A. Examination shall be Examiners for the Scholarship, and shall publish the name of the successful Candidate on the last Saturday in November.

5. The Scholarship shall not be assigned except to a Candidate whom the Examiners consider deserving of reward for his special knowledge and ability as a Sanskrit scholar.

6. Whenever the Scholarship is not awarded, the interest of the endowment shall go to the general expenses of the Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1866-67 ...	*Bhágvat, Govind Rámchandra*..... ..	Poona.
1867-68 ...	*Maráthé, Káshináth Bálkrishna*	Do.
1868-69 ...	*Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu*	Do.
1869-70 ...	*Telang, Káshináth Trimbak*	Elphinstone.
1870-71 ...	*Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev*	Do.
1871-72 ...	*Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev*	Do.
1872-73 ...	*Tulu, Ráoji Vásudev*	Do.
1873-74 ...	*Pendsé, Káshináth Balvant*.....	Deccan.
1874-75 ...	*Shivrám, Parshurám Bhide*	Do.

IV.

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

Homejee Cursetjee Dady Sett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 10th September 1863, wrote as follows:—

"It has been suggested to me that the establishment of an Annual Prize or Medal for the best English Poem by a University student would afford a useful stimulus to the cultivation of Literature and to the development of good taste and refinement in this Presidency. Concurring in this view, I hereby beg to offer to the University of Bombay the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 4 per cent. Securities, and hope that the University may be pleased to accept this sum, and apply it to the carrying out of the above object, under such Regulations as they may think best."

This offer was accepted by a Convocation of the Senate on the 21st December 1863, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the prize:—

1. "THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE," consisting of Books to the value of Rupees 200, shall be awarded annually for the best English Poem by a University student, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

2. Competitors shall be Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who shall not be of more than four years' standing, from the date of their Matriculation, on the day prescribed for the sending in of the Poems.

3. Competitive Poems shall be written in the Heroic metre or in the Spenserian stanza, and shall not exceed 150 lines in

length. Each poem shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his University standing, and his Post Office address, and a declaration that the poem sent in by him is *bonâ fide* his own composition.

4. The subject for the competition shall be annually announced by the Syndicate during the month of January. The competitive poems shall be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 2nd Saturday in June. The prize shall be decided by the votes of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate at a meeting to be held for the purpose on or before the 30th of September. The Chairman of the meeting to have a casting vote.

5. The successful poem shall be published in the local newspapers.

6. The Prize shall be awarded to the successful Candidate at the Convocation for conferring Degrees next after the decision of the Syndicate.

7. The Prize shall not be awarded to any poem which in the opinion of the Syndicate would not, when printed, be creditable to the University.

8. On the occasions when the prize is not awarded, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SUBJECT.	PRIZEMAN.
1864 ..	*The Himalaya Mountains*	Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji.
1865 ..	*The Indian Seasons*...	*Prize not awarded.*
1816 ..	*Alexandria*	*Ditto.*
1867 ...	*The Solar System*	Modi, Barzorji Edalji.
1868...	*India three thousand years ago* ...	*Prize not awarded.*
1869...	*The Indus*...	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1870 ..	*Vasco de Gama*	Kohiyár, Jehángiershâh Erachshâh.
1871 ..	*Suttee*	Aitkon, Edward Hamilton.
1872 ..	*The Suez Canal*	*Prize not awarded.*
1873...	*Akbar*	*Prize not awarded.*
1874 ..	*Shiváji*	

V.

THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, "wishing to perpetuate in the University the memory of the interest taken by his revered father during the last 42 years in the cause of education in the Presidency, and of his attachment to the sacred language of India," offered, in letters of the 16th September and 4th December 1865, to the address of the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, for the acceptance of the Senate, six Sanskrit Scholarships, three of Rs. 25 each, and three of Rs. 20 each per mensem: one of each kind to be awarded annually at the Matriculation Examination, and to be tenable for three years in a College or Institution in Arts recognized by the University. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1865, it was unanimously resolved—"That the liberal benefaction of Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Esq., be accepted with the expression of the grateful remembrance by the University of the many and important services rendered by his honoured father to the cause of both elementary and advanced education in Western India, during his long and useful career as a citizen of Bombay." The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS," one of Rs. 25 and one of Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Sanskrit Language. These Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any

of the Colleges or Institutions in Arts recognized by the University of Bombay.

2. The names of the successful Candidates will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may have passed the Matriculation Examination.

3. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved, to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think most expedient to the furtherance of the purposes of the endowment.

Year.	Scholar.	School.
1866 ...	Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev ...	R.
	Shikharé, Govind Shripat	Ds.
1867 ...	Pendsé, Kashináth Balvant	P. S. (*formerly* E. S.)
	Godebolé, Náráyan Búlkrishna...	E. S.
1868 ...	Chintámanipetkar, Pándurang Venkatesh.	P. S.
	Agásé, Náráyan Bhikáji	R.
1869 ...	Agásé, Ganesh Janárdan	P. S.
	Rájavadé, Gopál Vishnu	R.
1870 ...	Limayé, Hari Váman.....	R.
	Oka, Váman Dáji	R.
1871 ...	Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám.....	S.
	Oka, Krishnáji Govind	P. S.
1872 ...	Agásé, Dhondu Hari	R.
	Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan.....	F. G. A.
1873 ..	Apté, Váman Shivrám	R. H.
	Gokhalé, Krishnáji Vishnu	R.

VI.

THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur, being "desirous of encouraging English Education in Kattiawar,"

offered in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 25th February 1866, the sum of Rupees 4,500, for the founding of a Scholarship tenable by a Native of Kattiawar for two years in an Institution recognized by the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 5th April 1866, it was resolved:—"That the handsome benefaction of His Highness the Jam Shri Vibhaji of Nowanuggur be accepted, with the best thanks of the University." The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be biennially, or whenever vacant, announced for competition.

2. The object of the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship is to assist in maintaining Natives of Kattiawar while studying in the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Kattiawar who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. Should there be more Candidates than one, the Scholarship shall be awarded to that Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in English at the Matriculation Examination. Provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship is to be considered eligible for re-election.

5. The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AI must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

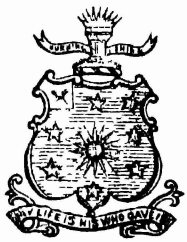
7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

8. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1867 ...	Vohorá, Kallianrái Lakshumishankar .	S.
1868 ..	Desái, Saváilál Govindrám	E. S.
1871 .	Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi	E. S.
1873 ...	Sett, Motichand Udhavji	K. S.

VII.



THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, being desirous of marking his interest in the Bombay University, offered, on the occasion of the Convocation for conferring Degrees which was held on the 14th of January 1868, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., of the same date, the sum of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government Paper, for the founding of a Latin Scholarship, to be awarded each year to the best Candidate in Latin at the Matriculation Examination. The offer was accepted by the Senate on the 31st of March

1868, with their best thanks, and the following Regulations were passed for the awarding of the Scholarship :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, shall be awarded every year to that candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination and who shall have obtained the highest marks for proficiency in Latin at such Examination.

2. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution; which bill shall certify, under the signature of the Head, that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies is satisfactory.

3. Should the scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

4. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation Examiners, and the name of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholar for the ensuing year shall be published by the Examiners together with their list of matriculated students.

5. In case of the student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the stipend of the Scholarship for the ensuing year may be conferred on the candidate who shall have obtained the second place in the Examination in Latin.

6. In case of the Scholarship lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the year, any savings which may result may be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the half-yearly stipends payable; or may be used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second Scholarship for the ensuing year.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1868...	McDermott, Michael	St. M.
1869...	DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	St. M.
1870 ..	Bryan, James	St. M.
1871	DeSa, Luis	St. M.
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	St. M.
1872...	Hogan, Daniel	St. M.
1873...	Pereira, Conrad	St. M.

VIII.

THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

The Trustees to the Kinloch Forbes Memorial Fund, in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated the 19th December 1868, offered to the University, in behalf of themselves and other subscribers to the Fund, a sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper, for the purpose of awarding a yearly Gold Medal for proficiency in General Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," and for Law Books to accompany the Medal should the Fund allow. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the same date, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the Senate accept with thanks this endowment, in honour of its late accomplished Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Kinloch Forbes."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred, with a Prize of Law Books of the value of Rupees fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the subjects of Roman Civil Law and General Jurisprudence, including International Law, at the Examination for Honours in Law, provided always that in no case shall the Medal be awarded to a Candidate who is not placed by the Examiners in the first class of successful Candidates at such Examination.

2. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal and Prize of Books are awarded shall be published with the list of successful Candidates at the Examination for Honours in Law.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

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* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government Stock.

IX.

THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

The Honourable A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., being desirous of encouraging the study of the Hebrew Language, offered, in a letter dated the 11th January 1869, to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the sum of Rupees 5,000 in Government 5* per cent. Paper for the foundation of a Scholarship (to be dedicated to the memory of his late father, David Sassoon, Esq.) of Rupees 250 per annum, tenable for two years in any Institution recognized by the University for Degrees in Arts

The offer was accepted by the Senate at a Meeting held on the 30th January 1869, and the Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship of Rs. 250 per annum, to be denominated "THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP," to be held for two years, shall, on the first occasion of its being bestowed, be awarded to the Candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language, or, failing such a candidate, to the undergraduate who shall pass the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks in the same language.

2. The Scholarship shall be afterwards awarded every alternate year to the Candidate who shall, since the time of the last awarding of the Scholarship, have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in the Hebrew Language. or, failing such a candidate, to the undergraduate who shall (since the time of the last awarding of

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

the Scholarship) have passed the First Examination in Arts with the highest marks for proficiency in the same language.

The Scholarship shall be payable half-yearly, in equal proportions, to its allottee, on his producing a bill, countersigned by the head of some College or Institution recognized in Arts, accompanied by a certificate, from the same source, of regular attendance at that College or Institution, of good conduct, and of satisfactory progress in University studies.

4. Failing the production of such a certificate as that now indicated, the Syndicate may declare the Scholarship forfeited.

5. The Scholarship shall be awarded at the final meeting of the Matriculation (or First Arts) Examiners, and the name of the DAVID SASSOON SCHOLAR for the ensuing two years shall be published along with the list of the successful Candidates for Matriculation (or First Examination in Arts).

6. In case of the Matriculating Student who is elected declining to proceed to College, the Scholarship for the ensuing two years may be conferred on the undergraduate who shall have obtained the second place in Hebrew in the Matriculation Examination, or, failing such a Candidate, to the passed Candidate who has obtained the highest marks in Hebrew in the First Examination in Arts and is willing to continue at College.

7. In case of the Scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing before it has been held two years, the Scholarship may be awarded under the same rules at the next University Examinations; and any savings resulting from non-adjudication or lapse may be added to the next Scholarship's allotment, or used, at the discretion of the Syndicate, towards creating a second Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1873...	David, Abraham Jacob.....	S. S.

X.

THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. R. M. Brereton, Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N. E. D., in a letter to the address of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, dated 18th June 1869, offered in behalf of himself

and the other admirers and friends of the late Mr. James J. Berkley, Chief Resident Engineer, G. I P. Railway, the sum of Rs. 8,000 in Government 5* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the purpose of founding a "JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rs. 250, to be given annually, and a prize of Books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal. At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 13th August, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That this handsome Endowment, in honour of Mr. James John Berkley, one of the Original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Medal will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be entitled "THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL," of the value of Rupees two hundred and fifty, with a prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees one hundred and fifty, will be awarded annually to the Candidate who obtains the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., provided that in no case shall the Medal be awarded if such Candidate be not specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.

3. Whenever the Medal and Books are not awarded, the money which would have been expended in purchasing them shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	MEDALLIST.	COLLEGE.
1872 ..	Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra..... ...	P. E.
1873 ..	Bomanji Sorábji	P. E.

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

XI.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.

The Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, offered Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,500, bearing interest at 4 per cent., for an annual prize of Books of the value of Rs. 60, to be given to the scholar who on Matriculation passes the best examination in any Oriental Language.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 13th October 1869 it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this Endowment be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate as a token from the Honourable B H. Ellis of his appreciation of the University, and regard for the people of Bombay."

The prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Prize, to be entitled "THE ELLIS PRIZE," consisting of books of the value of Rupees sixty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in an Oriental Language.

2. The Prize shall be awarded in connection with such one or other of the following languages as the Syndicate from time to time may determine:—

1. Maráthi.
2. Gujaráthi.
3. Canarese.
4. Hindustáni.
5. Sindhi.
6. Arabic.
7. Persian.

3. The language for which the Prize will be given each year shall be notified by the Syndicate not less than twelve months before each Matriculation Examination.

4. The books shall be presented to the successful Candidate by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

YEAR.	LANGUAGE.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1869.	Maráthi	Vishnu Keshav Kuntó	H. H. M.
1870...	Gujaráthi ...	Dinsháh Pestanji Kángá ...	B. P.
1871 ..	Canarese.....	Rámchandra Hánumantráo Bevur.	B.
1872...	Sindhi	Kalichkhán Fmidunbeg Mirzá.	H.
1873...	Persian	Behrámji Rastamji Contractor.	P. S.
1874...	Hindustáni ...		

XII.

THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur, in the Province of Kattiawar, offered, through the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 5,000, for the foundation of a Scholarship of Rs. 20* per mensem in the University of Bombay, as a Memorial to Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, the Officers who fell at the Tobar Hill in 1867, in fight with a band of outlawed Wagheers. At the Annual Meeting of the Senate held on the 18th December 1869 it was unanimously resolved :—

"That the offer of Rs. 5,000, in Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes, from the Chiefs of Joonaghur and Nowanuggur in Kattiawar, for the foundation of a Scholarship in memory of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche, who fell nobly in the discharge of public duty at the Tobar Hill in 1867, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees eighteen per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be awarded biennially, or whenever vacant.

* In consequence of the transfer of the Securities from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 18 a month.

2. The object of the Scholarship is to assist Natives of Soreth, in Kattiawar, desirous of prosecuting their studies in any one of the recognized Colleges or Institutions of the University of Bombay.

3. Persons to be eligible for competition must be *bonâ fide* Natives of Soreth who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

4. In the event of there being more than one Candidate for the Scholarship on the occasion of a vacancy, who shall fulfil the foregoing conditions, the Scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate to the Candidate who shall appear from the University Records to have obtained the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided always that no Candidate who has once held the Scholarship be eligible for re-election.

5 The Scholarship shall be announced for competition in the first week of December. Applications of Candidates under Form AJ must be sent in to the Registrar on or before the 31st December.

6. The Syndicate shall thereupon proceed to adjudge the Scholarship on some day during the month of January.

7. The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly, on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Scholar is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, that his conduct is good, and his progress in University studies satisfactory.

8. Should the Scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported of by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Scholarship to be forfeited.

9. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year, or part of a year, shall be added to next year's Scholarship, so as to increase the monthly stipends payable.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	SCHOOL.
1871...	Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand	Rajkote High School.
1873...	Acháryа, Dovishankar Ravishankar .	Kattiawar High School.

XIII.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Management for the Subscribers to the Wilson Testimonial Fund offered, in a letter dated March 2nd, 1870, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., the sum of (Rs. 23,500) Twenty-three thousand and five hundred Rupees in Government Five* per cent. Promissory Notes, for the endowment of a Philological Lectureship in honour of the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University, with the following conditions:—

1. That the Lectureship be called "THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP," in connection with which, in consecutive years, a short series of Lectures should be delivered by a competent European or Native Scholar, annually selected for the purpose, on either of the following classes of languages and the literature in which they are embodied:—

I. Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.
II. Hebrew and the other Semitic languages.
III. Latin and Greek.
IV. English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other sources.

2. That the interest of the Fund for this endowment be at the entire disposal of Dr. Wilson during his lifetime, and that the University undertake the duty of receiving the interest, and paying the same to Dr. Wilson, or to his order, at stated half-yearly periods, as the interest becomes due.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 2nd April 1870, "the endowment in honour of the late Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

XIV.

THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Ellis Testimonial Committee, in a letter dated 19th April 1870, to the address of

* Now transferred to 4½ per cent. Government stock.

the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq, offered the sum of Rs. 7,206 for investment in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a monthly Scholarship of the value of Rs. 25, bearing the name of the Honourable B H. Ellis, to the most successful scholar in the English Language and Literature at the B.A. Examination.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 16th June 1870, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Endowment, in honour of the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Member of the Council of H. E the Viceroy and Governor General of India, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

The Scholarship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. A Scholarship, to be entitled "THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-five a month, shall be awarded annually at the Examination for the Degree of B.A. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest marks in English.

2. The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of B A.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1871 ..	Sayâni, Ibráhim Muhámmad	Elphinstone College.
1872...	Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra ...	Deccan College.
1873 ..	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's College.
1874...	Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Elphinstone College.

XV.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL.

At a Convocation for Conferring Degrees held on the 12th January 1869, His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Seymour FitzGerald, G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Governor of Bombay, Chancellor

of the University, founded a Gold Medal, to be called the "CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," with a view to encourage the Graduates of the University of Bombay to aspire after the highest honours the University can bestow. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 23rd March 1871, the following Regulations for awarding the Medal were passed :—

1. A Gold Medal, to be called "THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDAL," will be awarded annually in connection with the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

2. The Syndicate will determine and notify each year, in December, the rotation in which the Medal shall be assigned in connection with each branch of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination.

3. The Medal shall be awarded to the Candidate who passes the Examination in the First Class, and obtains the highest number of marks in the branch of study notified for that year.

4. Provided that if no Candidate qualifies for the Medal in the specified subject of the year, the Syndicate shall be authorized to award it to the Candidate who, on a review of the Examination in the various subjects, passes in the First Class with the highest number of marks.

5. The name of the Candidate to whom the Medal is awarded will be published with the list of successful Candidates.

6. The Medal will be presented at the Convocation for Conferring Degrees.

The Chancellor's Medal has been assigned in connection with the branches of study prescribed for the M.A. Examination, in the following rotation :—

In 1872 to History and Philosophy.
„ 1873 to Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
„ 1874 to Natural Science.
„ 1875 to Languages.

XVI.

THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

The President and Secretary to the Arnould Testimonial Fund, in a letter dated 9th January 1871, to the address of the Registrar, James Taylor, Esq., offered to the University, in behalf of

the Native friends and admirers of Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, a sum of Rupees 6,000 in Government 5 per cent. Securities for awarding annually, from the interest thereof, a Scholarship of Rs. 25* a month to the Candidate who passes the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. with the highest number of marks in the paper comprising the Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

At a Meeting held on the 23rd March 1871, the Endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and the following Regulations were passed for awarding the Scholarship :—

A Scholarship, to be called "THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP," of the value of Rupees twenty-two (22) a month, shall be awarded annually at the examination for the Degree of LL.B. to the Candidate who passes the Examination with the highest number of marks in the paper on "Personal Rights and Status, and the Law of Succession." †

The name of the successful Candidate shall be published with the list of Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In case of the Scholarship lapsing during the course of the year for which it is tenable, any balance that may remain shall be added to the next year's Scholarship.

YEAR.	SCHOLAR.	COLLEGE.
1873 ..	Barzorji Edalji Modi, M.A.	Govt. Law School.
1874 ..	Rámchandra Gopálráo Deshmukh, B.A.	Govt. Law School.

XVII.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

The Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country offered to the University, through Government, a Fellowship in commemoration of the visit of His

* In consequence of the transfer from 5 to 4½ per cent. Government stock, the value is reduced to Rs. 22 a month.

† Hindu and Muhammadan Law being included in this Division of the Examination.

Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Presidency of Bombay, on the following condition :—

A sum of Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship of the value of the interest of the sum when invested in Government Securities, tenable for two years, and to be awarded every alternate year to the Undergraduate who passes with the highest marks in Honours at the B.A. Examination, on the condition that he should continue his studies at one of the recognized Colleges, and shall present himself at the M.A. Examination within such time as may be fixed by the University.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 29th September 1871, the offer of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Fellowship will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Fellowship to be called the "DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP," of the value of Rupees four hundred per annum and tenable for two years, shall be awarded every alternate year, or whenever vacant, to the Candidate who passes with the highest number of marks in the First Class at the B.A. Examination, on condition that he continues his studies at one of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay, and presents himself at the M.A. Examination within the time of his Fellowship.

2. The stipend of the Fellowship shall be paid half-yearly on a bill drawn by the Head of some recognized College or Institution, who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the Fellow is in regular attendance at the College or Institution, and that his conduct is good.

3. Should the Fellow discontinue his University studies or be unfavourably reported by the Head of his College or Institution, the Syndicate shall declare the Fellowship to be forfeited.

4. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Fellowship during any year, or a part of a year, shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	FELLOW.	COLLEGE.
1873..	Duncan, Thomas	St. Xavier's.

XVIII.

THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

The Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy, in a letter dated 10th August 1871, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University "a 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note of Rs. 2,000, that the interest thereof may be devoted to the giving of a prize or prizes annually to the successful student or students in any branch of learning the Senate may think proper, in the name of Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy." At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 29th September last, this offer was accepted with the thanks of the Senate.

The Prize will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations :—

A Prize, to be entitled "THE BAI MANECKBAI BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY PRIZE," consisting of Books of the value of Rupees eighty, shall be awarded every year to the Candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks for proficiency in "General Knowledge."

The name of the successful Candidate will be published along with the list of the Candidates who may pass the Matriculation Examination.

YEAR.	PRIZEMAN.	SCHOOL.
1872 ..	Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji	Surat High School.
1873...	Pereira, Conrad	St. Mary's Institution

XIX.

THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Kutchi inhabitants of Bombay, desiring to commemorate the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pragmalji Bahadur, G C.S.I., Rao of Kutch, to the city of Bombay, when he came to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870, raised a sum of Rs. 20,000, to which His Highness added a sum of Rs. 25,000, making an aggregate amount of Rs. 45,000. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper were offered to the University through the Government of Bombay, on the 2nd January 1872, to found Scholarships, to be called

"THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS," and to be awarded to Kutchi students to enable them to prosecute University studies, or, failing such students, to other Native students who may be qualified for the same.

At a meeting of the Senate held on the 9th March 1872 the offer was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Scholarships will be awarded in accordance with the following Regulations:—

1. Two Scholarships, to be called "The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships," one of Rupees 20 and one of Rupees 15 per mensem, shall be awarded every year to the two Kutchi* Candidates who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks.

2. The Scholarships will be tenable for three years at any of the Colleges or Institutions recognized by the University of Bombay.

3. Kutchi Candidates must forward their applications to the Registrar (*vide* Form AK) along with their applications for permission to attend the Matriculation Examination of the same year.

4. The Syndicate shall adjudge the Scholarships soon after the result of the Matriculation Examination shall be declared by the Examiners.

5. In the event of there being no Kutchi Candidates entitled to receive the Scholarships, the Syndicate shall award them to the two Native Candidates who get the highest number of marks at the Matriculation Examination, and who may not have received any other University Scholarship of equal or higher value.

6. In case of the Scholarships lapsing, through forfeiture or otherwise, during the course of the three years for which they are tenable, the money shall be reserved to be applied by the Syndicate in such a way as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment.

YEAR.	SCHOLARS.	SCHOOL.
1873	Khimjiáni, Manji Fázal	E. S.
	Mullá, Faizallábhái Lukmánji.....	S.
1874	Nánjiáni, Karimálli Rahim.....	E. S.
	Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj	E. S.

* By Kutchi is intended youths born in Kutch, or youths whose fathers were born in Kutch.

XX.

THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhawnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the present Joint Administrators of the Bhawnagar State offered to the University, in July 1873, to found six Scholarships, to be called the "SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School.

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

XXI.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

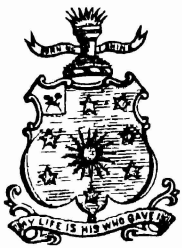
Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, Honorary Secretary to the Karsandas Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called the "KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best essay in English on any moral or social subject, selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Undergraduate of the University.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 20th December 1873, this Endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

IX.

Benefactions.

I.



UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated the 27th April 1863, offered the sum of Rs 1,00,000 for the erection of University Buildings, under the following conditions:—That Government contribute the remainder of the sum necessary for the buildings, and grant a site on the Esplanade, and that no subscription from any other private persons be received for this object.

This offer was accepted by Government, and referred to the University, and at a Convocation of the Senate held on the 18th July 1863 the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the Senate accept the noble gift of Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esquire, with the liberal augmentation offered by Govern-

ment, and with the recognition of the liabilities imposed on this University by its holding the University Buildings when completed, according to the Act of Incorporation: but on the understanding that Mr. Cowasjee concurs in the interpretation which Government puts upon his conditions in the third and fourth paragraphs of its letter, No. 260, dated 29th May 1863, to the address of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Vice-Chancellor."

Note.—The interpretation of Government referred to was as follows:—

"His Excellency in Council understands the third condition specified in Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's letter as implying that a building for the University is to be completed at the joint expense of that gentleman and of Government, without accepting contributions from any other source, so that it may form in itself a separate and permanent monument of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier's desire to provide the University with a local habitation.

"As, however, the duties and wants of the University increase, His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the example so worthily set by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier will be followed by other University Benefactors, and Government feel assured that that gentleman would be the last to exclude those who may wish to follow his noble example from adding to or adorning the edifice which he has been the first to raise."

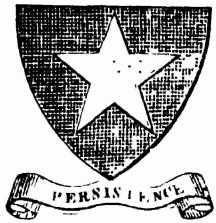
This interpretation was formally accepted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in a letter to Government dated the 8th August 1863.

II.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the University, dated 24th September 1863, forwarded a donation of Rupees 1,200 to meet the expense of a Grant of Arms to the University, and the engraving of a University Seal. This donation was accepted at a Convocation of the Senate held on the same day, with a vote of thanks to the donor for his timely and liberal benefaction.

III.



UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 27th August 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will have the goodness to communicate to the University of Bombay my desire to offer most respectfully to that learned body the sum of Rupees (2,00,000) two lacs towards the erection of a University Library, which may be an ornament to this city, and, by becoming a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University."

At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 10th September 1864, it was resolved "that the Senate cordially and unanimously accept, with their best thanks, Mr. Premchund Roychund's noble gift."

IV.

THE RAJABAI TOWER.

Premchund Roychund, Esquire, in a letter to Government dated the 6th October 1864, made the following request :—

"I have the honour to request that Government will do me the favour to offer to the University of Bombay, in the name

of my good mother, Rájábái, (2,00,000) two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells.

"If there be no architectural objections, I should like the Tower to be in connexion with the University Library."

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that the Senate do accept the noble gift of Mr. Premchund Roychund of two lacs of Rupees for the erection of a Tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy-bells; and that the grateful thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Mr. Premchund Roychund."

It was further unanimously resolved "that the Tower be named THE RAJABAI TOWER, in commemoration of Mr. Premchund Roychund's mother."

V.

UNIVERSITY MACE.

Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, in a letter to the Registrar, Dr. R. S. Sinclair, dated the 18th November 1864, offered Rs. 1,200 for the purpose of providing the University with a Mace.

At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 10th December 1864, it was unanimously resolved "that Mr Munguldass Nathoobhoy's handsome offer of Rs. 1,200 for a Mace for the University be accepted with thanks."

X.

The University, 1874-75.

SENATE.

Chancellor.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S.

Fellows.

1. The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A., *Chief Justice.* 1860.
2. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D., *Bishop of Bombay.**
3. His Excellency Lieut.-General the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.*
4. The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S. 1870.
5. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S. 1867.

Members of Council.

6. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., *Acting Director of Public Instruction.* 1866.
7. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Waddington, *Educational Inspector, Central Division.* 1863.
8. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., 1874, *Acting Principal, Elphinstone College.*
9. F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., *Acting Principal, Deccan College.* 1866.
10. William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Principal, Grant Medical College.* 1864.
11. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., L.L.D., Mem. Inst. C.E.I., *Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College.**

Ex-Officio.

* Not gazetted.

12. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.*
13. The Reverend John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.*

1858.

14. The Honourable Barrow Helbert Ellis, C.S.
15. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, B.A.
16. William Loudon.
17. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

1862.

18. Lieut.-Col. John Archibald Ballard, R.E., C.B.
19. The Honourable Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley.
20. Major Thomas Candy.
21. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.
22. The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
23. The Reverend Ward Maule, LL.B.
24. William James Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.
25. Michael John Maxwell Shaw Stewart, C.S.
26. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

27. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
28. Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
29. John Raynor Arthur, C.S.
30. Henry Napier Bruce Erskine, C.S.
31. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S.
32. Charles Robertson Ovans, C.S.
33. James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A.
34. William George Pedder, C.S., B.A.
35. The Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
36. William Heurtley Newnham, C.S., B.A.
37. James Bellot Richey, C.S., B.A.
38. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S., M.A.

* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

39. Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Lieut.-Col. Thomas Waddington.
40. Henry Vandyke Carter, M.D.
41. Francis James Candy, M A.
42 Johann Georg Bühler, Ph D.
43. The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
44. The Honourable John Philip Green, LL.B.
45. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
46. Manockjee Cursetjee.

1864.

47. Forster Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, C.S.
48. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
49. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.
50. The Reverend Dhanjibhai Nouroji.
51. Col. James George Fife, R.E.
52. Charles Gonne, C.S.
William Guyer Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
53. Herbert Edward Jacomb, C.S.
54. Thomas Blackadder Johnstone, M.D.
55. The Honourable Colonel Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R E.
56. Joshua King, C.S., M.A.
57. George Morison Macpherson, C.S., M.A.
58. Robert George Oxenham, M.A.
59. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.
60 Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
61. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
62. The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.
63. The Reverend Richard Stothert, M.A.
64. Venayakrao Vasudevji.
65. William Wedderburn, C.S.
66. Colonel Henry St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
67. Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.

1865.

68. The Reverend William Beynon.
69. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.
70. Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.
71. Karsandas Madhavdas.

72. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.
73. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.
74. The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
75. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
76. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
77. Premchund Roychund.
78. The Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

79. William Allan Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.
80. John Cruickshank, M.D.
81. William Dymock, B.A.
82. Richard Ardill Dallas, LL.D.
83. Dosabhoy Framjee.
84. William Albert East, C.S., B.A.
85. Abraham Nickson Hojel.
86. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.
87. Captain George Adolphus Jacob.
Franz Kielhorn, Ph.D.
88. T. B. Kirkham.
89. The Reverend Charles Kirk, M.A.
90. Kharshedji Rustamji Cama.
91. John Thomas Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.
92. The Honourable Robert Hill Pinhey, C.S.
93. Edward Hope Percival, C.S.
94. Dastur Peshuton Byramji.
95. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
96. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
97. Vasudev Pandurang.
98. The Reverend Trenham King Weatherhead, LL.B.
99. The Reverend Charles Gilder.

1867.

The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S.
100. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.
101. The Venerable C H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
102. Colonel George Sligo A. Anderson.

103. The Reverend Dugald Cameron Boyd, M.A.
104. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
105. Arthur Travers Crawford, C.S.
106. Alexander Faulkner.
107. Captain Charles Thomas Haig, R.E.
108. Clarence Bovill Izon, C.S.
109. I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.
110. Pherozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
111. John George Moore, C.S.
112. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
113. Adam Macdougal Rogers.
114. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
115. James Taylor.
116. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
117. Alexander Valentine Ward.
118. The Reverend G. A. F. Watson, M.A.
119. Captain Edward William West.
120. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.
121. The Reverend Duncan Macpherson, M.A.
122. The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.

1868. (January.)

123. Major W. A. Baker, R.E.
124. Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
125. Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
126. Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
127. William Draper, M.A.
128. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.
129. C. E. Fox, M.A.
130. Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
131. W. Gray, M.B.
132. Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock, R E.
133. F. G. Joynt, M.D.
134. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
135. J. Macpherson, B.A.
136. The Right Rev. Leo Meurin, S.J., D.D.
137. Narayan Daji, G.G.M C.
138. J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L.
139. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
140. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
141. The Reverend G. C. Reynell, M.A.

142. Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.
143. Shantaram Narayan.
144. J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., A.K.C.
145. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
146. The Reverend J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D

1868. (December.)

147. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
148. Bhikaji Amrit Chobe, G.G.M.C.
149. Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
150. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
151. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
152. J. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
153. S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.
154. John Connon, M.A.
155. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.
156. The Reverend S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
157. Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.
158. H. P. Jacob.
159. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
160. John Mills.
161. The Reverend Robert Montgomery.
162. John Pinkerton, M D.
163. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.
164. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
165. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
166. The Reverend D. A. F. de Rozario de Souza.
167. The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A.
168. The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.
169. Nowroji Fardunji.

1869.

170. The Reverend Thomas Carss, M.A.

1870.

171. Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Anderson.
172. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
173. The Rev. L. Bodoano.
174. Colin Browning, M.A.
175. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.
176. The Rev. J. G. Cooper.

177. C. F. Farran, B.A.
178. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.
179. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L C.E.
180. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
181. The Rev. A. Hazen, M.A.
182. Risley V. Hearn.
183. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.
184. W. F. Knapp.
185. E. Tyrrell Leith, LL.M.
186. John Lumsdaine.
187. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
188. T. E. P. Martin
189. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
190. Nana Moroji.
191. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Alexander Rogers, C.S.
192. Raghunath Narayan Khote.
193. The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S
194. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M A., LL.B.
195. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali.
196. Venayakrao Appa Saheb Kurandwadkar.
197. Major J. H. White, R.E.
198. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.

1871.

199. The Honourable Charles Gurdon Kemball, C.S.
200. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.
201. Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C E
202. Homejee Cursetjee Dady
203. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.
204. J. Flynn.
205. J. H. E. Hart, C.E.
206. W. H. Havelock, C.S.
207. T. G. Hewlett.
208. Chester Macnaghten, M A.
209. Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.
210. John Nugent, C.S.
211. Sidney Smith, M.D.
212. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad.

1872.

213. Rastamji Kavasji Badurji, G.G.M.C.
214. K. T. Best, M.A.

215. Charles Chambers, F.R.S., F.G.S.
216. H. Cook, M D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
217. J. A. Forbes.
218. Ganpatrao Bhaskar.
219. W. G. Hall.
220. John Jardine, C.S.
221. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
222. Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E.
223. Kahandas Mancharam.
224. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia.
225. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.
226. Vaman Abaji Modak, B.A.
227. Ardesir Framji Moos.
228. Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G S.
229. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.
230. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.
231. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.
232. Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.

1873. (January.)

233. L. R. Ashburner, C.S., C.S.I.
234. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.
235. Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.
236. Lieut.-Col. Bonar Deane.
237. W. H. Hamilton.
238. F. L. Latham, M.A.
239. C. J. Mayhew.
240. The Rev. J Paton.
241. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
242. The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri.
243. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, LL.B.
244. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M.
245. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.

1873.

246. C. Currey. (July.)
247. W. Thom. (November.)

1874.

248. J. Anderson, K.L.S.
249. Andrew Paul de Andrade, G.G.M.C.

250. The Honourable J. K. Bythell.
251. James Macnabb Campbell, C.S.
252. J. Gerson Da Cunha, F.R.C.S.
253. Captain T. F. Dowden, R E.
254. A. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.
255. J. Temperley Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.
256 W. E. Hart, B.A.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.
257. T. Holmested.
258. H. E. M. James, C.S.
259. Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.
260. F. Mathew, C.E.
261. G. T. Molecey.
262. Rao Saheb Makund Ramchandra.
263. Captain G. W. Oldham, R.E.
264. J. Q. Pigot, B.A.
265. Captain W. F. Prideaux,
266 Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.
267. P. Ryan.
268. Kazi Shahabudin.
269. Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.
270. Rao Bahadur Janardan Vasudevji.
271. Major J. W. Watson.
272. F. H. Souter, C.S.I.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

1. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., *Dean.* 1857.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S., *Vice-Chancellor.* 1867.
3. The Honourable Sir M. R. Westropp, Kt., B.A. 1860.
4. The Right Reverend Henry Douglas, D.D. 1868.*
5 The Honourable A. Rogers, C.S. 1870.
6. K. M. Chatfield, B.A. 1866.
7. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A. 1874.
8. F. Kielhorn, Ph.D. 1866.
9. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
10. Theodore Cooke, M A., M.I., LL.D., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.*
11. Bhau Daji, G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S. 1857.

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* Not gazetted.

1858.

12. The Honourable B. H. Ellis, C.S.
13. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

14. W. Loudon.
15. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

1862.

16. Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ballard, R.E., C.B.
17. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
18. Major T. Candy.
19 Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

20. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
21. H. P. St. G. Tucker, C.S.
22. J. R. Arthur, C.S.
23. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.
24. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S.
25. C. R. Ovans, C.S.
26. J. B. Peile, C.S., M.A.
27. W. G. Pedder, C S., B.A.
28. The Honourable R. West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
29. W. H. Newnham, C S., B.A.
30. J. B. Richey, C.S., B.A.
31. H. M. Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
32. F. J. Candy, M.A.
33. J. G. Buhler, Ph.D.
34. The Honourable A. R. Scoble.
35. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.

1864.

36. F. F. Arbuthnot, C.S.
37. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.
38. The Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji.
39. C. Gonne, C.S.
40. H. E. Jacomb, C.S.
41. T. B. Johnstone, M.D.
42. J. King, C.S., M.A.
43. G. M. Macpherson, C.S., M.A.

44. R. G. Oxenham, M.A.
45. R. S. Sinclair, M.A., LL.D.
46. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
47. The Most Reverend Walter Steins, S.J., D.D.
48. The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.
49. Venayakrao Vasudevji.
50. W. Wedderburn, C.S.
51. Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.

1865.

52. The Rev. W. Beynon.
53. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel.
54. Karsandas Madhavdas.
55. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.
56. The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
57. Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram.
58. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.
59. The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.

1866. (February.)

60. W. A. Russell, M.A.

1866. (April.)

61. W. Dymock, B.A.
62. W. A. East, C.S., B.A.
63. Dastur Hoshang Jamasp.
64. Captain G. A. Jacob.
65. T. B. Kirkham.
66. The Rev. C. Kirk, M A.
67. Kharshedji Rustamji Cama.
68. J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.
69. The Honourable R. H. Pinhey, C.S.
70. E. H. Percival, C.S.
71. Dastur Peshuton Byramji.
72. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
73. Vithal Narayan Pathak, M.A.
74. The Rev. T. K Weatherhead, LL.B.
75. The Rev. C. Gilder.

1867.

76. The Honourable Sir C. Sargent, Knight, M.A.
77. The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
78. The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.
79. Krishna Shastri Chiplunkar.
80. A. Faulkner.
81. C. B. Izon, C.S.
82. I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.
83. Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
84. J. G. Moore, C.S.
85. Shankar Pandurang Pandit, M.A.
86. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
87. James Taylor.
88. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M.A., LL.B.
89. The Rev. G. A F. Watson, M.A.
90. Captain E. W. West.
91. The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.
92. The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.

1868. (January.)

93. Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
94. W. Draper, M.A.
95. C. E. Fox, M.A.
96. W. Gray, M.B.
97. F. G. Joynt, M.D.
98. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
99. J. Macpherson, B.A.
100. The Right Rev. L. Meurin, S.J., D.D.
101. Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
102 E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.
103. The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
104. Shantaram Narayan.
105. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
106. The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D.

1868. (December.)

107. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
108. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.

111. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S.
112. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
113. John Connon, M.A.
114. The Rev. S. B. Fairbank, M.A.
115. Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.
116. H. P. Jacob.
117. Mahadev Moreshvar Kunte, B.A.
118. The Rev. R. Montgomery.
119. John Pinkerton, M.D.
120. G. B. Reid, C.S.. B.A.
121. James Scorgie, F.C.S.
122. The Rev. D. A. F. de Rozario de Souza.
123. The Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A.
124. The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.

1869.

125. The Rev. Thomas Carss, M.A.

1870.

126. The Rev. L. Bodoano, S.J.
127. Colin Browning, M.A.
128. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama.
129. The Rev. J. G. Cooper.
130. C. F. Farran, B.A.
131. T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.
132. The Rev. A. Hazen, M.A.
133. E. T. Leith, LL.M.
134. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
135. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
136. Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
137. Raghunath Narayan Khote.
138. The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M R.A.S.
139. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
140. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali.
141. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.

1871.

142. The Honourable C. G. Kemball, C.S.
143. S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
144. Homejee Cursetjee Dady.

143. J. Flynn.
144. W. H. Havelock, C.S.
145. C. Macnaghten, M.A.
146. J Nugent, C.S.
147. Moreshvar Atmaram Tarkhad.

1872.

148. K. T Best, M.A.
149. Charles Chambers, F.R S.
150. H. Cook, M D., F.R.G.S., F.G S , F.M.S.
151. J. A. Forbes.
152. W. G. Hall.
153. John Jardine, C.S.
154. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
155. Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E.
156. Jamsetji Palanji Kapadia
157. W Lee-Warner, C.S , M.A.
158. Vaman Abaji Malak, B.A.
159. Ardesir Framji Moos.
160. Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N , F R.A.S., F.R G.S.
161. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL B.
162. Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay.

1873.

163. L. R. Ashburner, C S , C.S.I.
164. Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.
165. Lieut.-Col. Bonar Deane.
166. W. H. Hamilton.
167. F. L. Latham, M.A.
168. The Rev. J. Paton.
169. E Rehatsek, M.C.E.
170. The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri.
171. Framji Rastamji Vikaji, LL B.
172. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.

1874.

173. The Honourable J. K. Bythell.
174. J M. Campbell, C.S.
175. W. E. Hart, B.A.
176. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.

177. H. E. M. James, C.S.
178. Captain W. F. Prideaux.
179. Kazi Shahabudin.
180. Rao Saheb Narayan Jagannath Vaidya.
181. Major J. W. Watson.
182. F. H. Souter, C.S.I.

FACULTY OF LAW.

1. The Honourable A. R. Scoble, *Dean.* 1863.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S. *Vice-Chancellor.* 1867.
3. The Honourable Sir M. R Westropp, Knight, B.A. 1860
4. The Honourable A. Rogers, C.S. 1870.
5. K. M. Chatfield, B.A. 1866.
6. Theodore Cooke, M.A., M I., LL.D.*
7. The Rev. John Wilson, D D., F.R.S. 1857.

1858.

8. The Honourable B. H. Ellis, C.S.
9. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1860.

10. W. Loudon.

1862.

11. The Honourable L. H. Bayley.
12. The Rev. W. Maule. LL B.
13. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart, C.S.
14. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

1863.

15. The Honourable Sir Richard Couch, Knight.
16. H. P. St. G. Tucker, C S.
17. The Honourable Maxwell Melvill, C.S.
18. J. B. Peile, C.S., M A.
19. The Honourable R. West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
20. W H. Newnham, C.S., B A.
21. H. M. Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
22. The Honourable J. P. Green, LL.B.
23. Manockjee Cursetjee.

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* Not gazetted.

1864.

24. C. Gonne, C.S.
25. R. S. Sinclair, M A., LL.D
26. Venayakrao Vasudevji.
27. W Wedderburn, C S.
28. Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.

1865.

29. T. C. Hope, C.S.
30. The Honourable John Marriott, B.A.
31. Mahadev Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B.

1866. (April.)

32. R. A Dallas, LL.D.
33. Dosabhoy Framjee.
34. The Honourable R. H. Pinhey, C.S.
35. Vasudev Pandurang.
36. The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, LL.B.

1867.

37. The Honourable Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, M.A.
38. Satyendra Nath Tagore, C.S.
39. James Taylor.
40. Bal Mangesh Wagle, M A., LL.B.
41. Framjee Nasserwanjee Patel.

1868. (January.)

42. Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
43. C. E. Fox, M.A.
44. Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
45. J. Macpherson, B A.
46. J. O'Leary, B.A., S.C.L
47. Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi.
48. Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.
49. Shantaram Narayan.

1868. (December.)

50. Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
51. C. E. Chapman, Ben. C.S
52. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Ben. C.S.
53. John Connon, M.A.
54. Govind Vithal Kankuray, B A.
55. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A.

56. Nowroji Fardunji.
57. The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.

1870.

58. Lieut.-Col. W. W. Anderson.
59. C. F. Farran, B.A.
60. R. V. Hearn.
61. E. T. Leith, LL.M.
62. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, LL.B.
63. Nana Moroji.
64. Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
65. Venayakrao Appa Saheb Kurundwadkar.
66. F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.

1871.

67. The Honourable C. G. Kemball, C.S.
68. G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.

1872.

69. Ganpatrao Bhaskar.
70. John Jardine, C.S.
71. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M A.
72. The Honourable Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.

1873.

73. F. L. Latham, M.A.
74. C. J. Mayhew.

1874.

75 W. E. Hart, B.A.
76 J. Q. Pigot, B.A.
77 P. Ryan.
78 Rao Bahadur Janardan Vasudevji.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

1. W. Thom, Esq., *Dean*. 1873.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S., *Vice-Chancellor*. 1867.
3. W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P. 1864.

1857.

4. Bhau Daji, G.G M C., Hon. M R.A.S.
5 The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R S.

1858.

6. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.

1862

7 The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S I
8. W J. Moore, M.D., L.R.C.P.

1863

9. H. V. Carter, M D

1864.

10. T. B. Johnstone, M.D

1865

11. Muncherjee Byramjee Cola, M.D.

1866

12. J. Cruickshank, M.D.
13. W. Dymock, B A
14. A N Hojel.
15 J T. Denison-Mackenzie, M B.

1867.

16. I B Lyon, F C.S.
17 A M Rogers.
18 James Taylor.
19. A V. Ward

1868. (January.)

20 Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
21 W. Gray, M.B
22 F G Jovnt, M D.
23 Narayan Daji, G G M C.
24 J H Sylvester, F.G S., A.K C.

1868. (December.)

25. Atmaram Pandurang, G G M.C.
26 Bhikaji Amrit Chobe, G.G.M C.
27 S A. De Carvalho, G.G.M.C.
28. John Mills.
29. John Pinkerton, M.D.

1870.

30. Atmaram Sadashiv G. Jayakar, L M., M.R.C.S., L R.C.P
31 D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.

32. W. F. Knapp.
33. John Lumsdaine.
34. T. E. P. Martin.

1871.

35. Edaljee Nasserwanjee, G.G.M.C.
36. T. G. Hewlett.
37. Sidney Smith, M.D.

1872.

38. Rastamji Kavasji Badurji, G.G.M.C.
39. H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S, F.G.S., F.M.S.
40. Shantaram Vithal Sanzgire, L.M.

1873.

41. Ananta Chandroba, G.G.M.C.
42. Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M.

1874.

43. J. Anderson, K.L S.
44. A. P. Andrade, G.G.M.C.
45. J. Gerson da Cunha, F.R.C.S.
46. J. Temperley Gray, L R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.
47. T. Holmsted.
48. Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M.

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. The Honourable Col. M. K. Kennedy, R.E., *Dean.* 1864.
2. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R G.S., *Vice-Chancellor.* 1867.
3. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M A. 1874.
4. Theodore Cooke. M A., M.I., LL.D., Mem. Inst. C.E.I.*
5. The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. 1867.

1860.

6. W. Loudon.

1862.

7. Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ballard, R E., C.B.
8. Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Knight, C.S.I.
9. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

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* Not gazetted.

1863.

10. H. M. Birdwood, C.S., M.A.
11. Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.
12. F. J. Candy, M.A.
13. The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S I.

1864.

14. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.
15. Lieut.-Col. J. G. Fife, R.E.
16. Joshua King, C.S., M.A.
17. Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee.
18. Colonel H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.

1865.

19. Keropant Laxuman Chhatre.
20. Premchund Roychund.

1867.

21. Col. G. S. A. Anderson.
22. A. T. Crawford, C.S.
23. Captain C. T. Haig, R.E.
24. I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.
25. James Taylor.

1868. (January.)

26. Major W. A. Baker, R E.
27. Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
28. Major W. M. Ducat, R.E.
29. Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E.
30. Lieut.-Col. H F. Hancock, R.E.
31. Lieut.-Col. J. S Trevor, R.E.

1868. (December.)

32. James Burgess, M.R.A.S.
33. Daji Nilkant Nagarkar.
34. Commander G. T. Robinson, I.N.
35. James Scorgie, F.C.S.

1870.

36. Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C E.
37. Harichand Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.

38. H. P. LeMesurier, Mem. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.
49. T. Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
40. Major J. H. White, R.E.

1871.

41. S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
42. J. H. E. Hart, C.E.
43. Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.

1872.

44. Charles Chambers, F.R.S., F.G.S.
45. W. G. Hall.
46. Colonel Jenkin Jones, R.E.
47. Kahandas Mancharam.
48. Lieut. H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.
49. Jamsetji Dhanjibhai Wadia.

1873.

50. W. H. Hamilton.
51. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.
52. C. Currey.

1874.

53. Captain T. F. Dowden, R.E.
54. A. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.
55. Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.
56. F. Mathew, C.E.
57. G. T. Molecey.
58. Rao Saheb Makund Ramchandra.
59. Captain G. W. Oldham, R.E.

SYNDICATE.

The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S., Vice-Chancellor, *President.*

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. .....
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A. .....
C. E. Fox, M.A. ..... } *Syndics in Arts.*

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.
The Honourable John Marriott, B.A. ..... } *Syndics in Law.*

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
W. F. Knapp. ..... } *Syndics in Medicine.*

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ..... } *Syndic in Civil Engineering.*

James Taylor, Registrar. ..... *Secretary.*

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S., Vice-Chancellor, *Chairman.*
W. Loudon.
The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C S.I.
T. Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.
James Taylor, Registrar, *Secretary.*

REGISTRAR.

James Taylor.

ASSIST. REGISTRAR AND LIBRARIAN.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Morobá Pitalé.

Succession Lists.

CHANCELLORS.

1857 John, Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.
1860 Sir George Russell Clerk, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1862 Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
1867 The Right Honourable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, M.A., D.C.L., G.C.S.I.
1872 Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.

VICE-CHANCELLORS.

1857 Sir William Yardley Knight, Chief Justice.
1858 Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Chief Justice.
1860 Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M A., Puisne Justice.
1863 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M A.
1865 The Hon. Alexander Kinloch Forbes, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1865 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1867 Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.
1868 The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

1870 The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., Judge of the High Court.
1872 The Honourable James Gibbs, C S., Judge of the High Court.
1874 The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S., F.R.G.S., Member of Council.

DEANS.

I.—Dean in Arts.

1859 Aug., John Harkness, M.A , LL.D.
1862 July, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1863 Feb., The Rev John Wilson, D.D., F R.S.
1868 Oct., Herbert Mills Birdwood, C S., M.A.
1869 Jan., Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B A.
1873 Jan., The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.

II.—Dean in Law.

1860 July, Arthur James Lewis, Advocate General.
1861 Jan., William Loudon, Administrator General.
1862 Jan., James Fraser Hore, M.A.
1866 Jan., Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
1868 Jan , The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, C.S.
1871 Jan., The Honourable Andrew Richard Scoble.
1872 Jan., The Honourable James Sewell White.
1872 Jan., The Honourable J. P. Green, LL B.
1874 Jan., The Honourable A. R. Scoble.

III.—Dean in Medicine.

1858 Mar , B. P. Rooke, M D.
1860 Oct., John Peet, M D.
1865 Jan., Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865 Oct., Robert Haines, M.B.
1866 June, William Guyer Hunter, F.R.C.S.E.
1867 April, Frank Savignac Stedman.
1868 Jan., Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
1869 Jan., T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
1870 Jan., Alexander Wright.
1871 Jan., W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.
1872 Jan., Alexander Wright.
1874 Jan., William Thom.

IV.—Dean in Civil Engineering.

1858 Feb., The Hon. Arthur Malet, C.S.
1860 Aug., Lieut.-General Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Jan., Col. H. B. Turner, Bombay Engineers.
1862 Sept., Lieut.-Genl. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers.
1863 June, Col. Harry Rivers, Bombay Engineers.
1865 April, Capt. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E.
1865 Oct., Lieut.-Col Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1867 Jan., Major-General C. W. Tremenheere, R.E., C.B.
1868 Jan., Lieut.-Col. Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
1868 April, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.
1869 Jan., The Honourable Col. Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R.E.

REGISTRAR.

1858 Jan., Robert Sharpe Sinclair, M.A., LL D.
1866 July, George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1867 April, John Powell Hughlings, B A.
1868 Jan., George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
1868 Nov., James Taylor.

DECEASED AND RETIRED FELLOWS.

Named in the Act of Incorporation.

* The Right Honourable John, Lord Elphinstone.
Sir William Yardley, Knight.
The Right Reverend John Harding, D.D.
* Lieut.-General Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B.
* The Honourable James Grant Lumsden, C.S.
The Honourable Arthur Malet, C.S.
* Edward Irvine Howard, M.A.
* Robert Haines, M.B.
Charles Morehead, M.D.
John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
* The Reverend James McDougall.
* The Honourable Philip William LeGeyt, C.S.
* Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight.
* Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight.
* Metcalfe Larken, C.S.
* The Honourable Jugonnath Sunkersett.

* Deceased.

* Bomanjee Hormasjee.
* Matthew Stovell, M.D,, M.R.C S.E., C.S.I.
The Honourable Claudius James Erskine, C.S.
The Honourable William Edward Frere, C.S.
* Major-General Charles Waddington, C.B.
* The Reverend Philip Anderson, M.A.
The Right Honorable Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S I., K.C.B.
Lieut. Edward Frederick Tierney Fergusson, I.N.
* Mahomed Yusoof Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay.
* James John Berkley, M.I.C.E., F.G.S.
Sir Henry Lacon Anderson, K.C.S I.

1857.

* The Honourable H. W. Reeves, C.S.

1858.

* The Honourable A. J. Lewis.
J. J. Lowndes.
Major-General William Frederick Marriott, C.S.I.
Colonel H. B. Turner, R.E.
Major-General Harry Rivers, R E.
* The Reverend William Kew Fletcher, M A.
* Major J. H. G. Crawford, R.E.
The Reverend John Murray Mitchell, LL.D.
B. P. Rooke, M.D.
Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
The Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, M.A.

1860.

† Lieut.-General Sir William Mansfield, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
* John Peet, M.D.
A. H. Leith, M.D.
H. J. Carter, F.R S.
Lieut.-General W. Scott.
W. R. Cassels.
* Narayan Dinanathji.

1862.

James Fraser Hore, M.A.
Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A., LL.D.

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* Deceased. † *Ex-officio*; not gazetted.

* The Honourable A. Kinloch Forbes, C.S.
The Reverend J. Glasgow, D.D.
R. W. Graham, M.I.C.E.
* D. Grierson, M.D.
W. Hart, C.S.
Martin Haug, Ph.D.
* The Rev. C. M. Isenberg.
The Honourable Samuel Mansfield, C.S., C.S.I.
Colonel J. Pottinger, C.B.
† The Honourable Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, C.S.
The Reverend Francis Gell, B.A.
* Gokuldass Tejpal.
* Rao Bahadur Magganbhai Karramchand.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred DeLisle, R.E.
George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, M.D.
Major-General Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I.
* John Powell Hâghlings, B.A
The Honourable Henry Newton, C.S.
Richard Tuohill Reid, LL.D.
Major-General Henry James Barr.

1863.

W. C. Coles, M.D.
* G. R. Ballingall, M.D.
Captain W. C. Barker, I.N.
D. J. Kennelly, I.N., F.R.A.S.
Captain Edward Burnes Thomas Holland, R.E.
The Reverend Charles Durell DuPort, M.A.
John Pares Bickersteth, M.A.
* John William Shaw Wyllie, C.S., C.S.I.
Robert Hannay.

1864

George Inverarity, C.S.
* William Hanbury, B.A.
Thomas Child Hayllar.
Andrew Grant.

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* Deceased. † *Ex officio*; not gazetted.

George Scott, C.S.
* The Rev. James Aitken.
* T. C. Anstey.
* Colonel J. Barnes Dunsterville, C S.I.
* Lieut.-Colonel D. Nasmyth, R.E
* Nicholas Fernandes.
Major-General Charles William Tremenheere, R.E , C.B.
* Vinayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett.
James Sewell White.

1865.

Captain Sherard Osborn, C.B., R.N.
Henry Coke, M.A.
F. S. Stedman.

1866.

George Foggo.
F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.
H. S. Bellairs, M.A.
W. J. Jeaffreson, M.A.
* Rastamji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy.
Alexander John Hunter.
* Colonel William Kendall, R.E
* J. R. Rushton, M I.C.E.

1867.

The Honourable A. B. Warden.
R. Hamilton.
C. W. Russell, B.A.
* C. F. Kelly, M.A.
* M. H. Scott.
Major Godfrey Clerk.
Francis Shortt Arnott, M.D., C.B.
The Rev. A. Forbes, B.A.
N. A. Dalzell, M.A.
T. B. Curtis.

* Deceased.

1868.

T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.
* A. F. Bellasis, C.S.
The Rev. C. I. Cameron, M.A.
J. Dunbar, M.A.
G. S. Vesey FitzGerald.
* Captain C. W. Finch, R.E.
A. Gordon, M.D., C.B.
* Karsandas Mulji.
W. Collum, M.D.
W. S. Eccles.
The Rev. J. W. Gardner.
A. Brown.
A. Wright.

1869.

A. H. Campbell.

1870.

R. M. Brereton, Mem. Inst. C.E.
The Honourable Francis Lloyd.
* The Rev. James Wallace.
David Young, M.D.

1873.

* E. Wilmot, M.A., LL.D.

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* Deceased.

GRADUATES.*

M. A.

1865.

	College.†	*Branch.*
Ránáde, Mahádev Govind	E.	History ‡
Wágle, Bál Mangesh.....	E.	History and Political Economy.

1866.

Bápat, Janárdan Vináyak.....	E.	History and Philosophy.
Bhágvat, Govind Bámchandra...	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Bhándárkar, Rámkrishna Gopál.	E. & D.	English and Sanskrit.
Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.§
Páthak, Vithal Náráyan	F. G. A.	History and Philosophy.

1867.

Gazdár, Jamshedji Jivanji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

1868.

Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.‖

Second Class.

Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo ...	D.	History and Philosophy.
Pandit, Shankar Pándurang.....	E.	English and Latin.
Patel, Dádábhái Sorábji	E.	History and Philosophy.
Patel, Rastamji Mervánji	E.	Ditto.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad.	E.	English and Latin.
Unválá, Jamshedji Navroji	E.	Do.

1869.

First Class.

Bhat, Gangádhar Anant	D.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

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* The names are arranged alphabetically according to the surname, in order of time.
† For the names of Colleges and Schools see List of Abbreviations.
‡ With Honours and Gold Medal.
§ With Honours, Class II.
‖ With Honours, Class II.

Second Class.

	College.	*Branch.*
Dádáchanji, Kershásji Rastamji ..	E.	History and Philosophy.
Modi, Bomanji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Mervánji.....	E.	History and Philosophy.

1870.

First Class.

Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál..... .	E.	English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Mehtá, Tápidás Dayárám..	E.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1871.

Second Class.

Bhábhá, Hormasji Jehángierji . .	E.	English and Latin.

1872.

Second Class.

Athalé, Yashvant Vásudev.....	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Modi, Barzorji Edalji	E.	English and Latin.
Tulu, Ráoji Vásudov	E.	English and Sanskrit.

1873.

Second Class.

Pendsé, Káshináth Balvant	E.	English and Sanskrit.
Wádiá, Dosábhái Nasarvánji	E.	English and Latin.

1874.

Second Class.

Bhidé, Shivrám Parshurám	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra...	D.	English and Sanskrit.
Lád, Vithal Bháu	E.	Natural Sciences.
Mahájan, Vishnu Moreshvar	D.	English and Sanskrit.

B.A

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
1862.					
Second Division.					
Modak, Váman Abáji	Maráthi...	Physical Geography with its influence on History.	.....	.....	E.
1863.					
Second Division.					
Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	E.
Madgávkar, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás	Gujeráthi...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1864.					
Second Division.					
Kotháré, Girdharlál Dayáldás	Ditto ...	Physical Geography, &c.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	.....	E. & D.
Kunté, Mahádev Moreshvar	Maráthi...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	.....	F. G. A.

Modi, Kaikhosru Edalji	Gujeráthi...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	E.
* Shroff, Hormasji Ratanji	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	.....	E.
1865.					
First Division.					
Panjábi, Chuharmal Kundanmal	Persian ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Second Division.					
Bál, Keshav Bápuji	Maráthi ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Dátiyá, Motilál Rámprasád.....	Gujeráthi..	Physical Geography, &c.	Ditto ...	History	E.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Jatár, Shrirám Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh	Gujeráthi..	Physical Geography.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám.....	Latin	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
1866.					
Second Division.					
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám	Maráthi ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.

* Passed in 1864 M.A. Examination in History and Philosophy.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Division—continued.		1	2	3	
Garud, Dhondu Shámráo	Sanskrit	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Káne, Mahádev Vishnu	Ditto	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	E.
Naik, Balvant Sitárám	Maráthi	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	D.
Paránjapye, Shivrám Bápuji	Sanskrit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Thákur, Bálāji Bábāji	Ditto	Political Economy.	Ditto	History	E.
Udás, Yashvant Anandráo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
1867.					
First Division.					
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás	Persian	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	E.
Second Division.					
Askhedkar, Lakshuman Yádav	Sanskrit	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Bennett, Hormasji Pestanji*	Latin	Political Economy.	Ditto	History	E.

* Passed in 1867 M.A. Examination in English and Latin, Class II.

Bhojváni. Alumal Trikamdás	Sindhi	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Gimi, Dorábji Edalji	Gujeráthi.	Ditto	Ditto	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra	Maráthi	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	D.
Kunté, Anná Moreshvar	Sanskrit	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	E.
Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto	D.
Sáthé, Náráyan Vináyak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Vakhárkar, Balvant Bhikáji	Ditto	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto	D.

1868.

First Class.

Apté, Mahádev Chimnáji	Maráthi	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Deshmukh, Krishnaráo Gopál	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	D.
Patvardhan, Sitárám Vishvanáth	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.

Second Class.

Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishna	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	E.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Bhedvár, Phirozsháh Dádábhái	Gujeráthi. .	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	D.
Chemburkar, Krishnaráo Antobá	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Mathurádás	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History ...	E.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chemistry, Heat & Electricity.	E.
Dubásh, Jamshedji Kharshedji	Gujeráthi. .	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Káthavaté, Abáji Vishnu	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	D.
Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	E.
Madgávkar, Dinánáth Vishnu	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Mánekji Nasarvánji	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Pádhaye, Hari Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	D.

Phadke, Narhar Gadádhar	Maráthi ..	Ditto ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Soman, Vásudev Gopál ...	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
Thákur, Shripád Bábáji	Greek ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ..	E.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji	Gujeráthi .	Physiology.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	E.
1869.					
Second Class.					
Játar, Dámodar Bhikáji	Maráthi ...	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Talyárkhán, Mánikshán Jehángiershán	Latin ..	Chemistry, Heat and Electricity.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	E.
1870.					
Second Class.					
Ajgávkar, Atchyut Náráyan	Sanskrit . .	Optics & Astronomy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Angal, Rámchandra Govind	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Barvé, Anandráo Sakhárám	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History .	F. G. A.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Chitnis, Sábájiráo Chintáman	Sanskrit ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopál	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Jahágirdár, Dáyábhái Motirám	Latin . .	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Joshi, Ganesh Parashurám	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Keskar, Hari Bhagvant	Maráthi ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy .	Ditto ...	History	E.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji	Gujeráthi .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	D.
Kolá, Barzorji Jamshedji	Latin .	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Kothári, Anandráo Krishnaráo..... ..	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Ditto ...	E.
Laiválá, Ghelábhái Mániklál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto .	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Harjivandás	Latin ...	Dynamics and Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.

Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patel, Behrámji Frámji	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ...	E.
Patel, Mancherji Frámji	Gujeráthi...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sáne, Bálájí Bápují	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Taláti, Edalji Dorábji	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	E.
1871.					
Second Class.					
* Aitken, Edward Hamilton	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Chemistry, ... Heat and Electricity.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan..... .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
Bhat, Gopál Anant	Sanskrit ..	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	D.
Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Rámchandra...	Maráthi ...	Optics & Astronomy.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Contractor, Bomanji Phirozsháh	Latin ...	Political Economy.	History	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Kabé, Gopál Venkáji	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.

* Passed the M.A. Examination in English and Latin in 1872.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivrám	Sanskrit ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Majámundár, Ishvarrái Lakshmanrái ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Modak, Janárdan Báláji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Ránadé, Govind Krishna	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muḥámmad	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Talvalkar, Raghunáth Bálkrishna.....	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	D.
1872.					
Second Class.					
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak	Sanskrit ..	Political Economy.	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History .	D.
Chiplunkar, Vishnu Krishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto .	D.

Dhairyaván, Vásudev Krishnaráo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Jamáspásá, Frámji Mancherji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Kirtané, Keshav Váman.....	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History	D.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	St. X.
Limayé, Ganpat Venkatesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	D.
* McDermott, Michael	Latin	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Mirzá, Sádikáli Fraidun	Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
O'Shaughnessy, Simon	Latin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	History ...	St. X.
Thakár, Ganesh Pándurang	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	D.
1873.					
First Class.					
Duncan, Thomas	Latin ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	History.	Analytical Geometry.	St. X.

* Passed the M.A. Examination in English and Latin in 1873.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
Second Class.		1	2	3	
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal	Sanskrit	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	Inorganic Chemistry.	E.
Cámá, Mervánji Mancherji	Latin	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Dádi Barjorná, Frámji Navroji	Ditto	Optics & Astronomy.	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	E.
DeMonte, Thomas Antonio	Ditto	History	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	St. X.
Ghárpure, Dámodar Govind	Sanskrit	Ditto	Political Economy.	Ditto	D.
Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu	Ditto	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto	Ditto	E.
Inámdár, Venkatráo Rukmángad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	F. G. A.
Jambusariá, Bejanji Mánikji	Latin	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto	Chemical Physics.	E.
Jinsivále, Shridhar Ganesh	Sanskrit	History	Ditto	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Joshi, Ganesh Venkatesh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	E.

Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khambátá, Jehángier Kaikhosru	Latin ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	E.
Kirloskar, Sakhárám Rámchandra	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Kunte, Vishnu Keshav	Ditto ...	History ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	D.
Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanáth	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics	E.
Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Ránáde, Shankar Moro	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.
Sáne, Govind Gangádhar	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	D.
Sáne, Káshináth Náráyan	Ditto ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	D.
Tárápurválá, Fardunji Kuvarji	Latin ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
1874.		**1**	**2**	**3**	
First Class.					
Apte, Ganesh Krishna	Sanskrit ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Analytical Geometry.	Optics & Astronomy.	D.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji	Latin ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	History ...	E.
Second Class.					
Alpaiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji	Latin ...	Political Economy.	Analytical Geometry.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Dalál, Hirálál Narotamdás	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	E.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál	Sanskrit ...	Ditto ..	History ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	D.

Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	E.
Godbole, Náráyan Bálkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	E.
Jog, Pralhád Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Chemical Physics.	E.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Political Economy.	History ...	D.
Joshi, Bháskar Shridhar	Ditto .	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto .	Ditto ...	E.&St.X.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji	Latin ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Ditto ...	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	E.
Kelkar, Dámodar Ganesh	Ditto ...	History .	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	D.
Kelkar, Káshináth Ganesh	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	D.
Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	E.
Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámkrishna	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	Ditto ..	D.
Nábar, Báji Náráyan	Ditto ...	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Chemical Physics.	E.
Páthak, Pestanji Hormasji	Latin ...	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto ..	Analytical Geometry.	E.
Phadke, Vishnu Vásudev ...., ...	Sanskrit ...	History ...	Ditto ...	Ditto . .	D.

Names.	Second Language.	Selected Subjects.			College.
		1	2	3	
Prábhákár, Anandráo Sitárám	Latin ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	Political Economy.	Dynamics & Hydrostatics.	St. X.
Ráo, Ganpat Sadáshiv.....	Ditto ..	Differential & Integral Calculus.	Ditto .	History.	E.
Sahasrabudhe, Balvant Rámchandra ...	Sanskrit ...	Analytical Geometry.	Ditto ..	Ditto	D.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Logic & Moral Philosophy.	E.

LL.B.

1866.

First Division.

* Ránáde, Mahádev Govind, M.A. ..... L.
† Wágle, Bál Mangesh, M.A. ..... L.

1867.

Second Division.

Bedarkar, Khanderáo Chimanráo, B.A. ..... L.
Kothare, Girdharlál Dayáldás, B.A. ..... L.

1868.

Second Division.

Dalvi, Dinánáth Atmárám, M.A. ..... L.
Márphátiá, Nagindás Tulsidás, B.A. ..... L.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Atmárám, B.A. ..... L.

1869.

Second Division.

Kohiyár, Ratansháh Erachsháh, B.A. ..... L.
Páthak, Shápurji Hormasji, M.A. ..... L.
Sayáni, Rahimtuláh Muhámmad, M.A. ..... L.

1870.

Second Division.

Dádáchanji, Karshásji Rastamji, M.A. ..... L.
Desái, Ambálál Sákarlál, B A. ..... L.
Munshi, Mansukhlál Mugatlál, B.A. ..... L.
Nádkarni, Ghanashám Nilkant, B.A. ..... L.
Telang, Káshináth Trimbak, M.A. ..... L.
Vikáji, Frámji Rastamji, B.A. ..... L.

1871.

First Division.

Apté, Mahádev Chimnáji, B.A. ..... L.
Dalál, Jamshedji Ardesir, M.A. ..... L.
Dhurandhar, Sadáshiv Vishvanáth, B.A. ..... L.

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* Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class I.
† Passed also Honours in Law Examination, Class II.

Second Division.

Bhátvadekar, Gajánan Krishna, B.A. ..... L.
Davlatjádá, Chandulál Muthurádás, B.A. ..... L.
Gádgil, Janárdan Sakhárám, B.A. ..... L.
Ghásválá, Ardesir Frámji, B.A. ..... L.
Mánkar, Ganpatráo Amritráo, M.A. ..... L.
Nánávati, Mánikji Nasarvánji, B.A. ..... L.
Nánávati, Nágardás Narottamdás, B.A. ..... L.
Párekh, Gokuldás Káhándás, B.A. ..... L.
Patel, Rastamji Mervanji, M.A. ..... L.
Taleyárkhán, Mánikshán Jehángiersháh, B.A. ..... L.

1873.

Second Division.

Modi, Barzorji Edalji, M.A. ..... L.

1874.

Second Division.

Bhat, Chintáman Náráyan ..... L.
Deshmukh, Rámchandra Gopálráo ..... L.
Khandáláválá, Navroji Dorábji ..... L.

L. M.

1862.

Second Division.

Lámná, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ..... G.
Sanzgiré, Shántárám Vithal ..... G.
Vikáji, Kaikhosru Rastamji ..... G.
* Barzorji Behrámji ..... G.

1863.

Second Division.

DeRozario, Luis Philippe ..... G.
Rávut, Sakhárám Arjun ..... G.
* Sheik Abdul Karim ..... G.

1864.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Philip Clement ..... G.
Khodi, Rastamji Nasarvánji ..... G.
Vaidya, Gopál Shivrám ..... G.

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* Surname not known.

1865.

First Division.

Howell, John Alexander ..... G.
Nádirsháh, Rastamji Jamshedji ..... G.

Second Division.

DeSouza, Pedro José Lucio ..... G.
Hakim, Sheik Sultán ..... G.
Kotháre, Shámráo Jagannáth ..... G.

1866.

First Class.

Baptista, Paulo Maria ..... G.

1867.

First Class.

Goradya, Amidás Manji ..... G.
Jayakar, Atmárám Sadáshiv ..... G.

1868.

First Class.

Gonsalves, Joaõ Francisco ..... G.
Hakim, Abdul Rahim ..... G.

Second Class.

Daphtaré, Girdharlál Ratanlál ..... G.

1869.

First Class.

Pereira, Mathias Francisco ..... G.

1871.

First Class.

Kunté, Anná Moreshvar, B.A. ..... G.
Shribástam, Saruplál Bálakrám ..... G.

Second Class.

Bhaté, Balvant Gopál ..... G.

1872.

First Class.

Bedford, Robert ..... G.
Sháh, Tribhuvandás Motichand ..... G.

Second Class.

DaGama, Jeronimo Accacio ..... G.
Kantak, Shántárám Vináyak ..... G.
Patel, Kásam Virji ..... G.
Valles, Domingos Braz..... G.

1873.

First Class.

Masáni, Hormasji Dádábhái ..... G.

Second Class.

Narimán, Temulji Bhikáji ..... G.
Páranjapye, Mahádev Yashvant ..... G.
Shirválkar, Trimbak Sakhárám ..... G.

1874.

First Class.

Bhátavadekar, Bhálchandra Krishna ..... G.
Desái, Ganesh Rámchandra ..... G.

Second Class.

DaCosta, Nicolaõ Salvador ..... G.
DeSouza, Antonio Manoel ..... G.
Godámbe, Yashvant Pándurang... ..... G.
Kámat, Dharmáji Ganesh ..... G.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ..... G.
Pereira, Joseph ..... G.

L. C. E.

1869.

Second Class.

Tilak, Gopál Báoji ..... P.E.

1870.

Second Class.

Adarkar, Anant Náráyan ..... P.E.
Bhat, Gangádhar Anant, M.A. ..... P.E.
Desái, Khandubhái Gulábbhái ..... P.E.

1871.

Second Class.

Nágávkar, Abraham Samuel..... P.E.
Oka, Rámchandra Govind, B.A. ..... P.E.

1872.

Second Class.

Joshi, Náráyan Bábáji ..... P.E.
Kiráne, Gangádhar Rámkrishna ..... P.E.

1873.

First Class.

Páte, Náráyan Vináyak ..... P.E.
Godbolé, Káshináth Rámchandra, B.A. ..... P.E.

Second Class.

Sáne, Bálāji Bápuji, B.A. ..... P.E.
Vajifdár, Mánkji Hormasji ..... P.E.

1874.

First Class.

* Bomanji Sorábji..... ..... P.E.

Second Class.

Bhadá, Nasarvánji Dorábji ..... P.E.
Bhidé, Prabhákar Gangádhar..... P.E.
Dhumatkar, Pundlik Ganesh ..... P.E.
Kángá, Hormasji Adarji ..... P.E.
Karve, Vásudev Hari ..... P.E.
Khandáláválá, Pestanji Dorábji ..... P.E.
Váslekar, Nánáji Náráyan ..... P.E.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Arts.

1861.

Bál, Krishnáji Bápuji ..... E.
Parmánand, Náráyan Mahádev ..... E.

1862.

Mayadev, Trimbakráo Bápuji ..... E.

1863.

* Barzorji Kharshedji..... D.

1864.

Devbhánkar, Náráyan Váman..... D.
Dhairyaván, Keshav Vináyak ..... E.

* Surname not known.

Mistri, Pálanji Adarji ..... E.
Sodá, Tulsidás Devidás ..... E.
Távernválá, Sorábji Mancherji ..... E.

1865, *March.*

* Govindás Varjivandás ..... E.

1865, *December.*

Angriá, Jaisingráo Esji ..... D.
Chichgar, Hormasji Mancherji ..... E.
Davé, Reváshankar Tripuráshankar ..... E.
Khambátá, Nasarvánji Navroji ..... F.G.A. & E.
* Dvárkánáth Rághobá ..... D.

1866.

Aitken, Benjamin ..... F. G. A.
Boyce, Pestanji Edalji ..... E.
Britto, Julius Lucas ..... F. G. A.
Gunderiá, Máneklál Gordhandás ..... E.
Patvardhan, Vishnu Gopál ..... D.

1867.

Kolatkar, Váman Mahádev ..... E.
Modi, Barzorji Rastamji ..... E.
Mulá, Fardunji Kávasji ..... E.
Nánávati, Dádábhái Nasarvánji ..... E.
Patel, Nasarvánji Hirjibhái ..... E.
Tilak, Narhar Purshotam ..... D.
Vaidya, Vásudev Hari ..... E.

1868.

Bhidé, Lakshuman Vishnu ..... D.
Chhatré, Nilkanth Vináyak ..... D.
Chitalé, Mahádev Bálkrishna ..... D.
Dávar, Jehángier Edalji ..... E.
Davé, Bhánushankar Náráyanshankar ..... E.
Desái, Nitchábhái Murárji ..... E.
Deshmukh, Ganesh Dádáji ..... D.
Dikshit, Chhabilrám Dolatrám ..... E.
Fernandez, Edward Elias ..... D.
Javeri, Navanidhlál Govindlál ..... E.
Kirtikar, Kánobá Ranchhoddás ..... E. & F. G. A.
Mádan, Jamshedji Fardunji ..... E.
Mávlankar, Krishnaráo Narsopant ..... E.

* Surname not known.

Mistri, Kávasji Mancherji ..... E.
Modak, Báláji Prabhákar ..... D.
Modi, Dinsháh Sorábji ..... E.
Modi, Kávasji Edalji ..... E.
Pandit, Sitárám Náráyan ..... E.
Phátak, Shrikrishna Bápu ..... D.
Ratnágar, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ..... E.
Sámbre, Ganesh Raghunáth ..... D.
* Sáthe, Gopál Moreshvar ..... E.
Soman, Sitárám Gopál ..... E.
Vimáválá, Maganbhái Kasturchand ..... E.
Wágle, Hari Bhikáji ..... E.

1869.

Ambardekar, Govind Krishna ..... E.
Athale, Bhikdev Vásudev. ..... E.
Bakhle, Rámchandra Ganesh ..... D.
Bhángávkar, Káshináth Náráyan ..... E.
Bhat, Nilkanth Náráyan ..... D.
Chhatre, Atmárám Moreshvar ..... E.
Dalál, Dalpatrám Vithaldás ..... E.
Desái, Saváilál Govindrám ..... E.
Deva, Krishnáji Sidheshvar ..... D.
Dhulekar, Dámodar Bálkrishna ..... D.
Hátvalne, Shankar Rámchandra ..... D.
Joshi, Báláji Náráyan ..... E.
Mehtá, Valabhrám Vajerám ..... E.
Párikh, Lallubhái Pránvalabh ..... E.
Páthak, Anant Náráyan ..... E.
Shroff, Edalji Sorábji ..... E.

1870.

Bámboatválá, Sorábji Adarji ..... E.
Bátliválá, Edalji Sorábji ..... E.
Bhát, Dámodar Dinánáth ..... E.
Chintámanipethkar, Pándurang Venkatesh ..... D.
Desái, Navroji Púlanji ..... E.
Diké, Rámchandra Chintáman ..... D.
Gádgil, Krishnáji Parshurám ..... D.
Ganpulé, Náráyan Vináyak ..... D.
Gokhalé, Ganesh Káshináth ..... D.
Kángá, Fardunji Mánikji ..... E.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji ..... E.
Kápadiá, Jagjivan Bhavánishankar ..... E.

* Passed the B. A. Examination of 1873.

Kirtikar, Vithal Khanderáo ..... E.
Kohiyár, Jehángirsháh Erachsáhh ..... E.
Kutár, Kharshedji Rastamji ..... E.
Pánandikar, Gopál Venkatesh..... F. G. A. & E.
Pandit, Ganesh Gopál ..... E.
Pandit, Hari Mádhav ..... E.
Patel, Behrámji Bamanji ..... E.
Sáthe, Mahádev Anant ..... E.
Vaidya, Rámchandra Janárdan ..... E.
Ved, Dulabji Dharamshi ..... E.

1871.

Agáse, Ganesh Janárdan ..... D.
Ajinkia, Sitánáth Gopináth ..... D.
Bhájiválá, Pestanji Kharshedji..... E.
Chiplunkar, Sitárám Hari ..... D.
Cooper, Dádábhái Hormasji ..... E.
Dalvi, Sitárám Yashvant ..... F. G. A. & E.
Dámle, Krishnáji Hari ..... E.
DeSouza, Luis. ..... St. X.
Gadre, Rámchandra Venkatesh ..... D.
Hakim, Muhámmad Hussein ..... E.
Huligolkar, Krishnaráo Mahádev ..... D.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna ..... D.
Kále, Nánábhái Sadánand..... E.
Khambátá, Pestanji Aspandiárji..... E.
Koparkar, Govind Bálkrishna ..... E & F. G. A.
Málpekar, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... E.
Mudholkar, Shrinivás Narsinh ..... D.
Munshi, Motilál Mugatlál..... E.
Sulé, Sitárám Bhagvant ..... E.

1872.

Abhyánkar, Vithal Trimbak ..... D.
Asirkar, Vishnu Mahipat ..... E.
Bhavanáni, Dolatrám Suratsing ..... E.
Bhide, Bálkrishna Vishnu ..... D.
Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak ..... D.
Chiplunkar, Mahádev Trimbak ..... D.
Gadre, Gangádhar Pándurang..... D.
Godbolé, Hari Ganesh ..... D.
Gothoskar, Sakhárám Pándurang ..... E.
Gunjikar, Ganesh Bhikáji ..... E.
Kirtane, Moro Váman ..... D.
Limaye, Hari Váman ..... E.
Master, Frámji Bamanji ..... E.

Mávlankar, Váman Keshav ..... E.
McAfee, Frank ..... E.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth ..... D.
Paudvál, Dvárkánáth Sakhárám ..... E.

1873.

Anikhindikar, Sambhu Chandappá ..... D.
Apte, Krishnáji Ballál ..... F. G. A.
Apte, Shankar Ráoji ..... D.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái ..... E.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna ..... D.
Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv ..... E.
Belsaré, Malhári Bhikáji ..... E.
Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji ..... E.
Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám ..... E.
Bháte, Sadáshiv Bálkrishna ..... E.
Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar ..... D.
Chiplunkar, Lakshuman Krishna ..... D.
Dalal, Adarji Mancherji ..... E.
Dalál, Mánikji Nasarvánji ..... E.
Dánde, Keshav Govind ..... D.
Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji ..... E.
Dastur, Phirozsháh Hoshángji ..... D.
Desái, Dolatrái Surbhái ..... E.
Devnalkar, Bhiku Rághobá ..... F. G. A.
Dhárap, Náráyan Krishna ..... D.
D'Sa, Luis ..... St. X.
Gokhalé, Vithal Vishnu ..... E.
Golé, Sidheshvar Bháskar ..... D.
Goré, Náráyan Shivrám ..... D.
Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvar ..... D.
Indápurkar, Váman Gopál ..... D.
Kálo, Gangádhar Hari ..... D.
Karandikar, Ráoji Báláji ..... D.
Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshuman ..... D.
Keily, Robert ..... St. X.
Kelkar, Purshotam Gopál ..... E.
Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth ..... D.
Kharighát, Mervánji Pestanji ..... E.
Kshirságar, Govind Náráyan ..... D.
Lokurkar, Svámiráo Rághvendra ..... D.
Lyons, William Robert ..... St. X.
Masáni, Nasarvárji Kávasji ..... St. X.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji ..... E.
Mudle, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ..... E.
Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth ..... E.

Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái ..... E.
Páthak, Káshináth Bápu..... D.
Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám ..... E.
Tripáthi, Govardhan Mádhavrám ..... E.
Tulu, Govind Vásudev..... E.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás..... E.
Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth ..... E.
Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji..... E.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination for L.M.

1864.

Second Division.

DaCunha, Joseph Gerson ..... G.
Gomes, Antonio Simplicio ..... G.

1871.

Second Division.

Kándáválá, Dosábhái Barjorji ..... G.

1872.

First Division.

Sulemáni, Samsudin Jivábhái ..... G.

Second Division.

Antaõ, John Alcantara..... G.
Bennett, Bejanji Pestanji..... G.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Pestanji ..... G.
Coutinho, Joaquim Vicente ..... G.
Damaiá, Phirozsháh Jamshedji ..... G.
Hakim, Abdul Ghání ..... G.
Khambátá, Jamshedji Dinsháh ..... G.
Nánávati, Rastamji Hormasji..... G.
Narimán, Kaikhosru Sorábji ..... G.
Nunes, Ignacio Domingos ..... G.
Páthak, Krishnaráo Gopál ..... G.
Patvardhan, Vináyak Rámchandra ..... G.
Postvák, Mancherji Sorábji..... G.
Saraiyá, Rámdás Gangádás..... G.

1873.

First Division.

Sabnis, Dattu Ganesh ..... G.

Second Division.

Cooper, Kaikhosru Barjorji ..... G.
Dalgado, Daniel ..... G.
De Conceiçaõ, Philip ..... G.
De Cunha, John Thomas ..... G.
Gimi, Mánikji Mancherji ..... G.
Gomes, Dominic Anthony ..... G.
Kápadiá, Bejanji Dádábhái ..... G.
Khambátá, Hiráji Jehángier ..... G.
Lobo, Bellarmino ..... G.
Mákuná, Mánikji Dosábhái ..... G.
Pinto, Luis José ..... G.
Reporter, Mánikji Edalji ..... G.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

1866.

Second Division.

Dátár, Náro Govind ..... P. E.

1868.

Second Division.

Mehtá, Vonishankar Govindrám ..... P. E.
Shirgávkar, Báláji Náráyan ..... P. E.

1869.

Second Division.

Bhat, Moreshvar Náráyan ..... P. E.
Soman, Ganesh Náráyan ..... P. E.

1870.

Second Division.

Gupte, Pándurang Gopál ..... P. E.
Jámbhekar, Balvant Govind ..... P. E.
Narimán, Gustádji Dorábji ..... P. E.
Túmbe, Rámchandra Balvant ..... P. E.

1871.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Náráyan Pándurang ..... P. E.
Bhátvadekar, Vináyak Krishna ..... P. E.
Chavbal, Káshináth Dámodar ..... P. E.
Mhaiskar, Gopál Raghunáth ..... P. E.
Mulekar, Vishnu Sadáshiv ..... P. E.
Varlekar, Mahádev Janárdan ..... P. E.

1872.

First Division.

Chandanáni, Pritamdás Parsumal ..... P. E.
Macnee, Henry Charles ..... P. E.
Nánávati, Dáyábhái Maganlál ..... P. E.

Second Division.

Bhándárkar, Ráoji Ganesh ..... P. E.
Dámle, Jagannáth Vishnu ..... P. E.
Desái, Motibhái Vághjibhái ..... P. E.
Modi, Ardesir Kávasji ..... P. E.
Mulé, Rámchandra Ballál ..... P. E.
Nárgir, Shankar Bisto ..... P. E.
Pilé, Bálkrishna Náráyan ..... P. E.
Ráná, Rudarji Sundarji ..... P. E.
Sáthe, Dhondu Sakhárám ..... P. E.
Whittell, Charles ..... P. E.

1873.

First Division.

Dalál, Chunilál Táráchand ..... P. E.
Nimmo, William Edward Hope ..... P. E.
Page, Hastings Montague ..... P. E.
Párikh, Javerdás Bhogidás ..... P. E.
Sohoni, Vásudev Sadáshiv ..... P. E.
Williams, Arthur Henry ..... P. E.

Second Division.

Gurjar, Pándurang Gopináth ..... P. E.
Hindiá, Dayárám Ghelábhái ..... P. E.
Kavishvar, Lallubhái Dalpatrám ..... P. E.
Kolatkar, Sitárám Vásudev ..... P. E.
Laváníyái, Eknáth Sakhárám ..... P. E.
Nagarsett, Vithaldás Narotamdás ..... P. E.
Phadke, Lakshuman Chintáman ..... P. E.
Ribeiro, C Antonio ..... P. E.
Tarkhadkar, Vithal Rághobá ..... P. E.

Under-Graduates and others who have passed the Matriculation Examination only.

1859.

Bhágvat, Bháskar Hari	E.
Gokhalé, Bábá Krishnáji	D.
Kirtané, Vináyak Janárdan	E.
Mánde, Bhikáji Rámchandra	D.
Shirgávkar, Mahádev Náráyan	E.
Sindhe, Bábáji Lakshuman	D.
Válnis, Yashvantráo Abáji	D.
Yájnik, Javerilál Umiáshankar	E.
† Bhái Rámchandra	E.
† Nánábhái Haridas	L.
† Pándurang Bálláji	D.
† Venkatráo Rámchandra	D.
† Vishnu Bálkrishna	D.

1860.

Barochá, Frámji Sorábji	E.
Bhende, Ramákánt Krishna	E.
Pendharkar, Mahádáji Vishnu	E.
Varde, Vishnu Sadáshiv	E.
† Ardesir Pestanji	E.
† Govind Lakshuman	D.
† Parashrám Vishnu	E.
† Raghunáth Náráyan	E.
† Rámchandra Anandráo	E.
† Uttamrám Narbherám	E.
† Vináyak Balvantráo	E.

1861.

† Bamanji Sorábji	E.
† Bápuji Rámchandra	E.
† Bháskar Bálkrishna	E. S.
† Dádábhái Dosábhái	E.
† Dhanjibhái Shápurji	E.
† Dinshah Edalji	E.
† Dorábji Padamji	D.
† Frámji Bamanji	E.
† Hirjibhai Aspendiárji	E.
† Hormasji Jehángier	E.
† Jamshedji Mánekji	E.

† Surname not known.

† Kávasji Edalji ..... E.
† Navroji Padamji ..... D.
† Rámchandra Bhairáv ..... D.
† Thákurdás Keshavlál ..... E.
† Trimbak Náráyan ..... E.
† Vináyak Krishna ..... D.
† Virbhadra Madivallayyá ..... B.
† Vishnu Sadáshiv ..... D.

1862.

Christie, Albert D. L. ..... P. C.
Joshi, Náná Bápu ..... G.
Rodrigues, Vincent ..... E. S.
Thosar, Náná Mahádáji ..... D.
† Bálnáráyan Gavrináráyan ..... E.
† Dádábhái Shápurji ..... E.
† Govind Balvant ..... B.
† Hormasji Shápurji ..... E.
† Mervánji Edalji ..... E.
† Nasarvánji Sorábji ..... E.
† Ráoji Ganesh ..... D.
† Vásudev Ballál ..... E.

1863, *March.*

Bakhalé, Váman Ganesh ..... D.
Bátliválá, Frámji Jamshedji ..... E.
Bhat, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... E.
Desái, Manilál Govindrám ..... F. G. A.
Devidás, Bhagvándás Manmohandás ..... E.
Gokhalé, Báláji Vináyak ..... D.
Jayakar, Shámráo Káshináth ..... E.
Joshi, Krishnáji Káshináth ..... D.
Kamlákar, Ganpat Pándurang ..... E.
Limaye, Mahádáji Lakshuman ..... D.
Mehtá, Phirozsháh Rastamji ..... E.
Modi, Edalji Ratanji ..... E.
Názar, Kuvarji Sorábji ..... E.
Oza, Lakshumishankar Hariprasád ..... E.
Pille, Armogam Náráyansvámi ..... D.
Sábde, Govind Keshav ..... E.
Saranjáme, Váman Prabhákar ..... D.
Wádiá, Hormasji Ardesir ..... E.
† Krishnáji Bhikáji ..... D.
† Rangaya, C. ..... E.

† Surname not known.

1863, *November.*

Bápat, Váman Náráyan	D.
Bhat, Rámkrishna Devshankar	E.
Dáte, Jagannáth Náráyan	D.
Dhekne, Ganesh Govind	P. S.
Dhond, Sájo Krishna	D.
Engineer, Rastamji Mánekji	E.
Gháte, Náráyan Sakhárám	D.
Gokhale, Ganesh Náráyan	D.
Háte, Nánábhái Harichandra	E.
Inámdár, Jayasatyabodhráo Tirmalráo	F. G. A.
Kále, Krishnáji Govind	E.
Kúle, Mothábhái Sadánandji	E.
Kápadiá, Dorábji Temulji	E.
Kázilnámdár, Abdul Ali Akbar Ali	E. S.
Navalkar, Dinánáth Harichandra	E.
Nene, Gopál Balvant	D.
Párkhi, Ganesh Yashvant	D.
Pátankar, Krishnáji Náráyan	P. S.
Phadke, Shridhar Bápuji	E.
Puro, Rámchandra Hari	E.
Ránadivá, Dvárkánáth Náráyan	D.
Samarth, Bálkrishna Mártand	E.
Sanjáná, Pestanji Kávasji	E.
Sokle, Ganesh Náráyan	D.
† Ganpatráo Nánábhái	E. S.
† Jagjivan Atmárám	E. S.
† Lallubhái Gordhandás	E. S.
† Mádhavácharam Balvácharam	S.
† Manidharprasád Tápiprasád	S.
† Moru Sadáshiv	P. M.
† Nasarvánji Kharshedji	E. S.
† Sadáshiv Hari	E.&P.T.
† Samukhrám Navindrám	S.
† Sheik Hayât	P. M.
† Virprasád Tápiprasád	A.

1864.

Abhyánkar, Gopál Bálkrishna	P. M.
Ajgavkar, Vásudev Náráyan	D.
Balsárá, Ratanji Shápurji	E.&E.S.
Banáji, Erakshah Mánekji	S.
Bápat, Rámkrishna Chimnáji	P.

† Surname not known.

Bhadkamkar, Vásudev Nilkant ..... Sa. & P.
Bhágvat, Shankar Rámchandra ..... P. S.
Bhátkhande, Gopál Janárdan ..... P. & B.
Bhátkhande, Shripat Vaijanáth ..... B.
Bháve, Ráoji Prabhákar ..... P. S. & P.V.
Bhide, Bhikáji Rámchandra ..... P. S.
Bramhe, Náráyan Bálkrishna ..... D.
Cámá, Phirozsháh Ratanji ..... E.
Contractor, Frámji Rastamji ..... J.
Cooper, Mánekji Bejanji ..... J.
Cooper, Sorábji Navroji ..... E.
Dáruválá, Rastamji Ardesir ..... E. S.
Davé, Atmáshankar Tripuráshankar ..... S.
Gambhir, Sorábji Mervánji ..... E.
Gandhi, Shankar Ráoji ..... P. M.
Ganjikar, Rámchandra Bhikáji ..... E. S.
Godbolé, Keshav Pándurang ..... P. M.
Godbolé, Vithal Bápuji ..... E. S.
Gokhalé, Dinkar Ballál ..... D.
Gokhalé, Náráyan Krishna ..... P. & P. S.
Gole, Vithal Mahádev ..... P. S.
Gorakshkar, Rámchandra Lakshuman ..... E.
Guná, Harjivandás Válirám ..... F. G. A.
Gupté, Rájárám Chimnáji ..... P. M.
Hirpáthak, Gopál Bábáji ..... P. M.
Joshi, Dattu Narsinh ..... F. G. A.
Joshi, Vishvanáth Raghunáth ..... P. & P. S.
Karáni, Phirozsháh Nasarvánji ..... E.
Karmarkar, Krishnáji Náráyan ..... M.
Kelkar, Krishnáji Raghunáth ..... P. S.
Khambáttá, Nasarvánji Jehángierji ..... E S.
Khándekar, Trimbak Gangádhar ..... D.
Khisti, Yashvant Hari ..... G. A. & E.
Kothári, Báláji Sitárám ..... F.G.A.
Kothári, Nánu Náráyan ..... E. S. & Pr.
Lálkáká, Ratanji Jamshedji ..... E. & A.
Mahádthalkar, Trimbak Abáji ..... E. S.
Maráthe, Náráyan Sadáshiv ..... P. M.
Menezes, Joseph Philip de ..... E. S.
Motiválá, Dosábhái Bejanji ..... J.
Mudholkar, Báláji Narsinh ..... E. S.
Mudliár, Cupusvámi Viziárangam ..... D.
Mutálik, Náráyan Anant ..... D.
Nátu, Káshináth Govind ..... P. M.
Navalkar, Ganpat Shrikrishna ..... E.
Paradé, Malku Sayáji ..... P. M.

Paránjapye, Náráyan Mádhav	Ds & D
Paránjapye, Váman Ganesh	E & Ar
Pathak, Átmáram Bápu	P E
Pradhán, Bajibá Ramchandra	D & Ds
Punigar, Bamanji Edalji	J
Ránadé, Váman Govind	P V
Reshimvála, Keshavlál Narbheram	P T
Rishi, Lakshuman Govind	P V & P S.
Sahasrabudhe, Hari Konddev	D
Sáthe, Krishnaji Keshav	P S.
Satyavadi, Harilal Chhaganlal	A
Sethná, Jamshedji Rastamji	F. S & P T.
Sohoni, Anant Vináyak	P M
Tarvádi, Motinarám Gavrinárám	S,
Tivarekar, Ganpat Krishna	E S.
Umarigar, Hormasji Rastamji	J
Vaidya, Govind Vishnu	E S
Vakil, Ratanrám Jayánand	S
Vohora, Kalhanrai Lakshumishankar	S.
† Chhaganlál Bhudarphi	Br
† Ghelábhai Thakurdás	S
† Madhavrao Bháskarji	L. & E
† Mániklal Jagjivan	A
† Motilál Ranchhoddas	S

1865

Abhyánkar, Rámchandra Hari	G A
Akhund, Gulám Alli Ibrahim	H.
Bháchech, Davlatrám Manirám	A & G. P
Bhánap, Ramchandra Vinayak	F G A. & P S
Bhátvadekar, Náráyan Rámchandra	N & P T
Bháve, Anant Gopál	P S.
Bháve, Vasudev Shridhar	P S
Chhápgar, Dinshah Jijibhái	E S & P T
Dáne, Krishnarão Vaman	F G A
Datar, Bháskar Dhonddev	P S
Desái, Ranchhodlál Kapurchand	A
Deshpande, Dattátraya Bhagvant	Ds.
Dhamnaskar, Ramchandra Vithobá	R
Dhairyaván, Ganpat Mádhavrão	..G & E S E.
Dhodapkar, Dámodar Kacheshvar	Ds
Dhole, Rámchandra Ganeshpant	P M
Divátiá, Ratanlul Trimbaklál	G P & A
Draper, Jijibhái Kharshedji	P T

† Surname not known

Gangan, Rámchandra Harshet ..... B.
Garadé, Bhikáji Balvant ..... F. G. A.
Godbolé, Vináyak Náráyan ..... F. G. A.
Gokhalé, Dámodar Vidiádhar ..... P. S.
Golé, Báláji Mahádev ..... P. S.
Hansotiá, Ichhárám Nagindás ..... E. S.
Joglekar, Bálkrishna Rámchandra ..... P. T. & Ds.
Joshi, Rámchandra Krishnájipant ..... P. M.
Joshi, Váman Raghunáth ..... P. M.
Kángá, Bhikáji Kávasji ..... C.
Kángá, Ratanji Edalji ..... C.
Karandikar, Chintám n Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Karandikar, Náráyan Govind ..... P. S.
Kirtané, Nilkant Janárdan ..... P. S.
Kolatkar, Krishnáji Hari ..... P. T. & L.
Mahádik, Govind Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Maráthe, Krishnáji Trimbak ..... P. S.
Medh, Kallianrái Dolatrái ..... A. & G. P.
Medh, Motilál Dolatrái ..... A. & G. P.
Mehtá, Harisukhrám Mánikrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Krishnalál Govindás ..... S.
Mehtá, Nárandás Kaliándás ..... F. G. A.
Modak, Hari Náráyan ..... P. T. & P. H.
Mokalkar, Sundar Morobá ..... F. G. A.
Mudliar, Arjun Rangasvámi ..... P. S.
Nemankar, Gangádhar Vásudev ..... P. S.
Ozarkar, Váman Báláji ..... Ds.
Paránjapye, Hari Mahádev ..... F. G. A.
Paránjapye, Parshurám Náráyan ..... F. G. A.
Parvaté, Mahádev Balvant ..... P. S.
Páthak, Hari Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Patvardhan, Gangádhar Pándurang ..... F. G. A.
Patvardhan, Shivrám Rámchandra ..... E. S.
Pille, T. Vásudev Náráyansvámi ..... P. S.
Pitalé, Bál Niláji ..... E. S.
Ratanpárakhi, Dattátraya Sitárám ..... F. G. A.
Rege, Keshav Shridhar ..... R.
Sanjáná, Edalji Jamshedji ..... P. S.
Sáthe, Vishnu Raghunáth ..... P. E. & P. S.
Savání, Chintáman Hari ..... P. S.
Shá, Shivdás Anandji ..... E. S.
Shirváikar, Shridhar Náráyan ..... P. M.
Shribatikar, Hanumant Rámchandra ..... B. & D.
Sirvái, Kharshedji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Takle, Ganesh Gangádhar ..... F. G. A. & N.
Talpadé, Náná Dvárkánáth ..... E.

Talpadé, Vináyak Vishvanáth ..... F. G. A.
Thákur, Chunilál Máneklál ..... Br.
Velinkar, Bábá Lakshumanji ..... E. S.
Velkar, Vináyak Pándurang ..... E. S. & P. T.
Vohorá, Chamanrái Harái ..... A. & G. P.
† Ganpatrám Anuprám ..... S.
† Malukchand Bechardás ..... A.
† Manmohan Lakshumanji ..... E. S.

1866.

Abhyánkar, Prabhákar Govind ..... P S.
Advani, Jhámat Narumal ..... H.
Adváni, Táráchand Shokirám ..... H.
Bharuchá, Rastamji Ratanji ..... E. S.
Bháve, Krishnáji Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Chavabal, Bandu Janárdan ..... P. T. & E. S.
Chichgar, Nánábhái Ratanji ..... E. S.
Dántrá, Sorábsháh Hormasji ..... E. S.
Dárvekar, Trimbak Rámchandra ..... A. G. S.
Dátár, Rámchandra Hari ..... D
Deshpánde, Keshav Bramhagiri ..... Ds.
Devakulé, Ráoji Moreshvar ..... P. S.
Eráni, Ardesir Mervánji ..... B. P.
Fansalkar, Váman Parashurám ..... P. S.
Gadre, Ráoji Pándurang ..... P. S.
Gánu, Vináyak Janárdan ..... P. M.
Gokhalé, Govind Rámchandra ..... B.
Jálnápurkar, Narhar Ganesh ..... P. M.
Kankodiválá, Dáyábhái Jadurám ..... S.
Kantháválá, Hargovind Dvárkádás ..... A.
Kápadiá, Hormasji Pestanji ..... F. G. A.
Karandikar, Gopál Govind ..... R.
Kavishvar, Chunilál Dalpatrám ..... A
Kelkar, Yashvant Moreshvar ..... E. S.
Khádilkar, Ganesh Vishvanáth ..... R.
Kharé, Trimbak Sakhárám ..... P. S.
Khárkar, Atmárám Vithal ..... E. S.
Múnkar, Ganpat Sarottam ..... F. G. A.
Marzbán, Ardesir Mervánji ..... E. S.
Mátia, Tuljárám Harivalabh ..... F. G. A.
Mehtá, Hormasji Mervánji ..... E. S.
Mehtá, Krishnamukhrám Atmárám ..... S.
Modi, Nasarvánji Jamshedji ..... B. P.
Modi, Pestanji Edalji ..... b. P.

† Surname not known.

Muthé, Ráoji Nánáji ..... F. G. A.
Nádkarni, Raghunáth Náráyan ..... R.
Oja, Chaturbhuj Lálchand ..... K.
Paránjapye, Lakshuman Vishnu ..... P. N.
Párikh, Chhotálál Vithaldás ..... A.
Penthe, Sakhárám Náráyan ..... R.
Pinge, Báláji Bhikáji ..... E. S.
Pitre, Janárdan Mahádev ..... R.
Ráoji, Ardesir Sheriárji ..... J.
Sádhalé Rámchandra Náráyan ..... P. S.
Saráiyá, Purshotam Bápuji ..... N. & A.
Sáthe, Dáji Shivrám ..... B. G.
Savadé, Shrinivás Rámchandra ..... B.
Sávánur, Rámchandra Anáji ..... B.
Sethná, Hormasji Dorábji ..... J.
Sethná, Hormasji Kuvarji ..... B. P.
Shikharé, Govind Shripat ..... Ds.
Tarvádi, Lálshankar Umiáshankar ..... A.
Vijayakar, Vasantráo Bápuji ..... E. S.
Yavalékar, Govind Gopál ..... P. T. & N.
† Ishvarlál Vandrávandás ..... A.

1867.

Adhikári, Bálkrishna Dáji ..... P. T. & E. S.
Arvandekar, Sitárám Bhikáji ..... M.
Bápat, Govind Raghunáth ..... R.
Bápat, Vishnu Sakhárám ..... Ak. & F. G. A.
Bárbhái, Mulji Bhaványidás ..... P. T.
Behere, Janárdan Ballál ..... R.
Bhagat, Fázal Gulám Hussein ..... E. S.
Bhágvat, Rajárám Rámkrishna ..... E. S.
Bhávnagari, Mancherji Mervánji ..... E. S.
Bhidé, Káshináth Vithal ..... P. T. & E. S.
Bhidé, Vásudev Mahádev ..... P. E.
Bramhachári, Lakshmináráyan Parsádrái ..... A. & N.
Chandorkar, Chintu Náráyan ..... P. S.
Chokshi, Mániklál Gordhandás ..... S.
Contractor, Dorábji Jamshedji ..... B. P.
Contractor, Navroji Mánekji ..... B. P.
Dábke, Vishnu Apáji ..... R.
Dámle, Sadáshiv Govind ..... Ak. & E. S.
Dánge, Govind Vishnu ..... P. S.
Daruválá, Jamshedji Nasarvánji ..... E. S.
Dávar, Kárjibhái Frámji ..... E. S. & B. P.

† Surname not known.

Davé, Harikrishna Lálshankar ..... S.
Desái, Achyut Bháskar ..... K.
Desái, Dayálji Murárji ..... S.
Desái, Harilál Káhándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Prabhulál Mulchand ..... P. T. & A.
Desái, Ranchhodlál Bhagvándás ..... A. & G. P.
Desái, Vináyak Yashvant ..... M.
Devdhar, Vishvanáth Sadáshiv ..... P. S.
Dhavle, Keshav Balvantráo ..... P. S.
Dikshít, Amarji Bholánáth ..... A.
Divánji, Jamnáprasád Thákurdás ..... S.
Durkál, Bhagvándás Gopálráo ..... A. & G. P.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Jagannáth ..... P. S.
Gogte, Keshav Dáji ..... E. S.
Gogte, Ráoji Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Gokhalé, Bháskar Phonddev ..... B.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Balvantráo ..... P. M.
Golé, Náráyan Balvant ..... P. S.
Gorakshakar, Náráyan Lakshuman ..... E. S.
Gore, Náráyan Krishna ..... R.
Jog, Govind Lakshuman ..... B. G.
Jog, Krishnáji Sakhárám ..... P. T. & A.
Joshi, Bálaji Khanderáo ..... P. M.
Joshi, Bhavánishankar Girjáshankar ..... S. & Br.
Joshi, Frámji Rastamji ..... E. S.
Joshi, Mádhav Náráyan ..... Sh. & P. T.
Joshi, Narso Pándurang ..... S. P.
Joshi, Parshurám Ballál ..... E. S.
Káne, Rámkrishna Ballál ..... F. G. A.
Karáni, Fardunji Bejanji ..... P. T. & E. S.
Karve, Purshotam Gangádhar ..... P. M.
Káshikar, Mahádev Sakhárám ..... R.
Khambátá, Kávasji Dinshúh ..... K.
Kirpálni, Tejumal Parshurám ..... H. & P. T.
Kirpekar, Hari Náráyan ..... P. S. & S. A.
Kotháre, Yashvantráo Bháskarji ..... E. S.
Lord, Hormasji Navroji ..... J. & E. S.
Mahújan, Rájárám Sadáshiv ..... P. S.
Mankar, Jagannáth Lakshuman ..... F. G. A.
Mansukháni, Vasanmal Jayarámdás ..... H.
Maráthe, Antáji Trimbak ..... P. T. & N.
Marzbán, Jehángier Behrámji ..... E. S.
Master, Sorábji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Matádár, Ranchhod Nágardás ..... A.
Mehendalé, Bálkrishna Vishnu ..... P. S.
Mehtá, Chunilál Umedrám ..... S.

Mehtá, Maganlál Ranchhodlál ..... A.
Mirzá, Gulámrázá Fraidun ..... H.
Mistri, Edalji Jamshedji ..... F. G. A. & P T.
Mudliár, Dámodar Vijayarangam ..... P. S.
Musariph, Eknáth Dhonddev ..... B. G.
Mutálikdesái, Rághvendráo Bhimáji ..... B.
Nágul, Shivu Ashená ..... P. M.
Párak, Dhanjisháh Navroji ..... P. S.
Pathidár, Atmárám Joitárám ..... S.
Phátak, Vináyak Ganesh ..... E. S.
Pingle, Váman Shripat ..... Ds.
Pradhán, Vishvanáth Bálkrishna ..... P. T. &. E. S.
Ráne, Bábáji Dhonddev ..... E.S.
Sahasrabudhe, Báláji Shridhar ..... P. S.
Sajgire, Narhar Ghanashám ..... M.
Sáthe, Trimbak Moreshvar ..... P. T. & P. S.
Sáve, Vásudev Deváji ..... F. G. N.
Sávle, Dinkar Krishna ..... F. G. A.
Sequeira, Thomas Caotano ..... G. A.
Sheikh, Jamáludin Muhámmad ..... Ds.
Shevdé, Govind Vináyak ..... R.
Shroff, Surajrám Bhánábhái ..... E. S.
Shrotri, Bápu Janárdan ..... Sa.
Soman, Mahádáji Hari ..... B. G.
Tagoré, Vithal Hari ..... B. G.
Támboli, Nasarvánji Frámji ..... B. P.
Tátke, Vásudev Prabhákar ..... P. T. & P. V.
Thakar, Javerilál Lallubhái ..... P. T. & Nd.
Thákur, Hari Náráyan ..... Sh.
Thorát, Sakhárám Dhondu ..... M.
Unválá, Manchershá Frámji ..... E. S.
Vaidya, Govind Bagáji ..... S.
Vaidya, Váman Khanderáo ..... E. S.
Vaz, Fulgencio Mariano ..... E. S.
Vasávadá, Dulerái Rámji ..... Rj.
Vikáji, Mánekshá Bápuji ..... B. P.
Wádiá, Hormasji Hirjibhái ..... B. P.

1868.

Acharékar, Atmárám Náráyan ..... E. S.
Adhyáru, Harilál Náráyanji ..... A.
Agáse, Náráyan Bhikáji ..... R.
Alemaõ, Valentine Charles ..... St. M.
Amirsháhi, Jhánjimal Thávardás ..... H. M.
Amruté, Pándurang Ganpat ..... T. E. & E. S.
Angal, Annáji Búburáo ..... E. S.

Antiá, Pálanji Rastamji ..... J.
Athalé, Vaijanáth Rámkrishna ..... R. H. S.
Augusto, Lucien ..... St. M.
Avásiá, Kharshedji Barzorji ..... F. G. A.
Aváskar, Abrahám A. ..... E. S.
Bakshi, Chhotálál Mathurádás ..... E. S.
Bápat, Vináyak Anant ..... P. S.
Bátliválá, Frámji Pálanji ..... J.
Béhere, Venkáji Gopál ..... R.
Bengáli, Edalji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Bhánap, Shrinivás Govind ..... M.
Bhat, Gopál Náráyan ..... P. S.
Bháu, Jagannáth Mádhavrám ..... F. G. A.
Bháve, Mahádev Sakhárám ..... R.
Bokil, Vináyak Rámkrishna ..... E. S.
Chandirámani, Bulchand Tárachand ..... H. M.
Chinái, Frámji Jehángierji ..... S. & P. T.
Chinái, Hormasji Kharshedji ..... B. P.
Chitalé, Vásudev Gopál ..... P. S. & R.
Choksi, Mánikji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Cooper, Mancherji Rastamji ..... J.
Dalál, Jamnádás Ichchárám ..... S.
Dalál, Nagindás Lakshumidás ..... S.
Daru, Thákursi Jagjivan ..... Rj.
Dáruválá, Mánikji Dorábji ..... E. S.
Dáruválá, Sorábji Edalji ..... E. S.
Dárvekar, Náráyan Krishna ..... Ar.
Davankar, Sundar Dámodar ..... F. G. A.
Davé, Shivlál Káshirám ..... E. S.
DeRozario, Roger ..... E. S.
Desái, Amulakrái Harderám ..... S.
Desái, Rámshankar Vajishankar ..... Rj.
Deshpánde, Dádáji Sakhárám ..... F. G. A.
Dhárshivkar, Váman Ganesh ..... Sh.
Dhavalé, Vásudev Dáji ..... P. S.
Dhole, Balvant Shripat ..... Ds.
Dholkiyá, Reváshankar Bhavánishankar ..... Rj.
Dikshit, Govind Tátiá ..... P. M. & P. T.
Doctor, Hormasji Behrámji ..... E. S.
Fardunji, Dádi Kharshedji ..... E. S. & U. S.
Gajrá, Kirpáldás Khemchand ..... K.
Gálnekar, Gopál Bhikáshet ..... Ds.
Gandeviá, Hormasji Bamanji ..... E. S.
Gándhi, Bhagvándás Brijbhukandás ..... S.
Gardo, Khando Krishna ..... B. & Kh.
Gavtam, Balvant Rájárám ..... F. G. A. & G. A.

Godbole, Krishnáji Ballál	R.
Golvalkar, Lakshuman Rámchandra	B.
Gomes, Peter Emanuel	B. P.
Gore, Rámchandra Dhonddev	R.
Jádhav, Yellápá Virápá	B.
Javeri, Gokal Jaychand	A.
Javeri, Motilál Mohanlál	S.
Jog, Trimbak Venkatesh	B. G.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Trimbak	P. T. & P S.
Jorvekar, Keshav Lakshuman	P. T
Joshi, Krishnáji Ballál	E. S.
Joshipará, Chhelshankar Nathurám	Rj.
Kaduskar, Vishnu Ganpatráo	P. M.
Káji, Bálkisandás Brijbhukhandás	S.
Kále, Shridhar Mahádev	R.
Kamlápur, Shrinivás Svámiráo	B.
Kánade, Rámchandra Govind	R.
Kánitkar, Náráyan Bápuji	E. S.
Kantháriá, Lakshumináráyan Vajubhái	A.
Karáká, Kávasji Fardunji	S.
Karáká, Kharshedji Fardunji	I. S. M.
Karandikar, Lakshuman Pándurang	P. S.
Karanjáválá, Ratanji Bhikáji	J.
Karmarkar, Dhondu Janárdan	B.
Karmarkar, Káshináth Govind	P. T. & P. S
Khadé, Mahádev Dádset	R.
Khalé, Mádhav Anandráo	P. T.
Kharé, Anant Parshurám	Ds.
Kharé, Moro Ganesh	R.
Khárkar, Yashvant Vináyak	Ms.
Kirtané, Shridhar Váman	P. S.
Kirtané, Vithal Ganesh	P. S.
Kirtikar, Vináyak Lakshuman	E. S.
Konkar, Náráyan Rámchandra	B. G.
Korgávkar, Suryáji Bálkrishna	E. S.
Kulkarni, Náráyan Sadáshiv	Ds.
Kulkarni, Shivrám Raghunáth	Ds.
Lalit, Vishnu Rámchandra	Kh.
Lavlekar, Moro Vishvanáth	R.
Lele, Bábá Bháskar	R.
Limayé, Jagannáth Bálkrishna	E. S.
Limayé, Pándurang Bálkrishna	E. S.
Limayé, Rámráo Krishna	P. T.
Lonkar, Vináyak Chintáman	P. S.
Mádan, Fijibhái Frámji	E. S.
Mahádev, Motilál Jaichand	A.

Malcolm, Jacob ..... St. M.
Mansukháni, Idanmal Mulchand ..... H.
McLoughlin, Timothy ..... St. M.
Mehtá, Balvantrám Mahádevrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Jethálál Varajbháí ..... A.
Mehtá, Khodidás Nemidás ..... E. S.
Mehtá, Mulchand Dáyábháí ..... S. S.
Mehtá, Mulshankar Purandás ..... P. S.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Mathurádás ..... S.
Mehtá, Urbháí Trikamdás ..... S.
Mehtáji, Ratanshankar Bháishankar ..... S.
Mendes, Santanna ..... F. G. A.
Mirikar, Rangráo Trimbak ..... P. S.
Mistri, Hormasji Palanji ..... E. S. & P. T.
Mistri, Shápurji Rastamji ..... B. P.
Mudliár, Dámodar Shrinivás ..... P. S.
Mugásot, Jehángier Dhanjibháí ..... F. S & J.
Nádirsháh, Jamshedji Dádábháí ..... P. T.
Nagarkar, Raghunáth Dáji ..... P. S.
Naik, Gulábbháí Gopálji ..... S.
Nánávati, Gulábdás Lálúdás ..... S.
Nánávati, Mancherji Kávasháh ..... E. S.
Nánávati, Nathu Gopáldás ..... A.
Nimbkár, Bháskar Báláji ..... R.
Oka, Anant Káshináth ..... P. S.
Oltikar, Váman Rámkrishna ..... G. A.
Ovalekar, Ganpat Gopináth ..... E. S.
Pai, Anandráo Vithobá ..... H.
Páká, Mansukh Vrijlál ..... G. P. & A.
Pandit, Narsirám Jayashankar ..... S.
Pandit, Pándurang Vishnu ..... R.
Pandol, Shivubháí Bhagubháí ..... S.
Pandyá, Keshavlál Motirám ..... A.
Panhálkar, Rámchandra Abáji ..... P. T.
Pansure, Bápu Narsing ..... B. G.
Paránjapye, Govind Dhonddev ..... R.
Paránjapye, Rámchandra Dinkar ..... P. S.
Paránjapye, Vásudev Vináyak ..... R.
Párekh, Chhagandás Atmárám ..... S.
Párekh, Dvárkádás Bhogidás ..... A.
Párekh, Jethálál Dalpatrám ..... A.
Pathán, Jamshedji Nasarvánji ..... J.
Páthek, Gagal Vaumáli ..... A.
Patvardhan, Keshav Rámchandra ..... R.
Pendse, Náráyan Krishna ..... P. S.
Pestan Jámásná, Nasarvánji Edalji ..... S.
Pimpalkharé, Shridhar Rámchandra ..... Ds.

Pisolkar, Vásudev Sadáshiv	O. & Ak.
Pitalé, Sitárám Sadáshiv	E. S.
Pradhán, Mahádev Govind	P. T.
Purchit, Nilkanth Bhikáji	R.
Ráo, Bálkrishna Bhavánishankar	F. G. A. & E. S.
Sahasrabudhe, Vináyak Hari	P. M.
Samarth, Krishnaráo Mádhavráo	K.
Sanjáná, Shápurji Kávasji	P. T.
Sárangpáni, Vishnu Vináyak	E. S.
Saranjáme, Rámchandra Prabhákar	B. G.
Sáthe, Ganesh Sadáshiv	E. S.
Sayad, Becharlál Jivanlál	E.
Seth, Tulsidás Manmohandás	E. S.
Shevadé, Hari Moreshvar	E. S. & P. T.
Shroff, Nasarvánji Hormasji	E. S.
Sindekar, Dámodar Náráyan	Ak.
Sindgikar, Anáji Krishnaráo	Sh.
Sinkar, Vináyak Hari	M.
Sipáhirmaláni, Fattechand Girdhardás	H.
Soman, Bálkrishna Gopál	F. G. A.
Sopáriválá, Pestanji Dinsháh	E. S.
Steers, Arthur William	K.
Store, Ishvarlál Jagjivandás	S.
Támbolkar, Balabhim Sakhárám	B. G.
Támhané, Govind Sitárám	P. T.
Thakár, Lálji Náranji	E. S.
Thakár, Rámchandra Krishnáji	P. S.
Thákur, Atmárám Moreshvar	R.
Thánvi, Vasanji Gopál	E. S.
Udesi, Ratansi Válji	E. S.
Ustád, Kávasji Dorábji	E. S.
Vakilná, Dharamchand Dáyábhái	S. M.
Varsalkar, Moses Aaron	R.
Vasávadá, Mathurádás Amrutlál	Rj.
Vidváns, Dámodar Bálkrishna	P. S. & P. T.
Vijayakar, Rámráo Bápuji	E. S.
† Bhikudás Lakshumandás	R.

1869.

Agáshe, Bápu Trimbak	P. S.
Alemaõ, Alexander	St. M.
Ankalé, Sangápá Malápá	B.
Antiá, Navroji Kharsháji	E S.
Arjáni, Mánikji Kávasji	J.
Asarpotá, Kundandás Amulrái	K. M.

† Surname not known.

Bápat, Dámodar Rámchandra ..... P. T. & P. S.
Bávdekar, Shivrám Balvant ..... R.
Bávdekar, Vináyak Dhondo ..... K. H.
Bhandkamkar, Pándurang Nilkanth ..... P. S.
Bhardi, Rango Rámchandra ..... B.
Bhat, Bápálál Bháishankar ..... A.
Bháte, Ganesh Vináyak ..... E. S.
Bhátiá, Purshotam Náráyandás ..... E. S.
Bháve, Váman Prabhákar ..... P. S.
Bhende, Káshináth Krishna ..... H.
Bhide, Bápu Parshurám ..... B.
Bhopatkar, Káshináth Vishnu ..... P. S.
Bilimoriá, Sorábji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Cámá, Kharshedji Pestanji ..... E. S.
Chimalági, Rághavendra Venkatesh ..... B.
Chinái, Jamshedji Aspnirji ..... P. T. & E.
Chitalé, Rámchandra Bálkrishna ..... B. G.
Dalál, Dinsháh Kharshedji ..... S.
Daru, Chunilál Válábhái ..... R.
Daru, Shivlál Válábhái ..... K. S.
Dashputra, Raghunáth Vásudev ..... P. S.
DaSilva, Pascoal Manoel ..... F. G. A.
Dastur, Jamshedji Navroji ..... J.
Dátár, Govind Venkatráo ..... B.
DeGa, Joseph Maria ..... E. S.
Desái, Govardhan Káhándás ..... G. P.
Desái, Javerilál Ghelábhái ..... E. S.
Desái, Kásiprasád Sadáshiv ..... S.
Deshpánde, Yádav Mádhavráo ..... N. S.
Dharádhar, Vináyak Sundarji ..... E. S.
Dharmádhikári, Vishvanáth Mohaniráj ..... Ar.
Dholkiyá, Mániklál Ládhábhái ..... K. S.
Divánji, Chandrashankar Lalitárám ..... S.
D'Mello, Luis ..... St. M.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Pálanji ..... E. S.
Ghaisás, Keshav Vishnu ..... R.
Goldsmith, James Russell ..... St. M.
Gopipuriá, Bápuji Virjibhái ..... E. S.
Jámbhekhar, Bálkrishna Ganesh ..... B. G.
Jog, Sadáshiv Venkáji ..... B. G.
Joshi, Krishnáji Pándurang ..... B.
Joshi, Shridhar Moreshvar ..... E. S.
Kalamkar, Pándurang Náráyan ..... G. A.
Kánadé, Rámchandra Janárdan ..... R.
Kángá, Mánikji Hormasji ..... E. S.
Kápadiá, Ardesir Behrámji ..... E. S.

Karmarkar, Ganpatráo Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Killekar, Moses Samson ..... B. G.
Kirtikar, Sitárám Bálkrishna ..... R.
Kotvál, Keshav Dhonddev ..... E. S.
Koyáji, Behrámji Nasarvánji ..... J.
Lád, Lakshuman Bábáji ..... Ar.
Lákdáválá, Mánikji Frámji ..... P. T.
Láté, Chintáman Pándurang ..... B. G.
Lentin, Ardesir Bejanji ..... E. S.
Limaye, Vithal Mahádev ..... R.
Majamundár, Harirái Lakshumináráyan ..... F. G. A.
Mánde, Venkatráo Bápu ..... P. S.
Mandlik, Dhondu Gangádhar ..... R.
Mangan, P. William ..... St. M.
Mehtá, Ardesir Dinsháh ..... E. S.
Mehtá, Bamanji Sorábji ..... J.
Mehtá, Dhirajrám Jagjivandás ..... P. T. & A.
Mehtá, Gunvantrám Mádhavrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Karpurrám Manmathrám ..... S.
Mehtá, Manidharrám Mahádevrám ..... S. M.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Navalchand ..... S. M.
Mudliár, Shrinivásrão Mutukumár ..... R.
Munshi, Pránlál Baldev ..... A.
Nánávati, Mathurádás Harjivandás ..... S.
Nijasure, Shivrám Rámkrishna ..... P. T. & P. S.
Niphádo, Bhikáji Káshináth ..... D. S.
Pálkhiválá, Dhanjibhái Kávasji ..... P. T.
Panchbhái, Gopál Sitárám ..... F. C. M.
Pandhe, Ganesh Apáji ..... F. C. N.
Paralkar, Bhagvantráo Balvantráo ..... E. S.
Paránjapye, Vishvanáth Vináyak ..... K. H.
Párekh, Hirálál Tribhuvandás ..... E. S.
Párekh, Valabh Nandlál ..... A. & G. P.
Patel, Frámji Kharshedji ..... B. P.
Pátkar, Vithal Raghunáth ..... R.
Pávri, Nasarvánji Mervánji ..... E. S.
Puntámkar, Lakshumikánt Manohar ..... H. H. M.
Rájváde, Gopál Vishnu ..... R.
Rennison, Henry ..... St. M.
Sátáráválá, Ratanji Mancherji ..... E. S.
Shroff, Ghelábhái Jagjivandás ..... S. M.
Shroff, Kávasji Mervánji ..... E. S.
Sohoni, Rámchandra Bálkrishna ..... P. T.
Sudábutul, Rangayá Sriramullu ..... F. C. N.
Timothy, Motulu ..... F. C. N.
Váchhá, Bejanji Mánikji ..... J.

Váda, Vithal Apáji ..... P. S.
Vazé, Gopál Rámchandra ..... R.
Vazé, Vináyak Nilkanth..... B. G.
Wádiá, Bápuji Pestanji ..... B. P.
Wágle, Vithal Vaikunth ..... R & C. S.
Wright, Edward Cameron ..... S. S.

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Abhyánkar, Raghunáth Hari ..... B
Apté, Bálāji Chintáman ..... M. S.
Bahulikar, Pándurang Bachāji ..... P. E.
Bápat, Rámchandra Ganesh ..... R.
Bardi, Sorábji Kharshedji ..... E. S.
Baridó, Lakshuman Narhar ..... M P.
Barve, Pándurang Sakhárám ..... E. S.
Bharuchá, Sheriárji Dádábhái ..... J. Z.
Bháve, Govind Moreshvar ..... N. S.
Bohará, Mansukhlál Devchand ..... A.
Bryan, James... ..... St. M.
Cámá, Nasarvánji Pestanji ..... D. P.
Cámá, Navroji Pestanji ..... B. P.
Chhatre, Shripád Anant ..... B.
Chokshi, Pránlál Bhogilál ..... A. M.
Dádi, Mancherji Dádábhái ..... B. P.
Dahriválá, Nasarvánji Ardesir ..... E. S.
Dálál, Kharshedji Ardesir ..... E. S.
Dálál, Tribhuvandás Lakshmidás ..... S.
D'Alvares, Nicholas ..... G. A. & E. S.
Dave, Náranshankar Manishankar ..... S.
Desái, Bulákhi Gangádás ..... S. & G. A.
Desái, Mothábhái Motilál ..... S.
Deshmukh, Yashvant Bálkrishna..... D. S.
Devrá, Rájáchárya Bindáchárya ..... B.
Dhárap, Vásudev Dinkar ..... P. T.
Dhurandhar, Krishnaráo Vishvanáth ..... B. P.
Divátiá, Bhimráo Bholánáth ..... A.
Doctor, Rámlál Lallubhái ..... S.
Gandeviá, Dádábhái Barjorji ..... J.
Gandhe, Vithal Váman ..... D. S.
Gándhi, Bhogilál Varajlál ..... A. M.
Gánu, Chintáman Janárdan ..... Ar. M.
Godbole, Balvant Govind ..... P. T. & E. S.
Gokhalé, Váman Bhikáji ..... E. S.
Gokhalé, Vishvanáth Vináyak ..... E. S.
Gosliá, Nimchand Purshotam ..... K. S.

Hamápariá, Ladhá Harji ..... K. S.
Hanfi, Sheikh Muhámmad Ishmáel ..... Ar.
Hayter, James ..... St. M.
Jalihál, Anáji Rámchandra ..... B.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo ..... B.
Joshi, Bhárgav Vithal ..... R.
Joshi, Ganesh Narsinh ..... M.
Káji, Lallubhái Bhagvándás ..... S.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev ..... St. M.
Kánitkar, Rámchandra Dáji ..... R. S.
Kennedy, John ..... St. M.
Khádilkar, Bháskar Yashvant ..... R.
Khare, Bápu Vináyak ..... B. G. & P. T.
Khoté, Náráyan Venkáji ..... St. M.
Kirke, Nánábhái Bábulji ..... E. S.
Kirtikar, Atmárám Bálkrishna ..... R.
Kothére, Vináyak Krishnaráo ..... E. S.
Kshirságar, Vináyak Bhimáji ..... E. S.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji ..... B. P.
Lele, Káshináth Krishna ..... H. H. M.
Madlur, Shankar Sadáshiv ..... B.
Malcolm, Martin ..... St. M.
Mark, John ..... K. M.
Mávlankar, Shivrám Ballál ..... R.
Mehendalé, Pándurang Káshináth ..... P. S.
Methá, Bhagubhái Fakirbhái ..... S.
Mehtá, Krishnalál Lallubhái ..... A.
Metha, Mervánji Jehángier ..... E. S.
Mhaskar, Váman Chintáman ..... G. A.
Modi, Hormasji Rastamji ..... E. S.
Mulé, Raghunáth Bálkrishna ..... E. S.
Murray, Thomas ..... St. M.
Nádarsháh, Sorábji Dosábhái ..... B P.
Náralkar, Rámchandra Dáji ..... Kh.
Nátu, Govind Pándurang ..... P. T.
Nigudkar, Bhikáji Dhonddev ..... B. G.
Nimbkar, Janárdan Raghunáth ..... R.
Oka, Váman Dáji ..... R.
O'Shea, John M. R. ..... St. M.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan ..... E. S.
Pándiá, Ratanbhadra Manibhadra ..... S.
Pandit, Keshav Búburáo ..... B. G.
Panvalkar, Bháskar Sadáshiv ..... G. A.
Párekh, Jamnádás Bhagvándás ..... A.
Párkhe, Yádav Govind ..... D. S.
Patel, Muhámmad Virji ..... E. S.

Patvardhan, Náráyan Vishvanáth ..... P. S.
Patvardhan, Vásudev Rámchandra ..... R.
Penthe, Vithal Náráyan ..... G. A. & P. T.
Phátak, Krishna Vishnu ..... R.
Potdár, Sadáshiv Abáji ..... P. T.
Rachmallá, Shrinivásnáidu Rámnáidu ..... F. C. N.
Rindáni, Navalshankar Motirám ..... K. S.
Rodá, Shrinivás Koneráo ..... P. S.
Síne, Krishnáji Moroshvar ..... D. E.
Sáthe, Yádav Krishna ..... D. E.
Savage, Thomas ..... K. E.
Shikharé, Bhimáji Hari ..... P. S.
Shikharé, Vishnu Hari ..... B. S.
Shintre, Váman Vásudev ..... M.
Shroff, Ardesir Dhanjibhái ..... B. P.
Shroff, Dorábji Dhanjibhái ..... E. S.
Steers, Walter John ..... K.
Sunthankar, Báláji Krishna ..... B.
Takle, Hari Rámchandra ..... D. S.
Tarkhad, Anandráo Atmárám ..... St. M.
Tipnis, Krishnaráo Shivrám ..... E. S.
Vadhaváni, Shámdás Nansukhdás ..... H. M.
Vaishnav, Gavrishankar Dayálji ..... K. S.
Vyás, Shivnáth Rámnáth ..... S.

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Abdul Latif, Kamrudin Amirudin ..... F. S.
Advání, Náráyandás Jayrámdás ..... H. M.
Aghárkar, Vishvanáth Jayrám ..... D. E. & P. T.
Antáni, Maganlál Lakshmishankar ..... K. S.
Appu, Hirjibhái Jamshedji ..... E. S.
Apte, Bháskar Báláji ..... B.
Apte, Mahádev Shivrám ..... R. H.
Bagalkot, Báláji Rámchandra ..... B.
Bajún, Frámji Kharshedji ..... E. S.
Bámji, Shápurji Dádábhái ..... E. S.
Banarji, Purnochandar Kálidás ..... E. S.
Barve, Krishnáji Ganesh ..... G. A.
Barve, Náráyan Vishnu ..... D. E. & P. S.
Bengeri, Rághvendra Pándurang ..... B.
Bevur, Rámchandra Hánumantráo ..... B.
Bhadbhade, Ganesh Shivrám ..... F. G. A.
Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál ..... St. M.
Bhándári, Náráyan Trimbak ..... P. S.
Bharuchá, Dinshá h Kuvarji ..... E. S.

Bhat, Gopál Bhikáji	M. P.
Bhat, Prabháshankar Makanji	K. S.
Bhidé, Ganesh Hari	P. T.
Bodas, Váman Mahádev	B. G.
Cámá, Ardesir Pestanji	E. S.
Chitre, Anant Raghunáth	Ar.
Condon, Timothy	St. M.
Corkery, John Henry	S. S.
Dádáchanji, Mervánji Edalji	E. S.
Dalál, Thákurdás Narottamdás	S.
Dalál, Vrijvalabh Jethásá	A. M.
Dámle, Chintáman Ganesh	G. A.
Davé, Keshavlál Harjivan	K. S.
David, Mathias	St. M.
DeOliveira, Braz Anthony	P. T.
Desái, Harilál Mádhavlál	A.
Desái, Harivalabh Parbhulál	A.
Desái, Mádhavlál Harilál	A.
Desái, Manilál Gangádás	A. M.
Deshmukh, Yedneshvar Abáji	R.
DeSilva, John Joseph	P. T.
DeSouza, Joseph	E. S.
DeSouza, Marcellus	St. M.
Deval, Krishnáji Ballál	B.
Dhápre, Govind Váman	G. A.
Dias, Victorino	E. S.
Divechá, Frámji Ratanji	E. S.
D'Miranda, Dominic Francis	St. M.
Dosi, Pánáchand Purshotam	St. M. & F. G. A.
Dravid, Ganesh Shankar	R. H. F.
Dugal, Vináyak Balvant	D. S.
Fonseca, Caetano	St. M.
Gadkari, Apáji Vishvanáth	E. S.
Gándhi, Jiváji Dinsháhji	B. P.
Ghéel, Ranchordás Parbhudás	S. M.
Gimi, Rastamji Mancherji	F. S.
Godbolé, Rámchandra Ganesh	R.
Gokhalé, Krishnáji Vishnu	R. M.
Gokhalé, Moreshvar Gangádhar	D. E.
Gokhalé, Vishnu Náráyan	M. P.
Gracias, Michael	St. M.
Gulkari, Anáji Dhonddev	N. & P. T.
Gupté, Bálkrishna Atmárám	E. S.
Hall, William Draper	B. H.
Heblikar, Bhaskarráo Rámchandraráo	B. G.
Holloway, Charles	St. M.

Hudson, John Richard ... St. M.
Jádváni, Ranchhoddás Narottamdás ... E. S.
Jamsetji, Kávasji Kharshedji ... P. T.
Jánorikar, Ganesh Mahádev ... M. P.
Jhálá, Durgáshankar Lakshumilál ... K. S.
Joshi, Anáji Anant ... M. P.
Joshi, Krishnáshankar Girjáshankar ... S.
Joshi, Náráyan Janárdan ... F. G. A.
Joshi, Rámchandra Bábáji ... R.
Joshi, Sakhárám Chimnáji ... D. S. & P. T.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev ... R.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji ... P. S.
Kadrekar, Vishnu Rámji ... R.
Kálé, Náráyan Rámchandra ... R. H.
Kamárá, Náráyandás Táhakandás ... H.
Kángá, Jamshedji Kharshedji ... E. S.
Kángá, Shápurji Rastamji ... P. T.
Kánitkar, Ganesh Hari ... P. T.
Kánitkar, Krishnáji Gopál ... G. A.
Kankotiá, Udhavji Ghelá ... K.
Karandikar, Vásudev Vináyak ... A. H.
Kátpitiá, Harilál Manchárám ... A. & P. T.
Keskar, Ganesh Rijárám ... P. T.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái ... P. S.
Khandálávála, Jamshedji Dorábji ... B. G.
Kher, Sitárám Náráyan ... P. S.
Kotháválá, Dhanjisháh Edalji ... A. M.
Kshirságar, Anant Sakhárám ... E. S.
Kulkarni, Trimbak Rámchandra ... D. S.
Kurláválá, Nasarvánji Kharshedji ... B. P.
Lád, Hari Pánduset ... R.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasárvanji ... E. S.
Lester, Alexander W. ... P. T. & S. S.
Lima, José Tertulliano de ... St. M.
Limaye, Gangádhar Vishnu ... P. S.
Limaye, Rámchandra Keshavráo ... D. E.
MacGarry, Edward ... St. M.
Mádan, Sorábji Frámji ... J.
Mánde, Krishnaráo Bápu ... P. S.
Manghirmallani, Hasrám Hotchand ... H.
Maráthe, Balvant Vishnu ... M. P.
Mávji, Jamshedji Hormasji ... J.
Mehtá, Batukrám Sobhárám ... S.
Mehtá, Bhagvánlál Ranchoddás ... A.
Mehtá, Bholánáth Bápuji ... A. & P. T.
Mehtá, Lallubhái Válábhái ... G. P. & A.

Mehtá, Mánikji Frámji	St. M.
Mistri, Dinshâh Dorábji	E. S.
Mistri, Kávasji Hormasji	J.
Modi, Jivanji Jamshedji	E. S.
Mulekar, Ganesh Ballál	B. G.
Mulín, Sorábji Pálanji	E. S.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji	B. P.
Munshi, Umedálli Karim Muhámmad	A.
Murdeshvarkar, Santayá Manjanáth	R
Nádkarni, Mahádev Rámchandra	E. S.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji	D. E.
Námjoshi, Shivrám Mahádev	R.
Nariman, Dorábji Kharshedji	E. S.
Nichhure, Ganesh Anant	P. S.
Oka, Krishnáji Govind	P. S.
Oka, Vináyak Anant	P. E.
Oza, Umiáshankar Jivanrám	K. S.
Pádshá, Sorábji Jámásji	B. P.
Párikh, Jethálál Keshavlál	A. M.
Patvardhan, Báláji Mahádev	M. P.
Patvardhan, Bhálchandra Purshotam	S. P.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Rámchandra	R.
Phadke, Krishnáji Vásudev	D. E. & P. S.
Phadke, Vithal Keshav	R.
Phátak, Ganesh Váman	B. G.
Porecha, Kánji Rávji	P. T.
Purandare, Khanderáo Vithal	A. R.
Puráni, Bálkrishna Narbherám	S.
Rájádhiksh, Váman Náráyan	P. T.
Ráje, Rámchandra Abáji	P. S.
Rasál, Náráyan Bábáji	R. H.
Renávikar, Anant Apáji	P. T. & S.
Renávikar, Dáji Hari	St. M.
Romanini, Rinaldo	St. M.
Sadáni, Udhánmal Sátrámdás	K.
Sahiyár, Erachji Rastamji	E. S.
Sámbáre, Anant Raghunáth	B.
Samshi, Anant Venkatesh	R.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Kharshedji	E. S.
Sapre, Vásudev Shivrám	F. G. A.
Saráph, Mádhav Kacheshvar	D. S.
Saráph, Pándurang Anant	B.
Satáriá, Dulabhrám Pránvalabh	S.
Sátpute, Náráyan Raghunáth	E. S.
Satur, Shivrám Sáyánná	M. P.
Senjit, Yashvant Rámchandra	St. M.

Seth, Motichand Udhavji ..... K. S.
Sethná, Erachsháh Frámji ..... D. S. & A.
Sháh, Harakchand Hemshi ..... K. S.
Shálgrám, Mahádev Chintáman... ..... P. S.
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Soman, Gopál Ganesh ..... B.
Soman, Náráyan Chintáman ..... B. G.
Sontake, Datto Sakhárám ..... B. H.
Sudáme, Náráyan Rámchandra ..... D. E.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Gangádhar ..... P. S.
Tarkhadkar, Shrinivás Dádobá... ..... St. M.
Taylor, Thomas ..... D. H.
Thakár, Sakhárám Moreshvar... ..... R.
Tilak, Dámodar Krishnáji ..... R.
Torne, Rámchandra Vásudev ... . F. G. A.
Trivedi, Javerilál Mayáshankar ..... E. S.
Váchhá, Mánikji Shápurji ..... E. S.
Varlikar, Dámodar Purshotam ... . St. M.
Vas, Santa Anna Piedade ..... R. M.
Ved, Trikamji Gokuldás ..... K. S.
Vikáji, Jamshedji Barjorji ..... B. P.
Vyás, Mádhavrám Harináráyan ..... S.
Wágle, Mahádev Govind ..... S.
Wright, Adolphus Leeds ..... S. & E. S.

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Acháryá, Devshankar Ravishankar ... . K. S.
Advani, Bulchand Khubchand... ..... H.
Agáse, Dhondu Hari ..... R.
Ajinkya, Ganpatráo Atmárám ..... B. P.
Amariá, Bejanji Barjorji ..... J.
Ambdekar, Náráyan Ganesh ..... P. S.
Apan, Kalumal Tikamdás ..... K. M.
Apte, Lakshuman Hari ..... N. E.
Artál, Rudragavda Chanvirgavda ..... B.
Athavlé, Pándurang Sadáshiv..... Rj.
Atmáram Bhukanválá, Dulabhdás Tribhuvandás ..... S.
Atré, Anáji Rámchandra ..... N. F.
Avásiá, Dorábji Kharshedji ..... P. S.
Bábras, Shivrám Ganpatráo..... M. P.
Bágul, Rámchandra Ganesh ..... R.
Bakshi, Chamanráo Motibhái ..... P. T.
Bápat, Gangádhar Mahádev ..... G. A.
Bápat, Krishnáji Rámchandra... ..... B. G.
Barker, George James..... B. E.

Barve, Ganesh Dáji	B. G.
Bávdekar, Vishnu Anant	R.
Betigiri, Virápá Dánapá	P. T.
Bhágvat, Rámchandra Ganesh	D. S.
Bhágvat, Vishnu Dhonddev	Rj.
Bhandárkavthekar, Bindu Gopál	Sh.
Bhárde, Rámchandra Ráoji	E. S.
Bharuchá, Phirozsháh Behrámji	J.
Bhat, Harikrishna Baldev	S.
Bhat, Harishankar Kripáshankar	P. T.
Bhat, Purshotam Kuvarji	P. T.
Bhat, Rámji Virji	E. S.
Bhat, Vásudev Krishna	P. S.
Bhávé, Káshináth Vináyak	A. B. G.
Bhidé, Shivrám Sadáshiv	D. S.
Bhosékar, Lakshuman Pándurang	Rj.
Bidi, Shrinivás Jiváji	B.
Bilimoriá, Frámji Bejanji	J.
Bijápurkar, Ganesh Bápuji	N. E.
Bocarro, Amador	P. S.
Bomé, Vináyak Hari	E. H.
Braganza, Bellarmino	B. G.
Braganza, Maximilian	St. M.
Chandávadkar, Náráyan Ganesh	P. T.
Chinái, Ardesir Dinsháhji	P. S.
Chinái, Bejanji Sorábji	P. S.
Chinái, Edalji Sorábji	P. S.
Chinái, Kaikhosru Ardesir	E. S.
Chiplunkar, Gopál Trimbak	N.
Chitale, Bálkrishna Mahádev	R.
Chitale, Sakháram Moreshvar	P. T.
Chitnis, Mahádev Davlat	P. S.
Choksi, Ratanji Ardesir	B. S.
Clabby, Dermot Joseph	B. H.
Collector, Bejanji Adarji	P. T.
Commissariválá, Núdarsháh Dádábhái	P. S.
Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái	F. S.
Contractor, Shápurji Frámji	F. S.
Corkery, William Alfred	S. S. B.
Cousens, Henry	B. H.
Critchell, Edward	B. H.
Cumming, R. H.	St. M.
Cumming, W. H.	St. M.
Dádáchanji, Kharshedji Rastamji	P. T.
Dádiná, Ratanji Rastamji	E. S.
Dalál, Kuvarji Ardesir	P. T.

Dalál, Pránjivan Parbhudás ..... P. T.
Dalál, Thákurdás Kikábhái ..... E. S.
Dalál, Vandrávan Girdhardás ..... N.
Dámlá, Edalji Mánikji ..... E. S.
Dámle, Govind Makundá ..... R.
Damniá, Gulábchand Motichand ..... E. S.
Dándekar, Vishvanáth Náráyan ..... P. S.
Dánte, Shankar Lakshuman ..... Sh.
Dáruválá, Bamanji Frámji ..... B. S.
Dáruválá, Phirozsháh Edalji ..... J.
Dastur, Bhikáji Jamáspji ..... P. S.
Dastur, Dorábji Peshutanji ..... B. P.
Dastur, Jámásji Sorábji ..... A. M.
Dastur, Navroji Dinsháh ..... A. M.
Dastur, Phirozji Jamáspji ..... P. T.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji ..... E. S.
Davé, Harishankar Ishvar ..... K. S.
David, Abraham Jacob ..... S. S. F.
DeNazaroth, Joaquim Vincent ..... P. S.
Deputy, Mahipatrám Dájibhái ..... S. M. & P. T.
Desái, Anant Shivrám ..... Rj.
Desái, Bhogilál Ishvardás ..... N. & P. T.
Desái, Chunilál Ghelábhái ..... E. S.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji ..... E. S.
Desái, Jametrám Rámchandra ..... S.
Desái, Jasvantrái Kaliánrái ..... P. T.
Desái, Jivanji Gulábbhái ..... S.
Desái, Kanthadji Khushálbhái ..... S.
Desái, Khandubhái Indráji ..... S.
Desái, Mathurádás Durgárám ..... S.
Desái, Mohanlál Amratlál ..... A.
Desái, Motibhái Dvárkádás ..... N.
Desái, Pálanji Barjorji ..... P. T.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám ..... S.
Deshmukh, Moreshvar Gopálráo ..... A.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo ..... B. P. E.
DeSouza, C. Francis ..... P. T.
DeSouza, Manoel ..... St. M.
Dev, Manohar Ganesh ..... D. S.
Devasthalé, Keshav Ganesh ..... Rj.
Dévdhar, Náráyan Ganesh ..... E. S.
D'Gama, George ..... K.
Dhairyaván, Raghunáth Dvárkánáth ..... St. M.
Dhavle, Govind Moreshvar ..... I.
Dholkiá, Shámshankar Jeyshankar ..... K. S.
Dholkiá, Vájishankar Ládhá ..... K. S.

Dias, John Anthony ..... St. M.
Dikshit, Hari Moreshvar ..... M. P. & P. T.
Diván, Pránsukhrám Mahipatrám ..... Br. H.
Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji ..... E. S.
Dudley, Charles Wiltshire ..... B. H.
Enti, Barjorji Ardesir ..... S.
Erulkar, Báláji Narhar ..... M. P.
Falnikar, Vishnu Mahádev ..... B.
Fernandes, Peter Francis ..... P. T.
Fialho, Joaõ Henrique ..... St. M.
Frenchman, Edalji Pálanji ..... P.
Gadre, Narsu Parshurám ..... P. T.
Gajendragadkar, Govind Krishna ..... B.
Gándhi, Chunilál Motichand ..... A.
Gándhi, Dámodar Dharamdás ..... E. S.
Gavánkar, Janárdan Raghunáth ..... G. A.
Gazdár, Fardunji Dádábhái ..... E. H.
Gazdár, Sorábji Fardunji ..... G. A. V.
Ghárpur, Náráyan Hari ..... N. E.
Ghorpade, Govindráo Keshav ..... R.
Gidváni, Ayedás Izatrám. ..... H. & P. T.
Gokhalé, Dáji Váman ..... G. A.
Gokhalé, Vináyak Haripant ..... B. G.
Golválá, Mániklál Amratlál ..... A. M.
Gondhalekar, Purshotam Mahádev ..... R.
Gondhalekar, Rámchandra Mahádev ..... R.
Gordon, Robert Lish ..... Sc.
Gore, Lakshuman Jayadev ..... B. P. E.
Gunderia, Chunilál Govardhandás ..... A. M.
Gupte, Mártandráo Keshav ..... P. T.
Gupte, Náráyan Dáji ..... D. S.
Gurjar, Parshurám Bhálchandra ..... E. S.
Hinge, Ganesh Sakhárám ..... N.
Hiráná, Dosábhái Morvánji ..... B. S.
Hogan, Daniel ..... St. M.
Honnathi, Rámchandra Gopálráo ..... Dh. S. & P. T.
Ingalhalikar, Hanmant Náráyan ..... Rj.
Jahágirdár, Hanmant Rághvendra ..... N. E.
Jakáti, Keshav Shesho ..... Dh. S. & P.
Jámbhekar, Rámchandra Bhimráo ..... B. T.
Jamsetji, Mánikji Kharshedji ..... P. T.
Javeri, Magan Bhikhá ..... A.
Jávle, Vináyak Mahádev ..... P. T.
Jayakar, Vishvásráo Báláji ..... St. M.
Jervis, Alfred Samuel ..... Sc.
Jervis, Henry ..... Sc.

Jhánjiáni, Partábrái Rámchand ..... K.
Joglekar, Govind Bhikáji ..... E. S.
Joshi, Ambálál Dámodar ..... N. P.
Joshi, Gangádhar Lakshuman ..... P. S. T.
Joshi, Lakshuman Janárdan ..... F. G.
Joshi, Lakshuman Trimbak ..... P. T.
Joshi, Shripád Govind ..... R.
Joshi, Vishnu Balvant ..... N. E.
Kakeri, Nársinh Govind ..... B.
Kalamkar, Govind Lakshuman ..... Ak.
Kantak, Anant Bálkrishna ..... B.
Kápadiá, Dorábji Jamshedji ..... B. P.
Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji ..... E. S.
Karáká, Jehángier Dosábhái ..... E. S.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Hari ..... B G.
Karandikar, Sakhárám Mahádev ..... R.
Káshikar, Shivrám Ramchandra ..... S. H.
Káthavaté, Manohar Vishnu ..... E. S.
Káthavaté, Narhar Vishnu ..... E. S.
Kátrak Andiáru, Behrámji Nasarvánji ..... J.
Keláválá, Mánikshá Jamshedji ..... J.
Kelkar, Chintáman Vithal ..... B. G.
Kelkar, Govind Rámchandra ..... R.
Kelkar, Hari Vithal ..... B.
Kerur, Bábáji Yalgurd ..... P. S.
Ketkar, Náráyan Govind ..... G. A.
Khambáti, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái ..... S.
Khándekar, Keshav Ganesh ..... P. M.
Khándekar, Vishnu Jiváji ..... Rj.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna ..... Ak.
Kharádi, Bhikáji Kávasji ..... S.
Kharé, Bápu Abáji ..... N.
Kharé, Dámodar Rámchandra ..... D. S.
Kharé, Lakshuman Balvant ..... B.
Khimjiáni, Fájal Manji ..... E. S.
Khori, Navroji Mánikji ..... P. E.
Khot, Anant Venkáji ..... F. G. A.
Khot, Govind Venkáji ..... B.
Khot, Ráoji Gangádhar ..... B.
Kodolikar, Keshav Náráyan ..... Rj.
Kolápurválá, Jamshedji Frámji ..... P. S.
Kolatkar, Ganesh Shridhar ..... R.
Khotháre, Gajánan Bápuji ..... E. S.
Kotnis, Anant Ganesh ..... P. T.
Kubor, Bálá Girmáji ..... B. G.
Kulkarni, Mahádev Shridhar ..... N. E.

Láte, Vásudev Pándurang ..... B. G.
Lisboa, Patrocinio Pedro ..... E. S.
Lohodáválá, Hormasji Kávasji..... E. S.
Mádan, Kharshedji Jamáspji ..... P. T.
Máhimturá, Jinábhái Vithaldás ..... R. M.
Malbári, Behrámji Mervánji ..... B. P.
Manerikar, Yashvant Purshotam ..... P. T.
Maráthe, Krishnáji Sadáshiv ..... N. E.
Maráthe, Rámchandra Dhondu ..... Rj.
Masáni, Rastamji Mernosji ..... P. T.
Mascarenhas, Joaquim Rozario ..... R. M.
Master, Sorábji Ratanji ..... S.
Mehtá, Báláji Tuljárám ..... A.
Mehtá, Bhupatrám Navnitrám ..... P. T.
Mehtá, Champaklál Mániklál ..... Bh. S. & P. T.
Mehtá, Dáyábhái Venirám ..... N. & P. T.
Mehtá, Manchershah Sorábji ..... E. S.
Mehtá, Mánikji Sorábji ..... St. M.
Mehtá, Thákurdás Narsidás..... P. T.
Mhálas, Abáji Rágho ..... D. S.
Mhaskar, Shripat Vishnu ..... P. S.
Mirzá, Kálichkhán Fraidunbeg ..... H.
Mistri, Jamshedji Kuvarji ..... J.
Modak, Anant Raghunáth ..... N. E.
Modak, Gangádhar Vishnu ..... N.
Modgi, Ganesh Vásudev ..... G. A.
Modi, Behrámji Dádábhái..... P. T.
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Motiválá, Rámdás Nándchand ..... P. T.
Mudliár, Náráyan Venkatchelam ..... M. P.
Mujumdár, Gundo Náráyan..... Ri.
Mujumdár, Nandkrishna Ratanlál ..... S.
Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan ..... E. S.
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Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji ..... S.
Mule, Krishnaráo Vásudev ..... I.
Mulánphiroze, Pestanji Dádábhái ..... B. P.
Munshi, Balrám Motirám ..... P. T.
Munshif, Barjorji Sorábsháh ..... Br. H.
Nábar, Sitárám Gundu..... R.
Nábar, Vásudev Shiváji ..... R.
Nábar, Yashvant Jiváji ..... R.
Nádgir, Náráyan Ganesh ..... Dh. & P. R.
Nádkarni, Anant Subráo ..... P. T.
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Nagarválá, Adarji Kávasji ..... A.
Nágpurkar, Prabhákar Lakshuman..... P. S.
Nánávati, Bálábhái Magandál ..... A.
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Násikkar, Hari Sakhárám ..... D. S.
Native Agent, Lallubhái Govandás ..... S. M.
Nicholson, Kávasji Mánikji ..... P. T.
Noronha, Florence Victor ..... St. M.
Ozá, Vághji Ashárám ..... K. S.
Pachhotiá, Mulchand Kirpárám ..... P. T.
Padvekar, Vishnu Sakhárám ..... St. M.
Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár ..... Ak.
Palnitkar, Keshav Krishna ..... B. G.
Pálkhiválá, Bamanji Frámji..... E. S.
Pánde, Rámprasád Krishnaprasád ..... B.
Pándiá, Dhanvantrám Narbherám ..... S.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan ..... D. S. P. & S.
Párak, Fardunji Jamshedji..... B. P.
Párak, Harilál Mansukrám..... P. T.
Párak, Nasarvánji Navroji ..... P. T.
Paránjapye, Káshináth Janárdan ..... R.
Párekh, Bhánji Gokal ..... K. S.
Párekh, Chhotálál Durgárám ..... S.
Párkhe, Eknáth Yashvant ..... B. G.
Partridge, Richard James ..... S. S. F.
Parulekar, Yashvant Vithal ..... R.
Pátankar, Sakhárám Ganesh..... R.
Patel, Dhanjisháh Kuvarji ..... B. S.
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Pátak, Navroji Hormasji ..... E. S.
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Patvardhan, Atmárám Ganesh ..... P. I.
Patvardhan, Báláji Abáji..... B. M.
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Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal ..... N. E.
Pávge, Náráyan Bhavánráo ..... E. S.
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Pendharkar, Báláji Dhonddev ..... Bj.
Pesikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái ..... B.
Pestanji, Sorábji Padamji ..... P. S.
Petigará, Adarji Jamshedji ..... J.
Phadké, Krishnáji Pándurang ..... G. A.
Phadké, Pándurang Lakshuman ..... P. S.
Phátak, Gurunáth Bálkrishna ..... Rj.
Phillips, Henry ..... B.

Plunkett, George ..... S. S. B.
Pochá, Pocháji Shápurji ..... E. S.
Pocháji, Jamshedji Pestanji ..... B. P. & P. T.
Ránáde, Janárdan Náráyan ..... G. A.
Ránáde, Krishnáji Vináyak ..... B. G.
Ranjit, Rámchandra Vináyak ..... B. P.
Ráut, Hari Nilája ..... F. G. A.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá ..... E. S.
Rennison, Joseph ..... B. H.
Revitná, Dádábhái Kharshedji ..... J.
Rodrigues, Joaquim ..... St. M.
Rowe, Paul Valentine ..... St. M.
Sabnis, Moreshvar Raghunáth ..... R.
Sabnis, Pándurang Vithal ..... E. S.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji ..... Rj.
Sabugorá, Ráichand Lallubhái ..... A.
Sahasrabudhe, Dhondu Bálkrishna ..... P. M.
Sahasrabudhe, Janárdan Eknáth ..... A. H.
Sahasrabudhe, Rámchandra Vishnu ..... P. T.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev ..... K.
Sámple, Bál Murári ..... St. M.
Sánap, Gangárám Raghuji ..... Sh.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra ..... P. S.
Saraf, Hari Rámchandra ..... P. T. & P. S
Sárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak ..... N. & P T.
Sáthe, Náráyan Rúoji ..... P. S.
Sáthe, Raghunáth Narsu ..... R.
Secretary, Sorábsháh Hormasji ..... Br. H.
Shindgi, Shripád Tamáji ..... Rj.
Shrodekar, Sadáshiv Vithal ..... E.S..
Simoens, J. Auspicio ..... St. M.
Sindé, Ganesh Shivrám ..... P.
Sindé, Náráyan Govind ..... B. P. E.
Sindgikar, Pandharináth Krishnáráo ..... B. G.
Singit, Bhimáji Mahádevráo ..... P. T.
Soarez, Joseph ..... St. M.
Soman, Chintáman Balvant ..... G. A.
Soman, Sadáshiv Hari ..... B. G.
Sováni, Ganesh Krishnáji ..... Rj.
Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhái ..... E. S.
Strip, Samuel ..... K. E. & I. S.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu ..... St. M.
Sutária, Lallubhái Mathurbhái ..... A. & P. T.
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál ..... R.
Tánksále, Bháu Anáji ..... P. M.
Tánksále, Pándurang Váman ..... P.
Tárápurvalá, Shávaksháh Sorábji ..... E. S.

Taylor, George Robert	Di.
Thákur, Atmárám Sadáshiv	N. E.
Thákur, Hari Ganesh	E. S.
Thákur, Harilál Lallubhái	N. & P. T.
Thákur, Jayarám Vithal	B. G.
Thákur, Shivrám Trimbak	R.
Thatte, Ramákánt Balvant	Rj.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar	P. S.
Travádi, Jádavrái Ranchhod	N.
Trilokekar, Harischandra Shivshankar	Pr.
Trilokekar, Sadáshiv Náná	St. M.
Unválá, Rastamji Dádábhái	J.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna	D. S.
Vaidya, Báláji Náráyan	S. H.
Vaidya, Ganesh Pándurang	M. P.
Vaidya, Govind Amrit	B. P. E.
Vaidya, Kuvarji Kávasji	E. S.
Vaidya, Shridhar Vithal	R.
Vaidya, Vandrávan Sukhrám	K. S.
Vakil, Hormasji Nasarvánji	E. S.
Válimbe, Chintu Báji	B. G.
Vántádár, Nurbhái Alibhái	A. M.
Varde, Mahádev Náráyan	P. T.
Ved, Vallabhdás Sundarji	K.
Velhankar, Váman Vithal	D. S.
Viegas, Peter William	St. M.
Virkar, Bajáji Vithal	R.
Visával, Chhabildás Lálchand	B. G.
Vohorá, Sákalchand Ratanchand	A. M.
Vyás, Lalitáshankar Lálshankar	S.
Wádiyá, Hirjibhái Pestanji	B. P.
Wádiyá, Lavji Mervánji	J.
Wáglé, Shivrám Sitárám	St. M.
Yatagiri, Shrinivás Venkatesh	B.
Zuzarte, Amaro Andre	N.

1873.

Abádán, Sorábji Nasarvánji	E. S.
Advání, Jhámrái Manghurmal	H. M.
Advání, Rocheerám Thákurdás	H. M.
Akut, Anant Abáji	E. S.
Alurkar, Surajbhái Bhavánprasád	Dh.
Ambdekar, Hari Trimbak	N. E.
Amliá, Frámji Mánikji	E. S.

Angal, Ráoji Báburáo	E. S.
Anigiri, Hanmant Sheshgir	Dh.
Anjarlekar, Vishnu Lakshuman	M. P.
Apte, Anant Jiváji	B.
Apte, Váman Shivrám	R. H.
Apte, Venkatesh Hari	B.
Apte, Vishnu Gopál	R. H.
Apte, Vishnu Náráyan	E. S.
Askhedkar, Govind Mahádev	P T.
Ashtaputre, Vásudev Rámkrishna	R. H.
Athale, Padmákar Dámodar	P. S.
Athale, Vishvanáth Mahádev	P. S.
Atre, Nánáji Vithalráo	P. T.
Azrekar, Sakhárám Ganesh	R. H.
Bádsháh, Kávasji Jamásji	E. S.
Bágáitkar, Rámchandra Keshavráo	P. S.
Bágalkotkar, Shrinivás Venkatesh	P. E.
Bailie, Samuel Charles	B. H.
Balsárá, Mánikji Navroji	P. T.
Bámmigatti, Bálkrishna Gururáo	Dh. & E. S.
Banáji, Dádábhái Pestanji	J.
Bápat, Ganesh Dinkar	R.
Bápat, Lakshuman Chintáman	P. S.
Bápat, Váman Rámchandra	R. H.
Barclay, Charles	B. S.
Bária, Kávasji Edalji	J.
Báriá, Shápurji Bhikáji	C.
Báttliválá, Frámji Shápurji	B. P.
Behere, Sitárám Dhondu	R.
Belgávkar, Gundiráo Hanmant	R. G.
Bhágvat, Sadáshiv Rámchandra	S. H.
Bhandárá, Nasarvánji Frámji	E. S.
Bháudáre, Rámchandra Bhikáji	E. S.
Bhándáre, Sadánand Trimbakráo	E. S.
Bhandárkar, Ghanashám Atmárám	E. S.
Bhandivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo	Dh.
Bharuchá, Hormasji Kávasji	J.
Bharuchá, Nasarvánji Bamanji	J.
Bharuchá, Pestanji Navroji	F. S.
Bhat, Lakshmishankar Devshankar	A.
Bhat, Mahánand Bháishankar	A. M.
Bhat, Manchárám Bhagvánji	St. M.
Bhátavadekar, Vishnu Krishna	P. S.
Bhavnáni, Murijmal Mánjsing	H.
Bhávnagariá, Shámji Ranchhod	P. T.
Bhedvár, Kaikhosru Pestanji	K. S.

Bhodgávkar, Váman Govind	D. S.
Bivalkar, Moro Raghunáth	P. S.
Bobládkar, Dámodar Janárdan	O.
Broker, Vithaldás Manordás	E. S.
Bucha, Jatáshankar Gokalji	K. S.
Budhkar, Shankar Keshav	N.
Cámá, Hormasji Bamanji	E. S.
Cámá, Hormasji Mancherji	E. S.
Cámá, Mancherji Dosábhái	B. P.
Cámá, Rastamji Hormasji	B. P.
Campbell, Robert Charles	Pu.
Chándvadkar, Rámchandra Dádáji	N.
Chaskir, Ganesh Náro	P. E.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar	P. S.
Chavhán, Tukárám Vithoji	P. S.
Chavkar, Vináyak Balvant	R. H.
Chhabláni, Chetanrám Mushtakrám	K.
Chipalkati, Káshináth Venkatesh	R. H.
Chirmule, Vishnu Anant	S. H.
Coen, William	St. M.
Contractor, Behrámsháh Rastamji	P. S.
Contractor, Hormasji Navroji	B. P.
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji	E. S.
Cumming, A. E.	St. M.
Dalál, Jamshedji Jehángierji	B. S.
Dalál, Ratanji Mancherji	E. S.
Dalvi, Yashvant Bálkrishna	Dh.
Dámle, Murlidhar Vámanráo	B. G.
Damniá, Bhikáji Jiváji	E. S.
Dántrá, Barjorji Hormasji	E. S.
Dátár, Vishnu Ganesh	R. H.
Dátválá, Thákurdás Pránjivandás	P. T.
Dávar, Ardesir Edalji	B. P.
Dávar, Ardesir Pestanji	B. P.
Dávar, Dinsháh Dhanjibhái	B. P.
Dávar, Nánábhái Frámji	E. S.
Davlatjdá, Surajlál Mathurádás	P. T.
DeMello, Paschal	P. T.
DeSa, Hermenegildo	P. T.
Desái, Ardesir Mánikji	C.
Desái, Hirálál Sákarlál	A.
Desái, Náráyan Lallubhái	Nd.
Desái, Varajrái Vithalrái	A.
Desái, Vasantji Kalayánji	S.
Deshmukh, Lakshumanráo Gopálráo	A.
Deshpánde, Girmáji Ballál	R. H.

Deshpánde, Lakshuman Moreshvar	D. S.
Deshpánde, Rájárám Hari	N. E.
Deshpándo, Sitárám Keshav	P. S.
Dharádhar, Pándurang Eknáth	E. S.
Dharádhar, Vasant Lakshuman	St. M.
Dharmádhikári, Bálkrishna Gangádhar	A.
Dhengle, Vináyak Bábáji	P. M.
Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna	R.
Dhru, Harilál Harsadrái	A.
Dhume, Dámodar Raghunáth	St. M.
Divechá, Jamshedji Behrámji	E. S.
Doctor, Dhanjibhái Barjorji	E. S.
Doctor, Kaikhosru Edalji	Br.
Doctor, Phirozsháh Barjorji	E. S.
Dongre, Ganesh Balvant	P. S.
Doran, John Patrick	St. M.
D'Quadros, Michael	St. M.
Fern, Thomas	B. Sc.
Fernandes, Diogo Andre	F. G. A.
Fulmámadikar, Mádhav Náráyan	P. S.
Gadagkar, Hanmant Lakshuman	B.
Gadre, Narsu Mahádev	P. S.
Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh	I.
Garde, Ganesh Krishna	Dh.
Ghánekar, Shridhar Vishnu	P. S.
Ghárpure, Rámchandra Govindráo	B. G.
Ghiválá, Pálanji Pestanji	St. M.
Ghogáválá, Múnikji Rastamji	B. C. & E. S.
Gholkar, Báláji Sitárám	R. H.
Ghotankar, Mohaniráj Eknáth	P. T.
Godbolé, Dattu Balvant	R. H.
Godbolé, Govind Ganesh	R.
Godbolé, Káshináth Hari	B. G.
Godbolé, Purshotam Vishnu	R.
Godbolé, Váman Trimbak	R.
Godinho, José Avelino	St. M.
Gokákkar, Abáji Saklárám	B.
Gokákkar, Bhimáji Appáji	B. M.
Gokhalé, Chintáman Náráyan	P. S.
Gokhalé, Krishnáji Vishnu	R.
Gokhalé, Vithal Mahádev	S. M.
Gordon, Charles Samuel	B. H.
Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj	E. S.
Goré, Dhondu Náráyan	Sh.
Gothoskar, Atmárám Moreshvar	P. T.
Gundilkar, Anandráo Timáppá	P. T.

Gunjikar, Gururáo Rághvendra	P. S.
Gupte, Gangádhar Keshavráo	P. S.
Gurjar, Sitárám Bábáji	P. T.
Hákim, Hormasji Mervánji	B. C. & E. S.
Hall, Charles Norman	B. H.
Hanley, John Edward	A.
Hardikar, Rangnáth Shivrám	R.
Hemson, Reginald John	B. H.
Jádhav, Anáji Narsu	Sh.
Jakáti, Lakshuman Ratnákar	Dh.
Jalgávkar, Khandu Shámráo	Ak.
Jayavant, Govind Gopináth	P. T.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Mádhavráo	K. S.
Joglekar, Lakshuman Ballál	G. A.
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra	S. H.
Jones, John H.	S. S. B.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna	R.
Joshi, Hari Váman	I.
Joshi, Rámchandra Jiváji	Dh.
Joshi, Sakhárám Keshav	R.
Joshi, Vishvanáth Hari	G. A.
Joshi, Vithal Bálkrishna	St. M.
Kámeshvariá, Lallubhái Bháishankar	A.
Kandoi, Maganlál Kálidás	A.
Káne, Sadáshiv Váman	E. S.
Kángá, Temulji Nasarvánji	C.
Kánitkar, Bálkrishna Ganesh	E. S.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji	P. T.
Kápadiá, Jamnádás Manchárám	S.
Kápadiá, Phirozsháh Pestanji	Br.
Kápadiá, Ratanji Pestanji	E. S.
Kápse, Vásudev Trimbak	B. G.
Karáná, Kávasji Dinsháhji	Br.
Karanjiá, Mervánji Dhanjibhái	E. S.
Karmarkar, Hari Ganesh	R. H.
Katá, Purshotam Amarsi	K. M.
Kátrak, Dosábhái Kharshedji	C. G.
Kátrak, Kávasji Hormasji	J.
Kavishvar, Narhar Ganesh	I.
Kavmudiá, Manilál Sevakrám	A.
Kekobád, Mancherji Pálanji	S. M.
Kelkar, Dámodar Shridhar	G. A.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan	P. S.
Kelkar, Govind Vithal	St. M.
Keshkámat, Rámchandra Anant	B.
Khambátá, Ratanji Fardunji	J.

Kharé, Dáji Abáji	N.
Kharé, Janárdan Bhikáji	G. A.
Khákar, Vajerám Ichhárám	R. M.
Khot, Dattátraya Sadáshiv	B.
Khundhá, Kasturchand Motichand	S.
Kirpálni, Khubchand Pohumal	K.
Kirtikar, Vináyak Putobá	B. P. E.
Koilkuntle, Nágesh Shesho	B.
Konur, Govind Venkatesh	P. T.
Korgávkar, Náráyan Rámchandra	P. T.
Kuber, Ganesh Gopál	P. E.
Kundápur, Anandráo Parmeshvaráyá	F. G. A.
Kunte, Chintáman Náráyan	P. T.
Kurláválá, Hormasji Kharshedji	B. P.
Kurthkot, Dattátraya Káshináth	Dh.
Lah, Rastamji Kávasji	B. S.
Lalit, Rámchandra Ganesh	B. P. E.
Lalváni, Lilárám Vatanmal	H.
Lele, Trimbak Balvantráo	P. S.
Limaye, Chintáman Anant	P. S.
Limaye, Mahádev Váman	R.
Limaye, Náráyan Krishna	R. M.
Limaye, Vináyakráo Krishnaráo	P. T.
Luktuke, Rámchandra Anant	P. T.
Mahádeviá, Motilál Sákalchand	A
Mahájan, Vásudev Bápuji	P. T.
Mahájan, Vináyak Atmárám	Sh.
Mahájani, Balvant Vishnu	P. T.
Mánkad, Mánshankar Chhabildás	K. S.
Mantri, Ganpatráo Gopináth	E. S.
Mantri, Rámchandra Bháskar	E. S.
Márphátiá, Surchand Dharamchand	S. M.
Masáni, Nánábhái Behrámji	E. S.
Mashruválá, Ichhárám Rangildás	S.
McInerny, James	St. M.
Mehd, Vaikunthrái Anandrái	A.
Mehendalé, Rámchandra Mahádev	G. A.
Mehtá, Chunilál Ichhárám	E. S.
Mehtá, Chunilál Motirám	P. T. & S.
Mehtá, Jivábhái Jametrám	E. S.
Mehtá, Keshavlál Káshilál	E. S.
Mehtá, Motilál Jugaldás	E. S.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Chamanlál	A. S.
Mehtá, Vithaldás Rangildás	E. S.
Mehtáji, Valabhrám Atmárám	S.
Melá, Bhukandás Ichhárám	S.

Menezes, Joseph Peter ..... P. T.
Menezes, Antonio Philippe de ..... F. G. A.
Mirzá, Abbasali Huseinbeg ..... R. M.
Misquita, Sebastian Anthony ..... St. M.
Momedjiná, Rastamji Mancherji ..... C. G.
Modi, Jijibhái Edalji ..... B. P.
Modi, Maganlál Thákurdás ..... S.
Modi, Phirozsháh Barjorji ..... E. S.
Modi, Phirozsháh Dádábhái ..... B. C.
Modi, Tribhuvandás Bhagvándás ..... S.
Mudholkar, Raghunáth Narsinh ..... D. S.
Mudliár, Govind Ganpat ..... P. S.
Mujumdár, Mániklál Narbherám ..... S.
Nádgir, Narsinh Ganesh ..... Dh.
Nádkarni, Anant Shantáppá ..... P. T.
Nádkarni, Vishnu Ganesh ..... E. S.
Nánávati, Jamnádás Premchand ..... A.
Nánjiáni, Karamálli Rahim ..... E. S.
Narimán, Behrámji Ardesir ..... B. P.
Narimán, Mánikji Kharshedji ..... E. S.
Nátu, Káshináth Gangádhar ..... S.
Nátu, Shankar Anant ..... B. G.
Nene, Hari Náráyan ..... R. M.
Nighoskar, Hari Rámchandra ..... I.
Noel, John Edward ..... St. M.
Oka, Dámodar Keshav ..... R.
Oza, Balvantrái Parmánanddás ..... Bh. S.
Oza, Kalliánji Chaturbhuj ..... K. S.
Páchorkar, Anant Govind ..... D. S.
Padamji, Godrezji Dorábji ..... P. S.
Pajnigará, Navroji Mervánji ..... E. S.
Pánde, Chintáman Ganesh ..... Ak.
Pándiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám ..... Nd.
Pándiá, Valabhrám Dámodar ..... K.
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ..... A.
Pánse, Rango Ráoji ..... P. N.
Parab, Káshináth Pándurang ..... E. S.
Parádkar, Vishnu Anant ..... P. S.
Parák, Kabá Virchand ..... B. P. E.
Paránjapye, Mahádev Bábáji ..... P. E.
Paránjapye, Vishnu Lakshuman ..... B. P. E.
Parchurê, Váman Bhikáji ..... R.
Parulekar, Shivrám Hari ..... R.
Patel, Mansukhrám Pránjivan ..... B. C.
Patel, Motilál Valabhbhái ..... Nd.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar ..... R. H.

Páthára, Káshináth Janárdan	E. S.
Pátkar, Bálkrishna Rághoji	R. M.
Patvardhan, Bálkrishna Hari	P. S.
Patvardhan, Govind Váman	E. S.
Patvardhan, Hari Vináyak	P. S.
Pávri, Jamshedji Bejanji	E. S.
Penti, Jehángier Mánikji	F. S.
Pereira, Conrad	St. M.
Pereira, Hermenigild	St. M.
Phadke, Káshináth Lakshuman	P. T.
Phanse, Rámchandra Yashvant	P. T.
Phátak, Báláji Sadáshiv	R.
Potnis, Rámchandra Mangesh	B. S.
Pradhán, Anandráo Harishankar	E. S.
Báleráska, Rámchandra Pandharináth	S. H.
Rámchandrani, Atmasing Ailmal	H.
Ránade, Bápuji Dattátraya	B.
Ránade, Moro Apáji	B.
Ráyakar, Vináyak Rámchandra	S. H.
Rege, Apáji Balvant	B.
Rohankhedkar, Hari Rámchandra	Ak.
Rozario, Michael	St. M.
Sahasrabudhe, Gopál Dámodar	P. T.
Sahasrabudhe, Govind Appáji	P. S.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamshedji	P. S.
Sanjáná, Manchershán Kharshedji	E. S.
Saráf, Chimanlál Lallubhái	S.
Saráf, Venkáji Anant	B.
Satur, Gururáo Hanmant	Dh.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji	Ah.
Shani, Govind Sávliárám	Ah.
Shevde, Narsinh Rámchandra	Dh.
Shindekar, Bálkrishna Govind	N.
Shirgávkar, Vishnu Jagannáth	St. M.
Shirolkar, Gopál Rangnáth	D. S. & P. T.
Shroff, Edalji Behrámji	E. S.
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar	E. S.
Siqueira, Franklin	St. M.
Sirvái, Hormasji Nasarvánji	E. S.
Smith, Samuel George	P. T.
Sogu, Ardesir Rastamji	S.
Sukhiá, Jehángier Kharshedji	J.
Surti, Dinsháh Dosábhái	E. S.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar	St. M.
Taláti, Mancherji Behrámji	E. S.
Taláti, Mánikji Dorábji	E. S.

Talayárkhán, Phirozsháh Pestanji	B. P.
Talpade, Sundar Atmárám	E. S.
Talvalkar, Rámchandra Govind	S.
Tátá, Kharshedji Mánikji	P. T.
Tembe, Vithal Purshotam	R.
Tendolkar, Bábáji Anant	B. P E.
Thatte, Bhálchandra Chintáman	B. G.
Thatte, Vináyak Lakshuman	I.
Tilak, Vináyak Vithal	P. S.
Toké, Ganesh Keshav	P. M.
Váchá, Rastamji Kharshedji	E. S.
Vachharájáni, Vrajlál Jugatrám	*K. S.
Vagal, Náráyan Bháskarji	E. S.
Vaidya, Balkrishna Náráyan	St. M.
Vámán, Bhagvantrái Lallubhái	A.
Váre, Udhav Mahádev	P. S.
Vaygankar, Jagannáth Bálkrishna	R.
Vaz, Jacinto Caetano	St. M.
Virkar, Vásudev Pándurang	B.
Vorá, Kaliánrai Dámodarrái	K. S.
Wádiá, Bamanji Frámji	B. P.
Wádiá, Jehángier Pestanji	B. P.
Wádiá, Rastamji Dosábhái	S.
Walsh, Edward	St. M.
Whittle, Samuel Abdiel	B. H.
*Dallayá Digámbar	F. G. A. & P. M.
Námjoshi, Mahádev Ballál	N. E.

* Surname not known.

EXAMINERS FOR 1873-74.

I. ARTS.

I. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1873.

EXAMINERS.

K. T. Best, M.A. H. Batty, B.A., C.S. J. E. Taylor, B.A. W. E. Hart, Barrister-at-Law	In English.
The Rev. J. Small Cursetjee Manekjee Cursetjee, Esq.	In Elementary History and Geography.
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A. P. Peterson, M.A.	In Latin.
S. A. de Carvalho, G.G.M.C. A. P. de Andrade, G.G.M.C.	In Portuguese.
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Esq. Captain G. A. Jacob Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang	In Marathi.
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A. Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B.	In Gujarathi.
Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao Kiamdar, Esq. Shamrao Vithal, Esq.	In Canarese.
The Rev. G. Ledgard Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	In Hindustani.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E. Professor Mirza Hairat	In Persian.
Allumal Trikamdas Bhojvani, B.A. Krishna Shastri Godebole, Esq.	In Sindhi.
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D. Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.	Arithmetic and Algebra.
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.

Passed the Examinations.

Three hundred and fifty-six.

II. FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1873.

EXAMINERS.

E. T. Leith, LL.M.	In English and History.
W. C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
P. Peterson, M.A.	
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A.	In Latin.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	
F. G. Joynt, M.D.	In Persian.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	
Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry &c.
Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
The Rev. R. Montgomery	
S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.	In Chemical Physics.
Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M.	

Passed the Examination.

Forty-eight.

III. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1873.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.....	In English and History.
James M. Campbell, C.S.	
P. Peterson, M.A.	In Sanskrit.
Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B.	
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A.	In Latin.
E. Giles, B.A.	

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
The Rev. R. Montgomery	
James Taylor, Esq.	In Political Economy.
W. E. Hart, Barrister-at-Law	
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.	In Chemical Physics and in Inorganic Chemistry.
Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.	
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).
A. V. Ward, Esq.	

Passed the Examination.

Twenty-three.

IV. EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A., 1873.

(1) LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT, AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

James Taylor, Esq.	In English.
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph. D.....	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A...	
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A.	In Latin.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	

Passed the Examination.

Three.

(2) HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D. ..... } In History and Philo
E. GILES, B.A. ..... } sophy.

Passed the Examination.

None.

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(3) MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ..... } In Mathematics and
J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. ..... } Natural Philosophy.

Passed the Examination.

None.

II. LAW.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LL.B., 1873.

EXAMINERS.

C. E. FOX, M.A.
Rao Saheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK.
W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

Passed the Examination.

Three.

III. MEDICINE.

(1) FIRST L.M. EXAMINATION, 1873.

EXAMINERS.

W. GRAY, M.B., ... } In Anatomy, Descriptive
T. GRAY, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C. ... } and Practical.

F. G. JOYNT, M.D. ..... } In Physiology, Histology,
A. N. HOJEL, Esq. ..... } and Comparative Anatomy.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.	
W. GRAY, M.B.	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.
NARAYAN DAJI, G.G.M.C.	

Passed the Examination.

Thirteen.

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(2) SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M., 1873.

EXAMINERS.

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
F. G. JOYNT, M.D.	
J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B. ...	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
W. P. PARTRIDGE, Esq.	
A. V. WARD, Esq.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. S. BRUCE, Esq.	
SIDNEY SMITH, M.D.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.
I. B. LYON, F.C.S.	

Passed the Examination.

Eight.

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(3) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.D., 1873.

EXAMINERS.

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.	In Practice of Physic.
F. G. JOYNT, M.D.	

J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B. .... .. } In Surgery.
W. P. PARTRIDGE, Esq.... ..... }

A. V. WARD, Esq. .... } In Midwifery.
L. S. BRUCE, Esq. ..... }

Passed the Examination.

None.

IV. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

(1) FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1873.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A..... } In Mathematics and
Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ..... } Natural Philosophy.

T. COOK, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ..... } In Experimental and
I. B. LYON, F.C.S. ..... } Natural Science.

Major J. H. WHITE, R.E. ..... } In Engineering.
Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E. ..... }

Passed the Examination.

Fifteen.

(2) EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.C.E., 1873.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A. .... } In Mathematics and
GOVIND VITHAL KARKURAY, B.A. ..... } Natural Philosophy.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S. ..... } In Experimental and Natural Science, and in Mining and Metallurgy.
D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L. .....

Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E. ..... } In Architecture and
H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E. ... . } Engineering.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ..... } In Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S. .....

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ..... } In Mechanical Engineering.
S. HODGART, Esq. ..... }

Passed the Examination.

Eight.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

FEBRUARY 17TH, 1874.

L.C.E.

First Class.

Bamanji Sorábji..... Poona Civil Engineering College.

Second Class.

Nasarvánji Dorábji Bhadá ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Prabhákar Gangádhar Bhidé ... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar ... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Hormasji Adarji Kángá ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Vásudev Hari Karve..... ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Pestanji Dorábji Khandáláválá.. Poona Civil Engineering College.
Nánáji Náráyan Váslekar..... Poona Civil Engineering College.

L.M.

First Class.

Bhálchandra Krishna Bhátavadekar ... Grant Medical College.
Ganesh Rámchandra Desái ..... Grant Medical College.

Second Class.

Nicolaõ Salvador da Costa ..... Grant Medical College.
Antonio Manoel de Souza..... Grant Medical College.
Yashvant Pándurang Godámbe ..... Grant Medical College.
Dharmáji Ganesh Kámat ..... Grant Medical College.
Nasarvánji Navroji Khambátá ..... Grant Medical College.
Joseph Pereira ..... Grant Medical College.

B.A.

First Class.

Ganesh Krishna Apté ..... Deccan College.
Dinsháh Pestanji Kángá ..... Elphinstone College.

Second Class.

Dádábhái Jamshedji Alpaiválá ..... Elphinstone College.
Hirálál Narotamdás Dalál ..... Elphinstone College.
Raghunáth Gopál Deshmukh ..... Deccan College.
Pándurang Dhonddev Gádgil ..... Elphinstone College.
Náráyan Bálkrishna Godebole..... Elphinstone College.
Pralhád Náráyan Jog ..... Elphinstone College.
Balvant Náráyan Joshi..... Deccan College.

Bháskar Shridhar Joshi	Elphinstone College, *formerly* St. Xavier's College.
Jamshedji Behrámji Kángá	Elphinstone College.
Dámodar Ganesh Kelkar	Deccan College.
Káshináth Ganesh Kelkar	Deccan College.
Govind Rámchandra Khándekar.....	Elphinstone College.
Vithal Rámkrishna Mahisálkar	Deccan College.
Báji Náráyan Nábar	Elphinstone College.
Pestanji Hormasji Páthak	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Vásudev Phadke	Deccan College.
Anandráo Sitárám Prabhákar	St. Xavier's College.
Ganpat Sadáshiv Ráo	Elphinstone College.
Balvant Rámchandra Sahasrabudhe ...	Deccan College.
Bhagvant Mangesh Wáglé	Elphinstone College.

LL.B.

Second Division.

Chintáman Náráyan Bhat	Government Law School.
Rámchandra Gopálráo Deshmukh	Government Law School.
Navroji Dorábji Khandáláválá.....	Government Law School.

M.A.

Second Class.

Shivrám Parshurám Bhide	Deccan College.
Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar.....	Deccan College.
Vithal Bháu Lád	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájan.....	Deccan College.

XI.

Recognition.

REGULATIONS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INSTITUTIONS IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

1. Any College or other Institution desirous of being recognized in any Faculty by the University of Bombay must forward, with its application, the following documents, signed in each case by the responsible authority, and countersigned by two members of the Senate :—

(*a.*) A statement showing the present staff of Instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired during the last two years, provided the Institution has existed for such a period.

(*b.*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired.

2. By the term Responsible Authority is to be understood the Managing Board in the case of an Institution under such a Board, and the Director of Public Instruction in the case of Government Institutions.

3. The fact of an Institution having been once recognized in any Faculty by the University is not to prevent the Senate withdrawing their recognition in that Faculty, in the case of the Institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to educate up to the University standard.

RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITIES.

The Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, and of India, in all the Faculties in which Degrees are granted by them respectively.

II. COLLEGES AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES.

I. Elphinstone College, Bombay ... } In Arts.
II. Deccan College ... ... }
III. Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay ... ... }
IV. St. Xavier's College, Bombay ... }
V. Government Law School, Bombay. In Law.
VI. Grant Medical College, Bombay ... In Medicine.
VII. Poona Civil Engineering College... In Civil Engineering.

I. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Elphinstone College arose by a separation in the year 1856 of the Professorial element from the "Elphinstone Institution," which henceforth became a High School.

The Elphinstone Institution had its origin in a meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society on the 22nd August 1827, to consider the most appropriate method of testifying the affectionate and respectful sentiments of the inhabitants of Bombay to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, on his resignation of the Government of Bombay. The result of this Meeting was that a sum of money amounting to Rs. 2,29,656 was collected by public subscription, towards the endowment of Professorships for teaching the English Language, and the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Europe, to be denominated the Elphinstone Professorships. This sum afterwards accumulated to Rs. 4,43,901, and the interest of it is augmented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 22,000.

In 1863 Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Bombay, presented Government with one hundred thousand Rupees towards erecting suitable College Buildings for Elphinstone College, to be called the "Cowasjee Jehanghier Buildings."

In 1864, on account of the rise in the prices of building-materials and labour, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier added a second sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to his former munificent

donation. The Elphinstone College was removed on the 20th of February 1871 to the new Building on the Parel Road.

The property and endowments of the Elphinstone College are under the guardianship of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds. Present Trustees are the Accountant General, Bombay; The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Bhau Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C., Hon. M.R.A.S.; and The Hon'ble Narayan Vasudevji.

The following endowments are connected with the Elphinstone College :—

The West Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1828, in honour of Chief Justice Sir Edward West.

The Clare Scholarship Fund, subscribed in 1835, in honour of the Earl of Clare, Governor of Bombay.

The Gaikvád Scholarship, established by His Highness the Gaikvád in 1850.

The Bell Prize Fund, subscribed in 1848, as a testimonial to Professor John Bell of the Elphinstone Institution.

The Sundarji Jiváji Prize Fund, established in 1842 by Bábáji Sundarji, in memory of his father.

The Rájá of Dhár's Prize Fund, given by the Rájá of Dhár in 1853.

The Ganpatráo Vithal Prize Fund, given in 1854 by Ganpatráo Vithal of Indore.

The Nawab of Sucheen Prize Fund, given in April 1871 by His Highness the Nawab of Sucheen in memory of his fourth son, Sidi Abdul Karím Khán.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition in the College :—

A.—Senior Scholarships.

For Languages	10 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics	4 of Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Natural Sciences	2 of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

1st Class.....	10 of Rs. 15 per mensem.
2nd Class	19 of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A certain number of Undergraduates who are unable to pay the College fee are admitted free.

List of Principals.

1845, John Harkness, M.A., LL.D.
1862, Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., M.A.
1866, Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A.

1874.

Principal.

Kyrle Mitford Chatfield, B.A., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy. (*Acting Director of Public Instruction.*)
James Thomas Hathornthwaite, M.A., Professor of Mathematics. (*Acting Principal.*)

Professors.

Thomas Brown Kirkham, Professor of English Literature.
Edward Giles, B.A., Professor of History and Political Economy.
Joseph Field Taylor, B.A., Acting Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
Peter Peterson, M.A., Professor of Oriental Languages.
Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar, M.A., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit.
Mirzá Hairat, Professor of Persian.
Francis James Candy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. (On leave.)
Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A., Acting Professor of Mathematics.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry.

Shástris.

Bhimáchárya bin Rámbhat Zalkikar.
Rájárámbhat bin Ganeshbhat Bodas.

Dakshiná Fellows.

Seniors.

Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat, B.A.
Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji, B.A.

Juniors.

Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A.
(1.) Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji, B.A.

(1.) Ellis Scholar for 1873-74 and Rájá of Dhár Prizeman.

Librarian.

Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji, B.A.

Superintendent.

Khárkar, Bápuji Mahipat, B.A.

Senior Scholars.

	Jog, Pralhád Náráyan, B.A.	Elph. Fund.
	Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra, B.A.	„
(2.) *	Mávlankar, Váman Keshav	„
(3.)	Báo, Ganpat Sadáshiv, B.A.	„

Junior Scholars.

	Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev, B.A.	Elph. Fund.
	Nábar, Báji Náráyan, B.A.	„
*	Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv	Clare Fund.
*	Belsare, Malhári Bhikáji	„
*	Dalál, Adarji Mancherji	„
*	Dalál Mánekji Nasarvánji	„
*	Dastur, Fardunji Mancherji	„
*	Gokhalé, Vithal Vishnu	„
*	Khareghát, Mervánji Pestanji	„
*	Modi, Jehángier Edalji	„
*	Mudle, Krishnáji Sadáshiv	„
*	Nerurkar, Govind Nilkanth	„
*	Patel, Rastamji Dhanjibhái	„
*	Tipnis, Raghunáth Shivrám	„
*	Tripathi, Govardhan Mahádevdás	„
*	Tullu, Govind Vásudev	„
*	Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth	„
	Bhándárkar, Vásudev Gopál	„
	Chandávarkar, Náráyan Ganesh	West.
	Corkery, William	„
	Dalál, Tribhuvan Lakhmidás	„
	Desái, Khandubhái Indraji	„
	Dev, Manohar Ganesh	„
	Dikshit, Hari Moreshvar	„
	Gordon, Robert	„
	Jervis, Alfred Samuel	„
	Manorikar, Yashvant Purshotam	„

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

(2.) Sundarji Jiváji Prizeman.

(3.) Boll Prizeman.

Máster, Sorábji Ratanji ..... West Fund.
Majumdár, Nandshankarlál Ratanlál..... „ „
Nábar, Vásudev Shiváji ..... „ „
Nánávati, Behrámji Hormasji ..... „ „
Pálkhiválá, Bamanji Frámji .....Gaekavar „
Párikh, Chotálál Durgárám .....West „
Pávgi, Ráoji Bhavánráo ..... „ „
Pesikáká, Hormasji Dosábhái ..... „ „
Plunkett, George ..... „ „
Sinde, Ganesh Shivrám ..... „ „
Támbe, Yashvant Ballál .....Gaekavar „
Vaidya, Shridhar Vithal .....West „
Bádsháh, Kávasji Jamásji... .....Elph. „
Bhat, Mancharám Bhagvánji ..... „ „
Bhátvadekar, Vishnu Krishna ..... „ „
Deshmukh, Lakshuman Gopálráo ..... „ „
(4). Gokhalé, Krishnáji Vishnu .....Clare „
Gokhalé, Vithal Mahádev..... .....Elph. „
John Jones ..... „ „
Kavmudiá, Manilál Sevaklál ..... „ „
Pandit, Náráyan Bháskar ..... „ „
Sanjáná, Manchershán Kharshedji ..... „ „
Shukla, Devdat Dhaneshvar ..... „ „

University Scholars.

(5) (4) * Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám.
(4) (5) Agáse, Dhondu Hari.
(4) Joshi, Lakshuman Jenárdan.

Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholar.

Sett, Motichand Udhavji.

Hebrew Scholar.

David, Abraham Jacob.

Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholars.

(5.) Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji.
(5.) Mullá, Faizullábhái Lukmánji.
Gorátelá, Visanji Hansráj.
Nánjiáni, Karamáli Rahim.

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
(4.) Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(5.) Free Student.

Government Exhibitioners from Sind.

(5.) * Vasváni, Tekhchand Udhavdás.
Manghirmaláni, Hasrám Hotchand.
(5.) (6.) Mirzá, Kalichakhán Fraidunbeg.
Patel, Ranchhordás Narottamdás.
(5.) Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev.
Chhabláni, Chetanrám Mustakrám.
Lálváni, Lilárám Vatanmal.
Malkáni, Shásanmal Pribdás.

From Berar.

Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna.

From Rajaram High School.

Kále, Náráyan Rámchandra.
(5.) Sováni, Ganesh Krishnáji.

Commoners.

* Bhándupválá, Dorábji Hormasji.
* Masáni, Nasarvánji Kávasji.
* McAfee, Frank.
* Wádiá, Mervánji Nasarvánji.
Abdullatif, Kamrudin Amrudin.
Desái, Harilál Mahádevlál.
Divátiá, Bhimráo Bholánáth.
Gandhi, Jiváji Dinsháh.
Kávasji, Kharshedji Jamsetji Jijibhái.
Khambátá, Dinsháh Dosábhái.
Laskari, Rastamji Nasarvánji.
Modi, Jiváji Jamshedji.
Mandlik, Dhondo Gangádhar.
Munshi, Dádábhái Kharshedji.
Murdeshvarkar, Shántayá Manjunáth.
Pádsháh, Sorábji Jamásji.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Rámchandra.
Sahiár, Erákji Rastamji.
Trivedi, Javerilál Mayáshankar.
Ovalekar, Moreshvar Náráyan.
Amariá, Bezanji Barzorji.
Bakshi, Chamanrái Motibhái.
Contractor, Kávasji Dádábhái.
Dalál, Kuvarji Ardesir.
Dáruválá, Phirozsháh Edalji.

---

* Passed the First Examination in Arts.
(5.) Free Student.
(6.) Ganpatráo Vithal Prizeman.

Dastur, Dorábji Peshutan.
Dastur, Navroji Dinsháh.
Dastur, Phirozji Jámaspji.
Dátár, Sitárám Ráoji.
Desái, Bhogilál Ishvardás.
Desái, Mathurádás Durgárám.
Desái, Sákarlál Durgárám.
Diván, Pránsukhrám Mahipatrám.
Doctor, Nánábhái Behrámji.
Enti, Barzorji Ardesir.
Gazdar, Fardunji Dádábhái.
Gupte, Náráyan Dáji.
Hirjiná, Dosábhái Mervánji.
Jádváni, Ranchoddás Narottamdás.
Kánitkar, Govind Vásudev.
Kápadiá, Dorábji Jamshedji.
Kápadiá, Kaikhosru Kuvarji.
Karáká, Jehángier Dosábhái Frámji.
Lavji, Ardesir Ratanji.
Modi, Mervánji Edalji.
Motiválá, Rámdás Nánchand.
Mullánphiroz, Pestanji Dádábhái.
Mulgávkar, Vináyak Náráyan.
Nagarválá, Adarji Kávasji.
Udhavji, Jageshvar Dámodar.
Pándiá, Dhanvantrám Narbherám.
Pandit, Ghanashám Náráyan.
Párakh, Fardunji Jamshedji.
Pátak, Navroji Hormasji.
Pátak, Sorábji Kaikhosru.
Patvardhan, Hari Rámchandra.
Pávgi, Náráyan Bhavánráo.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá.
Spencer, Hiráji Nánábhái.
Sútpute, Náráyan Raghunáth.
Sulemáni, Moizuttiá Jivábhái.
Tarkhad, Shrinivás Dádobá.
Ved, Vallabhdás Sundarji.
Wádiá, Hirjibhái Pestanji.
Wádiá, Lavji Mervánji.
Angal, Ráoji Báburáo.
Atmárámbhukanválá, Dullabhdás Tribhuvandás.
Barclay, Charles.
Báriá, Kávasji Edalji.
Bottliválá, Frámji Shápurji.
Bhandárá, Nasarvánji Frámji.

Bhat, Harikrishna Baldev.
Bhat, Máhánand Bháishankar.
Cámá, Hormasji Bamanji.
Cámá, Hormasji Mancherji.
Cámá, Mervánji Dosábhái.
Contractor, Kharshedji Nasarvánji.
Dalál, Rastamji Mancherji.
Dalál, Vrandávandás Girdhardás.
Dántrá, Barzorji Hormasji.
Dávar, Ardesir Pestanji.
Dávar, Dinsháh Dhanjibhái.
Dávar, Nánábhái Frámji.
Desái, Ardesir Mánikji.
Desái, Náráyan Lallubhái.
Dhond, Jagannáth Krishna.
(7.) Gandhe, Lakshuman Ganesh.
Ghogáválá, Mánikji Rastamji.
Godbole, Purshotam Vishnu.
Joglekar, Krishnáji Mahádev.
Joglekar, Vásudev Rámchandra.
(7.) Joshi, Hari Váman.
Kápadiá, Dámodar Manji.
Kápadiá, Jamnádás Manchárám.
Kápadiá, Rastamji Pestanji.
Kátrak, Kávasji Hormasji.
(7.) Kavishvar, Náráyan Ganesh.
Khambátá, Ratanji Fardunji.
Khambátá, Ranchhoddás Lallubhái.
Mantri, Ganpatráo Gopináth.
Mantri, Rámchandra Bháskar.
Masáni, Nánábhái Behrámji.
Mehtá, Chunilál Ichhárám.
Mehtá, Keshavlál Káshilál.
Modi, Maganlál Thákurdás.
Modi, Phirozsháh Dádábhái.
Mudholkar, Raghunáth Narsinh.
Nariman, Behrámji Ardesir.
Nariman, Mánikji Kharshedji.
(7). Nighoskar, Hari Rámchandra.
Pajnigrá, Navroji Mervánji.
Pándiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám.
Parulekar, Shivrám Hari.
Patel, Mansukrám Pránjivan.
Patol, Motilál Valabhdás.

(7.) Indore Scholars.

Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar.
Patvardhan, Keshav Rámchandra.
Pávri, Jamshedji Bezanji.
Phanse, Rámchandra Yashvant.
Potnis, Rámchandra Mangesh.
Pradhán, Anandráo Harishankar.
Sogu, Ardesir Rastamji.
Surti, Dinsháh Dosábhái.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar.
Taláti, Manchorji Behrámji.
Taláti, Mánikji Dorábji.
Talyárkhán, Phirozsháh Pestanji.
Tátá, Kharshedji Mánikji.
Váchá, Rastamji Kharshedji.

Free Students.

* Limaye, Hari Váman.
Bazán, Frámji Kharshedji.
Desái, Mahádevlál Hirálál.
Gimi, Rastamji Mervánji.
Váchá, Mánikji Shápurji.
Bome, Vináyak Hari.
Chokshi, Ratanji Ardesir.
Dalál, Vrijvalabh Jethá.
Damuiá, Gulábchand Motichand.
Falnikar, Vishnu Mahádev.
Gurjar, Purshurám Bhálchandra.
Joshi, Ambálál Dámodar.
Karandikar, Sakhárám Mahádev.
Mehtá, Dáyábhái Venirám.
Nábar, Yashvant Jiváji.
Paránjape, Káshináth Janárdan.
Puráne, Bálkrishna Narbherám.
Sabnis, Pándurang Vithal.
Sabnis, Raghunáth Venkáji.
Sámple, Bál Murári.
Sutáriá, Lallubhái Mathurábhái.
Wáglé, Mahádev Govind.
Desái, Fardunji Pálanji.
Deshpánde, Bhikáji Anandráo.
Athalé, Padmákar Dámodar.
Bhandáre, Sadánand Trimbak.
Bhándárkar, Ghanashám Atmárám.
Bhat, Lakshumishankar Devshankar.

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* Passed the First Examination in Arts.

Dharádhar, Pándurang Eknátt.
Gothoskar, Atmárám Moreshvar.
Hardikar, Raghunáth Shivrám.
Joshi, Ganesh Krishna.
Koregávkar, Náráyan Rámchandra.
Limaye, Mahádev Váman.
Mehtá, Jivábhái Jametrám.
Mehtá, Motilál Jugaldás.
Oka, Dámodar Keshav.
Parab, Káshináth Pándurang.
Parchure, Váman Bhikáji.
Pátháre, Káshináth Janárdan.

II. DECCAN COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

On the occupation of the Deccan by the British Government in 1818 it was found that a certain portion of the revenues of the Maráthá State had been yearly set apart for pension and presents to Bráhmans (Dakshiná). To prevent hardship and disappointment, and to fulfil the implied obligations of the new rulers, the British Government continued these payments; but as the pensions and allowances fell in, they resolved, while maintaining the same total expenditure, under the name of the Dakshiná Fund, to devote a portion of it to a more permanently useful end, in the encouragement of such kind of learning as the Bráhmans were willing to cultivate. With this view the Poona College was founded in 1821, as a Sanskrit College, exclusively for Bráhmans.

In 1837 some branches of Hindu learning were dropped; the study of the vernacular and of English was introduced, and the College was opened to all classes, and after having been amalgamated with the English School in 1851 it arose in its present form in 1857, by a separation of the College division from the School division. From another portion of the Dakshiná Fund Dakshiná Fellowships have been founded, of which three, viz. one Latin Readership, one Senior Fellowship, and one Junior Fellowship, are attached to this College.

In 1863 Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., offered to Government the sum of one hundred thousand Rupees to provide suitable College buildings for the Deccan College.

The following endowments are connected with the Deccan College:—

I. Government.

One Latin Readership, of Rs. 150 per mensem.
One Senior Fellowship, of Rs. 100 per mensem.
One Junior Fellowship, of Rs. 75 per mensem.

Scholarships.

A.—Senior Scholarship.

For Languages, 6, tenable for one year ..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.
For Mathematics, 2, tenable for one year ..... } Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—Junior Scholarships.

11 Junior Scholarships of the value of Rupees 10, and one of the value of Rupees 5 per mensem, tenable for one year.

Junior Scholars further pay a reduced College fee of Rupees 3 per mensem, but Senior Scholars pay the full fee of Rupees 5 per mensem.

II. Private.

Two Candy Scholarships of the value of Rupees 4 each, one for Maráthi and one for Sanskrit. These Scholarships were founded in 1857 by some Native friends of Major Candy, sometime Principal of this College, in memorial of his long services in the cause of Native literature and education.

List of Principals.

1851 Major Thomas Candy.
1857 Edwin Arnold, M.A.
1860 William Allan Russell, M.A.
1862 William Wordsworth, B.A.

1874.

Principal.

W. Wordsworth, B.A., Professor of Logic, History, and Moral Philosophy. (*On leave in Europe.*)
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies (Acting Principal).

Professors.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A., Professor of English Literature. (*On leave in Europe.*)
K. T. Best, M.A., *Acting* Professor of English Literature.
Kero Lakshman Chhatre, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
H. Batty, B.A., C.S., *Acting* Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.

Fellows.

* E. H. Aitken, B.A., Latin Reader.
Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivále, B.A., Senior Fellow.
Dámodar Ganesh Kelkar, B.A., Junior Fellow.

Superintendent of Resident Students.

Vishnu Vásudev Phadke, B.A.

Librarian.

Gopál Malhár Purandharé.

Sanskrit Teachers attached.

Ananta Shástri Pendhárkar, 1st Assistant.
Chintáman Shástri Thatte, 2nd Assistant.

Students.

1. *Graduates.*

(1.) Mahisálkar, Vithal Rámkrishna, B.A.
(1.) Phadke, Vishnu Vásudev, B.A.

2. *Under-Graduates.*

(a.) *Senior Scholars.*

(2.) Godbole, Hari Ganesh.
(2.) Gole, Siddheshvar Bháskar.
(2.) Gore, Náráyan Shivrám.
(2.) Hasabnis, Govind Moreshvar.
(2.) Kirtane, Moro Váman.
(2.) Kshírságar, Govind Náráyan.

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* Passed M.A. Examination in 1872.
(1) Holds a Senior Scholarship.
(2) Passed F. E. A.

(*b.*) *Junior Scholars.*

Atre, Annáji Rámchandra.
(2.) Chavbal, Rámchandra Shridhar.
(2) & (3) Dhárap, Náráyan Krishna.
Joshi, Vishnu Ráoji.
Káthavate, Manohar Vishnu.
(2) Kelkar, Vishnu Raghunáth.
Maráthé, Krishnáji Sadáshiv.
(2.) Páthak, Káshináth Bápu.
Patvardhan, Mahádev Vithal.
(4.) Renávikar, Anant Appáji.
Sáne, Bálkrishna Rámchandra.
Tilak, Bál Gangádhar.

(*c.*) *Commoners.*

Amdékar, Hari Trimbak.
(5.) Apté, Mahádev Shivrám.
(6.) Apté, Váman Shivrám.
Bágáitkar, Rámchandra Keshav.
Bándivád, Venkatesh Bhimráo.
Belgávkar, Gandiráo Hanumant.
Bengari, Rághavendra Pándurang.
Bhágvat, Vishnu Dhondev.
Bhat, Gopál Náráyan.
Bivalkar, Moro Raghunáth.
(7.) Boblátkar, Dámodar Janárdan.
Chavbal, Mahádev Bháskar.
(5.) Chaukar, Vináyak Ralvant.
(2.) Chhatre, Náráyan Vináyak.
Chinái, Bejanji Sorábji.
Dámle, Murlidhar Váman.
Dándekar, Vishvanáth Náráyan.
Dastur, Bhikáji Jámaspji.
(2.) Dastur, Feroz Hoshángji.
Dátár, Govind Venkatesh.
Dengle, Vináyak Bábáji.
Dhavle, Govind Moreshvar.
Ghánekar, Shridhar Vishnu.
Ghorpade, Govindráo Keshav (Chief of Ichalkaranji).

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(2) Passed F.E.A.
(3) Candy Marathi Scholar.
(4) Candy Sanskrit Scholar.
(5) Alfred Scholar for English, Kolhápur.
(6) Jagannáth Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(7) Berar Scholar.

Godbole, Káshináth Hari.
Godrájji, Dorábji Padamji.
Gokhale, Chintáman Náráyan.
Gokhale, Moreshvar Gangádhar.
Gondhalekar, Purshottam Mahádev.
Gupte, Gangádhar Keshav.
Jahágirdár, Hanumant Rághavendra.
(7.) Jalgávkar, Khandu Shámráo.
Joshi, Vishnu Balvantráo.
Karmarkar, Hari Ganesh.
Kelkar, Govind Náráyan.
Kharé, Bápu Abáji.
Kurthkot, Dattátreya Káshináth.
(8.) Lele, Káshináth Krishna.
Limaye, Vináyak Krishna.
Mánde, Krishnaráo Bápu.
Mudliár, Bálkrishna Viziárangam.
Mudliár, Govind Ganpat.
Mule, Krishnáji Vásudev.
Nádgiri, Narsinh Ganesh.
Nagarkar, Váman Dáji.
Nágpurkar, Prabhákar Lakshman.
Nátu, Shankar Anant.
(6.) Ok, Krishnájí Govind.
(7.) Paithankar, Krishnáji Malhár.
Pánsare, Bápu Narsinh.
Patvardhan, Bálkrishna Hari.
Patvardhan, Hari Vináyak.
(5.) Pendhárkar, Bálláji Dhondev.
Phadke, Káshináth Lakshman.
Phadké, Krishnáji Vásudev.
Phulmandlikar, Mahádev Náráyan.
Purandhare, Khanderáo Vithal.
(7.) Rohonkhedkar, Hari Rámchandra.
Sáthe, Yádav Krishna.
Sethná, Kávasji Bejanji.
Shárangpáni, Krishnáji Vináyak.
Shevde, Narsinh Rámchandra.
Thánvi, Vasanji Gopál.
Vád, Vithal Appáji.
Vaidya, Ganesh Pándurang.
Vaigankar, Jagannáth Bálkrishna.

(5.) Alfred Scholar for English, Kolhápur.
(6.) Jagannath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholar.
(7.) Berar Scholar.
(8.) His Highness Powár of Dhár Scholar.

(*d.*) *Free Students.*

(2). Annikhindikar, Shambu Chandápá.
(2). Apte, Shankar Ráoji.
Bápat, Lakshman Chintáman.
Bidikar, Shrinivás Jiváji.
(2). Dandé, Keshav Govind.
Deshpánde, Lakshman Moreshvar.
Gondhalekar, Rámchandra Mahádev.
(2). Indúpurkar, Váman Gopál.
Karandikar, Bálkrishna Hari.
(2). Karandikar, Ráoji Báláji.
(2). Kavthekar, Vithal Lakshman.
Kerur, Bábáji Yelgard.
Khare, Dáji Abáji.
Kulkarni, Trimbak Rámchandra.
Nichure, Ganesh Anant.
Patvardhan, Bálchandra Purshottam.
Sahasrabuddhe, Govind Appáji.
Sanjáná, Kávasji Jamsetji.
Sáthe, Náráyan Ráoji.
Tánksále, Pándurang Váman.
Upásani, Shridhar Bálkrishna.

III. FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.

(Recognized 1861.)

This Institution arose out of an English School for Native youths, founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1832, and was originally dependent on local contributions. It was afterwards recognized in 1835 by the Church of Scotland, and in 1843 by the Free Church of Scotland, from which body it receives the greater part of its funds. The following endowments are attached to the Institution:—

Endowed Scholarships.

One Fleming (Jas. N.) Scholarship, of .....Rs. 120 per annum.
One Fleming (J. N.) Scholarship of ..... „ 100 per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Theological Scholarship, of ..... „ 100 per annum.
Smyttan (G.) Memorial Scholarship, of ... „ 60 per annum.
Lang (W.) Scholarship ..... „ 120 per annum.

(2.) Passed F. E. A.

Miller (H.) Scholarship .....Rs. 100 per annum.
Nesbit (R.) Memorial Literary Scholarship... „ 60 per annum.
St. Clair Jameson Memorial Scholarship ... „ 40 per annum.
Four Fleming (Jas. N.) Nomination Scholarships, each..... „ 40 per annum.
Purvis (Col.) Scholarship ..... „ 62 per annum.
Molesworth (J. T.) Scholarship..... ... „ 40 per annum.
Davidson (D.) ditto ..... „ 40 per annum.

Endowed Prizes.

The Wilson Prize (Gold Medal or Books).
The Rájá of Dhár Prize.
The Campbell (A.) Prize.
The Murray Mitchell Prize. } For preparatory classes.
The Bálá GopálJoshi Prize.

1873.

Convener.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Instructor in Theology, Indian Languages, Persian, and Hebrew.

Other Instructors.

The Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A., Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, etc.
The Rev. J. Small, English Literature and Political Economy.
Mr. Navroji Dorábji Khandálávála, B.A., LL.B., Mathematics and Physical Science.

Teacher in Sanskrit attached.

Ráoji Rámchandra Shástri Upásani.

Graduates.

Venkatráo Rukmángad Inámdár, B.A

Under-Graduates.

* Sitárám Yashvant Dalvi.
* Ganesh Bhikáji Gunjikar.
Váman Dáji Oka.
Náráyan Venkáji Khot.
Vishnu Rámchandra Lalit.
Gajánan Bápuji Kotháré.

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* Have passed the F. A. Examination.

Jamshedji Kuvarjí.
Harischandra Shivashankar Trilokyakar.
Ganesh Hari Kánitkar.
Chintáman Ganesh Dámalé.
Govind Amrit Váidya.
Anant Venkáji Khot.
Rámchandra Ganesh Bápat.
Vishnu Náráyan Gokhalé.
Ganesh Mahádev Jánolikar.
Digambar Dálayá.
Bábáji Anant Tindolakar.
Rámchandra Ganesh Lalit.
Anant Subráo.
Vishnu Lakshman.
Hari Náráyan Néné.
Anant Shántápá Nádkarni.
Vishnu Ganesh Nádkarni.
Anantráo Timáppá Gundelkar.
Govind Váman Patvardhan.
Varjarám Jechárám Khákar.
Hanumant Sheshagiri.
Mirzá Abbás 'Ali.
Bálkrishna Raghuji Pátakar.
Náráyan Bháskar Vagal.
Hari Niláji.
Bhikají Anandráo Déshpándé.

IV. BOMBAY ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1869.)

St. Xavier's College owes its origin to the development and growth of St. Mary's Institution and of the European Roman Catholic Orphanage. In it under-graduates may continue their University studies under the same advantages as those enjoyed at St. Mary's High School.

The site of the College was granted by Government in 1867. The funds were supplied chiefly from private sources, Government contributing a grant of Rs. 61,368.

There are two endowed Scholarships connected with the College:—

(*a.*) The Mission Scholarship of Rs. 25 per mensem, in favour of that boarder of St. Mary's Institution who passes

Matriculation with the highest number of marks and continues his studies at St. Xavier's College, if he be not otherwise provided for.

(*b.*) The Cowasjee Jehanghier Scholarship for Portuguese Under-graduates, of the annual value of Rs. 125, tenable for two years. It is awarded by competition in an English essay. The competition takes place in the month of January.

Rector.

The Rev. Depelchin, S.J., D.D., Professor of Philosophy.

Professors.

The Rev. R. Rive, S.J., D.D., Prefect of Studies, Professor of Mathematics.
The Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., D.D., Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D., Professor of Latin.
The Rev. J. Hamilton, S.J., Professor of English.
The Rev. H. Geron, S.J., Lecturer on Ethics.
The Rev. A. Zimmerman, S.J., Professor of History, Sanskrit, and Latin.
The Rev. G. Weniger, S.J., Professor of Mathematics.
The Rev. J. Bischoff, S.J., Professor of Latin.
The Rev. Ch. Lindmann, S.J., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Graduates.

† Thomas Duncan, B.A.

Under-Graduates.

Seniors.

* Luis D'Souza.
Javerilál B. Desái.
Ishvardás Jagjivandás Store.
* Luis D'Sa.
Mádhav K. Seráph.
Rámchandra A. Rége.
Raghunáth Dvárkánáth Dhairyaván.
Vishnu Sakhárám Padvekar.

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† Duke of Edinburgh Fellow.
* Passed the F. A. Examination.

Daniel Hogan.
Shivrám Sitárám Wágle.
Sitárám Vishnu Sukhthankar.
Valentine P. Rowe.
Joseph Soares.
Rinaldo Romanini.

Juniors.

Govind Vithal Kelkar.
Bálkrishna Náráyan Vaidya.
Vithal Bálkrishna Joshi.
Vishnu Jagannáth Shirgávkar.
Vasant Lakshuman Dharádhar.
Anant Abáji Akut.
James McInerny.
‡ Rozario Conrad Pereira.
Herminigild Pereira.
§ Michael Anthony De Quadros.
Amaro Andre Zuzarte.
Jijibhái Edalji Modi.
Phirozsháh B. Modi.
Behrámji Frámji Wádiá.
Hormasji Kharshedji Kurláválá.

V. GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

The foundation of this Institution is due to a subscription which was raised by the inhabitants of Bombay in the month of November 1852, on the eve of the departure from India of Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Chief Justice, who had been for nearly nine years President of the Board of Education, to found a Professorship of Jurisprudence as a memorial of his long connection with both law and education in India.

This endowment yields a monthly income of Rs. 169, to which Government contribute a subsidy, which was fixed in 1856 at Rs. 100 per mensem, the aggregate being the stipend of the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. Government also contributes Rs. 600 per mensem for the maintenance of two Professorships of Law.

‡ Latin and Mission Scholar, Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Portuguese Scholar, and Bai Mánikbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prizeman.
§ Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Portuguese Scholar.

Lectures are delivered on the following subjects :—

I. Jurisprudence and the Roman Civil Law.
II. Personal Rights and Status and the Law of Succession.
III. The Law of Property, Contracts, and Torts.
IV. The Law of Evidence, of Crimes, and of Procedure, Civil and Criminal.

1874.

Professors.

Edward Tyrrell Leith, LL.M., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law.
John O'Leary, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Government Professor of Law. (*On leave.*)
W. C. Webb, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Government Professor of Law.
Jones Quain Pigot, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

I.—Senior Law Students.

Maráthe, Káshináth Bálkrishna, B.A.
Bhánap, Gopál Vináyak, B.A.
Kirtikar, Janárdan Sundarji, B.A.
Sayáni, Ibráhim Muhámmad, B.A.
(1) Kher, Krishnáji Náráyan, B.A.
Dádibarjorná, Frámji Navrdji, B.A.
Bhándárkar, Shivrám Vithal, B.A.
Cámá, Kharshedji Pestanji.
Pandol, Shivbhái Bhagubhái.

II.—Junior Law Students.

Alpáiválá, Dádábhái Jamshedji, B.A.
(2) * Gokhalé, Rámchandra Vishnu, B.A.
* Kharkar, Bápuji Mahipat, B.A.
* Kirloskar, Ganesh Rámchandra, M.A.
* Inámdar, Venkatráo Rukmángad, B.A.
* Pandit, Vináyak Mahádev, B.A.
(1.) * Jog, Pralhád Náráyan, B.A.

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* Passed the Jurisprudence Examination 1873.
(1) Free Student.
(2) Prize awarded for proficiency in Jurisprudence Examination 1873.

* Karmarkar, Vithal Bápuji, B.A.
* Sovani, Ganesh Krishnáji.

III.—Supernumerary Law Students.

Kharshedji, Jehángier Mánikji.
Dádi, Kharshedji Fardunji.
Párikh, Hirálál Tribhuvandás.
Bámbotválá, Sorábji Adarji.
Sanjáná, Shápurji Kávasji.
Gandeviá, Hormasji Bamanji.
Káne, Rámkrishna Ballál.
Gandhi, Murlidhar Girdhar.
Apte, Vishnu Náráyan.
Amliá, Frámji Mánikji.

IV.—Candidate Law Students.

Bhide, Shivrám Parshurám, M.A.
(1.) Gádgil, Pándurang Dhonddev, B.A.
(1.) Khándekar, Govind Rámchandra, B.A.
Kángá, Dinsháh Pestanji, B.A.
Thomas DeMonte, B.A.
Prabhákar, Anandráo Sitárám, B.A.
Kángá, Jamshedji Behrámji, B.A.
Wágle, Bhagvant Mangesh, B.A.
Deshmukh, Raghunáth Gopál, B.A.
Modi, Jehángier Edalji.
Mávlankar, Váman Keshav.
Tullu, Govind Vásudev.
Arjáni, Mánikji Dádábhái.
Laskariá, Rastamji Nasarvánji.
Bhat, Harirám Uttamrám.
(1.) Vyás, Dhirajrám Vishvanáth.
(1.) Bápat, Vásudev Sadáshiv.
(1.) Gokhale, Vithal Vishnu.
(1,) Mudle, Krishnáji Sadáshiv.
Kháparde, Ganesh Shrikrishna.
Váidya, Shridhar Vithal.
Tripathi, Govardhan Mahádev.
Sukthankar, Sitárám Vishnu.
Sháh, Shivdás Anandji.
Khimjiáni, Fázal Manji.
Damnia, Gulábchand Motichand.
Samarth, Vásudev Mahádev.

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* Passed the Jurisprudence Examination 1873.
(1) Free Student.

Gupte, Náráyan Dáji.
Rele, Gangárám Bápsobá.
Atre, Rango Bálkrishna.
Enti, Barzorji Ardesir.
Nábar, Vásudev Shiváji.
Devnalkar, Bhiku Rághobá.
Bhándáre, Sadánand Trimbak.
Kángá, Sorábji Pestanji.
Luis De Souza.
Luis De Sa.
Joshi, Sakhárám Vásudev.
Gokhale, Krishnáji Vishnu.
Potnis, Rámchandra Mangesh.
Godbole, Purshotam Vishnu.
Shirodekar, Sadáshiv Vithal.
Páthak, Pándurang Shridhar.
Joshi, Balvant Náráyan.
Jámbhekar, Gangádhar Bhimráo.
Huligolkar, Krishnáráo Mahádev.
Joglekar, Vishnu Krishna.
Patvardhan, Rámchandra Vishvanáth.
Pándiá, Dolatrám Kirpárám.
Vasváni, Tekchand Udhavdás.
Motiválá, Rámdás Nánchand.
Námjoshi, Shivrám Mahádev.
Modi, Phirozsháh Barzorji.
Táki, Rámchandra Shankar.
Taláti, Mánikji Dorábji.
Chitalé, Rámchandra Bálkrishna.
Fernandes, Peter Francis.

VI. GRANT COLLEGE.

(RECOGNIZED 1860.)

Grant College was established in the year 1845, under the name of the Grant Medical College, as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, with whom the system of instruction pursued in it originated. The object of its establishment is "to impart, through a scientific system, the benefit of medical instruction to the Natives of Western India." A moiety of the cost of the building was defrayed by Sir Robert Grant's friends, the remainder by Government. The

funds for the support of the College, with the exception of certain endowments for the encouragement of deserving students are contributed by Government.

The College is under the immediate control of a Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction. Lectures are delivered in the English language on every branch of Medical Science by Professors, who are generally officers on the Bombay Medical Establishment.

There is also attached to the College a secondary School for the instruction of young men in Medical Science through the Maráthi language. The Teachers are Graduates of the College and Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay. Clinical and practical instruction is imparted in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, which contains 350 beds, and has attached (*a*) an Obstetric Institution with 30 beds, and a Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children; (*b*) an Ophthalmic Hospital (Cowasjee Jehanghier Ophthalmic Hospital) with 60 beds, and an Eye Dispensary for the treatment of persons affected with diseases of the eye; (*c*) a Hospital for Incurables, built by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family, containing 40 beds. There are also two detached buildings, each with 20 beds, for the treatment of persons suffering from Contagious Diseases.

The Students are arranged in three classes:—

1. Graduates and Under-graduates of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for Medical Degrees.

2. Members of the European Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, who are educated through the English language for the grades of Apothecary and Assistant Surgeon.

3. Members of the Native Branch of the Government Medical Subordinate Department, and Candidates from various Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Presidency and Mofussil, who are educated through the Maráthi language for the grade of Hospital Assistant.

The College possesses the following endowments:—

The Farish, Carnac, Anderson, Reid, McLennan, Jamkhandi, Cowasji Jehanghier Readymoney, Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Byramji Jejeebhoy and Keshavji Naik Scholarships and Medal Funds; the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Medical Book Fund, Prize Fund, and Gold Medal Fund, Sir J. P. Willoughby, His High-

ness the Gaikowar of Baroda, and Dinshâh Mânikji Petit Book Funds, and Hemabhoy Vakatchand Medal Fund; the Burnes and Arnott Medals.

The aggregate sum on account of these endowments, amounting to Rupees 1,16,800, is lodged in the Government Treasury.

Formerly the College conferred upon its students a Diploma or License to practise Medicine, and the designation "Graduate of Grant College." There are at the present time fifty-four such Graduates, who are either engaged in the private practice of their profession or are in the service of Government. Upon the establishment of the University of Bombay the College ceased to grant diplomas, and became affiliated to the University as a College for medical education.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1845, Charles Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1860, John Peet, M.D., F.R.C.P.
1865, Herbert John Giraud, M.D.
1865, Robert Haines, M.B.
1866, WILLIAM GUYER HUNTER, M.D., M.R.C.P.

1874.

Principal.

W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. (*Europe.*)

Acting Principal.

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene, *pro tem.* Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Professors.

J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B., Professor of Surgery, Clinical Surgery, and Dental Surgery.

J. H. Sylvester, F.G.S., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy. (*Europe.*)

A. V. Ward, M.R.C.S., Professor of Midwifery.

W. Dymock, B.A. Oxon., M.R.C.S, Professor of Materia Medica.

I. B. Lyon, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Gray, M.B., Professor of Botany.

J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., Professor of Pathology. (*Europe.*)

W. F. Knapp, M.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Museum.

G. A. Maconachie, M.D., *Acting* Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy.

A. N. Hojel, Esq., *Acting* Professor of Physiology.

F. C. Barker, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., *Acting* Professor of Pathology.

Anná Moreshvar Kunté, B.A., L.M., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Teachers of the Vernacular Class.

Bhikáji Amrit Chobé, G.G.M.C., Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology. (*On duty at Pandharpur.*)

Sakhárám Arjun Rávut, L.M., Teacher of Medicine and Midwifery.

Gopál Shivrám Vaidya, L.M., Teacher of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence.

Shántárám Vithal Sanzgire, L.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Náráyan Anant Dándekar, G.G.M.C., *Acting* Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology.

Senior Scholars.	*Foundations.*
† Samsudin Jivábhái Sulemáni	Carnac.
† Mancherji Sorábji Postválá	Reid.
† Joaquim Vincent Coutinho	Farish.
† Kaikhosru Sorábji Narimán	
† Bejanji Pestanji Bennett .*.....	
† Phirozsháh Jamshedji Damniá	Anderson.
† Vináyak Rámchandra Patvardhan, B.A..	Exhibition.
† Abdul Ghání Hakim.....	
† Rámdás Gangádás Saraiyá	Exhibition.
† Krishnáji Gopál Páthak	
† Joaõ Alcantara Antaõ	
† Ignacio Domingos Nunes.....	Farish.
† Jamshedji Dinsháh Khambátá	Exhibition.
† Rastamji Hormasji Nánávati	
† Rastamji Pestanji Bharuchá	
† Dattu Ganesh Sabnis	Farish & Exhibition.
† Dominic Anthony Gomes	
† Daniel Dalgado	Carnac.
† John Thomas DeCunha.....	
† Mánikji Manchorji Gimi	Farish.

* Passed First L. M. Examination.

† Mánikji Dádábhái Makuná	Anderson.
† Bellarmino Lobo	
† Bejanji Dádábhái Kápadiá	Reid.
† Mánikji Edalji Reporter	Reid.
† Hiráji Jehángier Khambátá	
† Luis Joseph Pinto	
† Philippe De Conceiçaõ	
† Kaikhosru Barjorji Cooper	
* Kánobá Ranchhoddás Kirtikar	

Junior Scholars.

Hormasji Behrámji Doctor	
Pascoal Manoel Da Silva	
Santanna Mendes	
Lakshuman Bábáji Lád	
Lallubhái Bhagvándás Káji	
Ratanbhadra Manibhadra Pándiá	
Sorábji Pálanji Mulná	
Joseph De Souza	Anderson.
Caetano Fonseca	Carnac.
Behrámji Nasarvánji Koyáji	
Nicholas D'Alvares	
Shivnáth Rámnáth Vyás	
Frámji Ratanji Divechá	
Ardesir Pestanji Cámá	
Mánikji Kávásji Arjáni	
Hirjibhái Jamshedji Appu	
Dinsháh Dorábji Mistri	
B. De Oliveira	Farish.
Kávasji Kharshedji Sanjáná	
Erachsháh Frámji Sethná	
Victoriano Dias	Anderson.
Kávasji Hormasji Mistri	
Jamshedji Khorshedji Kángá	
Krishnaráo Vishvanáth Dhurandhar	
Káshináth Krishna Bhende	
Sorábji Dosábhái Nádirsháh	
Shápurji Rastamji Kángá	
Rámchandra Gangádhar Talvalkar	Exhibition.
Bálakrám Sobhárám Mehtá	
José Tertulliano De Lima	
Manilál Gangádás Desái	Exhibition.
Martin Malcolm	

† Passed First L. M. Examination.
* Passed F. A. Examination.

Dámodar Purshotam Varlikar	
Nasarvánji Kharshedji Kurláválá	
Rámlál Lallubhái Doctor	Government.
Phirozsháh Pálanji Doctor	
Mánikji Sorábji Mehtá	
Henry Jervis	
Vishvásráo Bálláji Jayakar	
Kuvarji Kávasji Wádiá	
Amador Bocarro	
Jamshedji Sorábji Dastur	
J. V. De Nazareth	
Bamanji Frámji Dáruválá	
Ratanji Rastamji Dádiná	
Nasarvánji Navroji Párak	
Nádirsháh Dádábhái Commissariválá	
Jamshedji Frámji Kolápurválá	
P. Pedro Lisboa	
Barjorji Sorábsháh Munsif	
Edalji Pálanji Frenchman	
Bellarmino Braganza	Government.
Chunilál Ghelábhái Desái	
Moreshvar Gopálráo Deshmukh	Govt. & Exhibition.
Bálábhái Maganlál Nánávati	Government.
Náráyan Venkatchelan Mudliár	
Dámodar Dharamdás Gandiá	
Jamshedji Pestanji Pochájí	
Mánikshán Jamshedji Keláválá	
Ardesir Dhanjibhái Shroff	
Govind Venkáji Khot	
Dádábhái Kharshedji Ravitná	
Náráyandás Jayarámdás Advání	Sindh Exhibition.
Chunilál Govardhandás Gunderia	Government.
Phirozsháh Behrámji Bharuchá	
Edalji Mánikji Dámlá	
Thákurji Kikábhái Dalál	
Edalji Sorábji Chinái	
Dámodar Raghunáth Dhume	Government.
Hormasji Navroji Contractor	
Rastamji Hormasji Cámá	
Jacinth Caetan Vaz	
Thomas Fern	
Jehángier Pestanji Wádiá	
J. H. Fialho	
Sadáshiv Váman Kane	
Edalji Behrámji Forbes	
P. Gomes	

Dhanjibhái Barjorji Doctor	Government.
Jehángier Kharshedji Sukhiá	
Hormasji Rastamji Modi	
J. A. Simoens	
Surajlál Mathurádás Davlatjádá	C. Jehángier.
Hormasji Nasarvánji Sirvái	
Jamnádás Premchand Nánávati	Jamkhandi.
Phirozsháh Barjorji Doctor	
Kaikhosru Edalji Doctor	Exhibition.
Bhikáji Jiváji Damniá	
Ganesh Krishna Garde	Exhibition.
Joseph Peter Menezes	
Dádábhái Pestanji Bánáji	C. Jehangier.
Mervánji Dhanjibhái Karanjiá	Government.
Vishnu Gopál Apte	Alfred.
Hormasji Mervánji Hakim	Government.
Hermenegildo De Sa	
Vithaldás Manordás Broker	
Jehángier Mánikji Penti	
Antonio Philippe De Menezes	
Sorábji Fardunji Gazdár	
Shávaksháh Sorábji	

VII. POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

(Recognized 1865.)

The Poona Civil Engineering College arose out of a School established in Poona in 1854 by Government, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Colonel (now Major-General) Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers, for the purpose of educating subordinates for the Public Works Department.

The College is under the control of the Principal, who is subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction.

The College is divided into three Departments:—

1. Matriculated students of the University of Bombay, who are educated through the English language for University Degrees in Civil Engineering.

2. Students who are educated through the medium of the English language up to the standard required for qualification as Overseers.

3. Vernacular students, who prosecute their studies in the College and the Workshops attached to it with the object of becoming educated Maistries.

Attached to the College are workshops, where practical instruction is conveyed to the students, and where work of various kinds is executed for Government and the Public.

In July 1863, Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esquire, offered to Government the sum of Rupees 50,000 to assist in the erection of suitable buildings for the College. The foundation-stone was laid by His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the 5th August 1865.

Fellowships.

Four Fellowships of Rs. 25, each tenable for one year, are attached to the College.

Scholarships.

The following Scholarships, each tenable for one year, are annually open for competition:—

1	of Rs.	15	per	mensem.
1	„	12	„	„
3	„	10	„	„
1	„	9	„	„
5	„	8	„	„
3	„	7	„	„
4	„	6	„	„
10	„	5	„	„
2	„	4	„	„
2	„	3	„	„

McDougall Scholarship.

1 of Rs. 6 per mensem.

McDOUGALL SCHOLARSHIP.

On the retirement from India of the Rev. James McDougall in 1862, a subscription was raised by the ex-Students of the Poona Civil Engineering College for the purpose of perpetuating in the then School the name of its former Principal. A sum of Rupees 1,300 was subscribed, and from the interest accruing from this sum an amount of Rupees 72 is placed annually at the disposal of the Principal to be awarded as a Scholarship to the most deserving student.

FRERE SCHOLARSHIP.

At a meeting of the Native inhabitants of Poona, held on 11th November 1866, Khán Bahádur Padamji Pestanji presiding,

it was resolved—That in order to perpetuate in Poona the memory of His Excellency Sir Bartle H. E. Frere a fund be raised, and a Scholarship in connection with His Excellency's name be established in the Poona Civil Engineering College. This Scholarship, value Rupees 25 per mensem, is tenable for one year, and will be conferred on that student who shall have obtained most marks in the preceding First Examination in Civil Engineering, provided that he shall not at the same time hold a Fellowship or Scholarship in any College affiliated to the University.

LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1854 The Rev. James McDougall.
1857 Henry Coke, M.A.
1859 Captain G. Close, R.E.
1864 Captain H. Wilkins, R.E.
1865 THEODORE COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D., F.G.S.

1874.

Principal.

Theodore Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

Professors and Teachers.

Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E., F.R.G.S.I., Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Dáji Nilkant Nagarkar, Esq., Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Báláji Bápuji Sáne, B.A., L.C E., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

† Gopál Raghunáth Mahiskar, Teacher of the Junior Class.

R. V. A. Dhairyaván, Drawing Master.

Prabhákar Gangádhar Bhido, L.C.E., Head Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Mahádev Náráyan Tembe, Senior Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Mártand Ganesh Páushe, Junior Assistant Teacher of the Maistry Class.

Robert Royal, Superintendent of the Mechanical School.

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† Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

Fellows.

Pestanji Dorábji Khandáláválá, L.C.E.
Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A.
† H. M. Page.

Frere Scholar.

† Vásudev Sadáshiv Sohoni.

Graduate holding Scholarship.

Fardunji Kuvarji Tárápurválá, B.A.

Graduate not holding Scholarship.

Pestanji Hormasji Pátak, B.A.

Under-Graduates holding Scholarships.

Third Year Students.

† Javerdás Bhogidás Párikh.
† A. H. Williams.

Second Year Students.

Anant Raghunáth Modak.
Lakshuman Pándurang Bhosekar.
H. Cousens.
Shripat Vishnu Mhaskar.
Lallubhái Govindás Native Agent.

First Year Students.

C. W. Dudley.
Venkáji Anant Saráph.
Vasanji Kalliánji Desái.
Shrinivás Venkatesh Bagalkotkar.
Sadáshiv Rámchandra Bhágvat.
Bálkrishna Gangádhar Dharmádhikári.
Jamshedji Jehángierji Dalál.
Rámchandra Anant Keshkámat.

Under-Graduates not holding Scholarships.

Third Year Students.

† W. Nimmo.
† C. Rebeiro.
† Chunilál Táráchand Dalál.
† Sitárám Vásudev Kolatkar.
† Durgárám Ghelábhái Hindiá.
† Vithaldás Narottamdás Nagarshet.
† Lallu Dalpatrám Kavishvar.

† Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.

† Lakshuman Chintáman Phadke.
† Eknáth Sakhárám Lavánivál.
† Vithal Rághobá Tarkhadkar.
† H. C. Macnee.
† C. S. Whittell.
† Pritamdás Parsumal Chandnáni.

Second Year Students.

* Nilkanth Vináyak Chhatre.
* Mahádev Trimbak Chiplunkar.
Narhar Vishnu Káthavate.
Krishnáji Rámchandra Bápat.
C. Holloway.
J. Rennison.
D. J. Clabby.
Rámchandra Ganesh Bhágvat.
Pránjivan Parbhudás Dalál.
Atmárám Sadáshiv Thákur.
Vináyak Hari Gokhalé.
Devshankar Ravishankar Acharya.
Vináyak Anant Oka.
Shápurji Dádábhái Bámji.

First Year Students.

Rámchandra Dádáji Chándvadkar.
Eknáth Eshvant Párkhe.
Vásudev Pándurang Láte.
Mániklál Narbherám Muzumdár.
Trimbak Balvant Lele.
R. J. Hemson.
J. Rodrigues.
R. Cumming.
F. Sequeira.
Kaikhosru Pestanji Bhedvar.
Sitárám Bábáji Gurjar.
Rámchandra Bhikáji Bhandári.
Bálkrishna Ganesh Kánitkar.
Sitárám Keshav Deshpánde.
Rámchandra Govind Gharpure.
Keshav Ganesh Khándekar.
Mahádev Bábáji Paránjapye.

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† Has passed the First Examination in Civil Engineering.
* Has passed the F. A. Examination.

XII.

Accounts of Endowments and Benefactions.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.	The Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Travelling Fellowship	Rs.	20,000
II.	The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal	„	5,000
III.	The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship.....	„	10,000
IV.	The Homejee Cursetjee Prize	„	5,000
V.	The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships .	„	20,000
VI.	The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship	„	4,500
VII.	The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship	„	5,000
VIII.	The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal	„	5,000
IX.	The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.....	„	5,000
X.	The James J. Berkley Gold Medal	„	8,000
XI.	The Ellis Prize	„	1,500
XII.	The Hebbert and La Touche Scholarship	„	5,000
	Carried over...	Rs.	94,000

	Brought over.....Rs.	94,000	
XIII.	The Wilson Philological Lectureship	„	23,500
XIV	The Ellis Scholarship ...	„	7,500
XV.	The Chancellor's Medal.	„	...
XVI.	The Arnould Scholarship.	„	6,000
XVII.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scholarship	„	10,000
XVIII.	The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prize	„	2,000
XIX.	The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships	„	30,000
XX.	The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.....	„	25,000
XXI.	The Karsandas Mulji Prize	„	3,000
			2,01,000

BENEFACTIONS.

I.	University Hall ..... Rs.		1,00,000
II.	University Arms and Common Seal	„	1,200
III.	University Library Building Fund.....	„	2,00,000
IV.	The Rajabai Tower with Clock and Peal of Bells.....	„	2,00,000
V.	Mace for the University.	„	1,200
			5,02,400
	Total.....Rs.		7,03,400

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

ENDOWMENTS.

I.—THE MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY'S TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 20,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs.	a.	p.
1873.								1873.				
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of ...	20,000	0	0				July 1.	By Amount of Bank's Commission on Interest of Rs. 580 at ¼ per cent. ...	1	8	0
								Aug. 4.	„ Ditto ditto on Rs. 80...	0	8	0
„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,208	1	0				Sept. 4.	„ Ditto ditto on Rs. 70...	0	4	0
					21,208	1	0	„	„ Ditto for Stamp on Pass Book	0	1	0
	Carried forward...				21,208	1	0		Carried forward...	2	5	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.			Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.		
1873.		Rs.	a.	p.	1873.		Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought over...	21,208	1	0		Brought over...	2	5	0
	To Interest on Rs. 3,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 31st March 1873 to 30th September 1873	70	0	0	Mar. 24.	By Amount paid to Mr. Nánáji Náráyan Váslekar, L.C.E., being the first instalment of the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship awarded to him on the 1st March 1874, with a portion of the amount accumulated during the previous vacancies	1,000	0	0
	,, Interest on Rs 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1873	80	0	0	July 3.	Ditto for Renewal Fee on one Government Note for 1835-36	1	0	0
	,, Interest on Rs. 14,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1873 to 1st February 1874	580	0	0	1874. Mar. 31.	Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for Rs. 20,000 0 0	1,003	5	0

				„ „	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.	934 12 0	
							20,934 12 0
Total Rupees	21,938	1	0		Total Rupees	21,988	1 0

For the Board of Accounts.
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1874.

II.—THE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.				1874.			
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of.....	5,000 0 0		Jan. 29.	By Amount of Stamp on Pass Book.....		0 1 0
				1873.			
				Jan. 6.	„ Ditto for Bank's Commission on Interest of Rs. 200 on Notes at ¼ per cent.		0 8 0
„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	174 3 3		1874.			
				Mar. 31.	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note...	5,000 0 0	0 9 0
			5,174 3 3		„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	373 10 3	
	To Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1873		200 0 0				5,373 10 3
		Total Rupees	5,374 3 3			Total Rupees	5,374 3 3

For the Board of Accounts.
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1874.

III.—THE BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 to 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
1873.												
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of	10,000	0	0					By Amount of Stamp on Pass Book	0	1	0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	415	4	4					,, Ditto Bank's Commission on Interest, Rs. 400	1	0	0
					10,415	4	4	1873. July 26.	,, Ditto to Mr. Káshináth Balvant Pendsé, M.A., being the first half-yearly instalment of the Scholarship awarded to him for the year 1873	199	8	0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1854-55) from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1873				200	0	0					
	Carried forward...				10,615	4			Carried forward...	200	9	0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1873.		Rs. a. p.	1874.		Rs. a. p.
	Brought over...	10,615 4 4		Brought over .	200 9 0
	To Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1873 to 1st February 1874	200 0 0	Jan. 17	By Amount paid to Mr. Káshináth Balvant Pendsé, M.A., being the second half-yearly instalment of the Scholarship awarded to him for the year 1873.	199 6 0
					399 15 0
			Mar. 31.	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes. 10,000 0 0	
			,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 415 5 4	
					10,415 5 4
	Total Rupees	10,815 4 4		Total Rupees	10,815 4 4

For the Board of Accounts.
THOMAS ORMISTON.

April 1st, 1874.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

IV.—HOMEJEE CURSETJEE PRIZE.

(Rs. 5,000)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.							
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of	5,000 0 0			By Amount of Stamp on Pass Book		0 1 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	745 5 4			,, Ditto of Bank's Commission on interest of Rs. 200.		0 8 0
			5,745 5 4				0 9 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1842-43) from 1st February 1873 to 1st February 1874		200 0 0	1874. Mar. 31.	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0	
	Carried forward... ..		5,945 5 4		Carried forward	5,000 0 0	0 9 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought over	5,945 5 4	1874.	Brought over 5,000 0 0	0 9 0
			Mar. 31.	By Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 942 6 4	
				„ Cash in hand 2 6 0	5,944 12 4
	Total Rupees	5,945 5 4		Total Rupees	5,945 5 4

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1874.

V.—THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of	20,000 0 0		1873. April 21.	By Amount of Bank's Commission on interest on Government Notes ...	2 12 0
	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,259 4 7			,, Ditto for Renewal Fee on Government Promissory Notes of 1859-60.	2 0 0
			21,259 4 7		,, Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
					,, Ditto for a Cheque Book containing 50 cheques ...	3 2 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 20,000 (in Government Promissory Notes of 1859-60) from 30th November 1872 to 30th November 1873.		1,100 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Hari Váman Limayé, being the amount of his Scholarship from 1st March 1873 to the 14th of Dec. 1874, at Rs. 25 per month	240 5 2
	Carried forward.....		22,359 4 7		Carried forward.....	248 5 2

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1873.	Brought over...	22,359 4 7		Brought over.....	248 5 2
July 21.	To Amount of a Cheque received from Mr. Venayekráo Jugonnathji Sunkersett on the National Bank of India on account of interest due up to 31st March 1873	825 0 0		By Amount paid to Mr. Vámun Dáji Oka for ditto from 1st March 1873 to the 19th of December 1873, at Rs. 20 per month	192 4 1
				„ Ditto to Mr. Krishnaji Govind Oka, for ditto from 1st March 1873 to 1st March 1874, at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0
				„ Ditto to Mr. Harirám Uttamrím Bhat for ditto from 18th February 1873 to 18th February 1874, at Rs. 25 per month	300 0 0

Carried forward.....	23,184	4	7

,, Ditto to Mr. Dhondu Hari Agásé, for ditto from 1st March 1873 to 31st January 1874, at Rs. 25 per month	288	3	4
,, Ditto to Mr. Lakshuman Janárdan Joshi, for ditto from 1st March 1873 to 1st December 1873, at Rs. 20 per month	230	10	8
,, Ditto to Mr. Váman Shivrám Apté, for ditto from 19th December 1873 to 19th March 1874, at Rs. 25 per month	75	0	0
,, Ditto to Mr. Krishnáji Vishnu Gokhalé, for ditto from 16th December 1873 to 16th February 1874, at Rs. 20 per month.	40	0	0
Carried forward... ...	1,614	7	3

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over.....	23,184 4 7		Brought over	1,614 7 3
			1874. Mar. 31.	Rs. a. p. By Government 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 20,000 0 0	
			,,	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 1,569 13 4	21,569 13 4
	Total Rupees	23,184 4 7		Total Rupees	23,184 4 7

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1874.

VI.—JAM SHRI VIBHAJI SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 4,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of	4,500 0 0		1874.	By Amount of Bank's Commission on interest of Rs. 90.....	0 4 0
				Mar. 31.	„ Ditto paid for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	808 3 4			„ Ditto to Mr. Motichand Udhavji Sett from 1st March 1873 to 28th February 1874	264 0 0
			5,308 3 4			
	Carried forward		5,308 3 4		Carried forward.....	264 6 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
1873.	Brought over.....	5,308 3 4	1874.	Brought over.....		264 6 0
Sept. 30	To Interest on Rs. 4,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1835-36) from 31st March 1873 to 30th September 1873	90 0 0	Mar. 31.	By Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for.....	4,500 0 0	
			,,	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	633 13 4	
						5,133 13 4
	Total Rupees	5,398 3 4		Total Rupees		5,398 3 4

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1874.

VII.—THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIER LATIN SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of	5,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	196 7 2			,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest, Rs. 200.	0 8 0
				1873. July 7.	,, Ditto to Mr. Daniel Hogan being the first half-yearly instalment due to him ..	100 0 0
			5,196 7 2	1874. Mar. 30.	,, Ditto to ditto, being the second half-yearly instalment due to him.....	99 6 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1872 to 1st November 1873		200 0 0			
	Carried forward.....		5,396 7 2		Carried forward. . ..	200 0 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs a. p.
	Brought over.....	5,396 7 2	1874.	Brought over.....	200 0 0
			Mar. 31.	By Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for .. 5,000 0 0	
			,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 196 7 2	
					5,196 7 2
	Total Rupees	5,396 7 2		Total Rupees	5,396 7 2

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1874.

VIII.—THE KINLOCH FORBES GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.				1873.		
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	5,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	1,235 13 3			„ Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest of Rs. 28.	0 8 0
„			6,235 13 3		„ Ditto to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China for Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of Rs. 700 at 102½, and for interest due thereon	729 1 11
	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1873 to 16th January 1874		225 0 0		„ Ditto for Deposit Fee on Government Note for Rs. 700	1 0 0
	Carried forward.....		6,460 13 3		Carried forward.. ..	730 11 11

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over.. ..	6,460 13 3		Brought over	730 11 11
	To Interest on Rs. 700 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1872 to 1st November 1873	28 0 0	1874. Mar. 31.	By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Rs. 225...	0 10 0
				,, Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for .. 5,000 0 0	731 5 11
				,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 757 7 4	5,757 7 4
	Total Rupees	6,488 13 3		Total Rupees	6,488 13 3

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1874.

IX.—THE DAVID SASSOON HEBREW SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873. Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	926 5 4			„ Ditto for a Cheque Book containing 25 cheques ..	1 9 0
			5,926 5 4		„ Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest, Rs. 225.	0 10 0
					„ Ditto ditto on interest of Rs. 28	0 8 0
					„ Ditto to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China for Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of Rs. 700 at 102½ and for interest due thereon	729 1 11
	„ Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1873 to 16th January 1874		225 0 0			
	Carried over...		6,151 5 4		Carried forward ..	731 14 11

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. a.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over	6,151 5 4		Brought over...	731 14 11
	To Interest on Rs. 700 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1872 to 1st November 1873	28 0 0		By Amount paid for Deposit Fee on Government Note for Rs. 700	1 0 0
				„ Ditto to Mr. Abraham Jacob, being two half-yearly instalments due to him	250 0 0
			1874.		982 14 11
			Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for Rs. 5,000 0 0	
			„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay ... 196 6 5	
					5,196 6 5
	Total Rupees	6,179 5 4		Total Rupees	6,179 5 4

For the Board of Accounts.

THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1874.

X.—THE JAMES BERKLEY GOLD MEDAL.

(Rs. 8,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	8,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
					„ Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Notes	1 6 0
„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	474 11 7		1873. July 10.	Ditto to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China for a Bill of Exchange in favour of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., London, for Books awarded to Messrs. Gangádhar Rámkrishna Kiráné and Káshináth Rámchandra Godbolé, B.A. ..	300 0 0
			8,474 11 7			
	„ Interest on Rs. 1,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1872 to 1st May 1873		40 0 0			
	Carried forward.....		8,514 11 7		Carried forward.....	301 8 0

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over.....	8,514 11 7		Brought over.....	301 8 0
			1874		
	To Interest on Rs. 8,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1873 to 16th January 1874.....	360 0 0	Feb. 25.	By Amount paid to the Mint Master for preparing Gold Medals with Clasps for Mr. Káshináth Rámchandra Godbolé, awarded in 1872, and for Mr. Bomanji Sorábji, awarded in 1873.....	479 7 3
					780 15 3
			Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of Rs. 8,000	0 0

				„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	93 12 4	8,093 12 4
Total Rupees	8,874	11	7	Total Rupees			8,874 11 7

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1874.

XI.—THE ELLIS PRIZE.

(Rs. 1,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for	1,500 0 0		1873. Dec. 17.	By Amount paid for Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	117 13 0			,, Ditto for Books to Mr. Kalichkhán Fraidunbeg Mirzá	58 12 0
			1,617 13 0		,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest of Rs. 60	0 8 0
				1874. March 31	,, Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note for ... 1,500 0 0	59 5 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promis-					

sory Note of 1854-55) from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1873		60	0	0		
Total Rupees		1,677	13	0	Total Rupees	1,677 13 0

„

„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	118	8	0		
				1,618	8 0

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1874.

XII —THE HEBBERT AND LATOUCHE SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 5,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for	5,000 0 0		1874. Mar. 20.	By Amount paid for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
					,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest of Rs. 225	0 10 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	428 10 7			,, Ditto to Mr. Devshankar Ravishankar Acháryа from 1st March 1873 to 28th Feb. 1874, at Rs 27 per month	324 0 0
			5,428 10 7			324 12 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 5,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note of 1872) from 16th January 1873 to 16th January 1874...		225 0 0	,, 31.	,, Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Note for 5,000 0 0	

				"	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	328 14 7	5,328 14 0
Total Rupees	5,653	10	7		Total Rupees		5,653 10 7

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1874.

XIII.—THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

(Rs. 23,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	23,500 0 0			By Amount paid for Stamp on Pass Book	0 1 0
					„ Ditto for Bank's Commission on one year's interest on Government Promissory Notes	2 10 0
„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	26 0 8				
			23,526 0 8			
„	„ Interest on Rs. 23,500 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for 1872) from				„ Ditto to the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.	1,057 8 0
						1,060 3 0

16th January 1873 to 16th January 1874 ..	1,057	8	0	1874 Mar. 31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	23,500	0	0
					„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	23	5	8
	1,057	8	0			23,523	5	8
Total Rupees	24,583	8	8		Total Rupees	24,583	8	8

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1874.

XIV.—THE ELLIS SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs. 7,500.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	7,500 0 0			By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on Interest, Rs. 10	0 4 0
					„ Ditto for a Cheque Book containing 50 cheques ...	3 2 0
„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	95 4 5			„ Ditto for Bank's Commission on Rs. 280	0 12 0
			7,595 4 5		„ Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 31st March 1873 to 30th September 1873		10 0 0		„ Ditto to Mr. Thomas Duncan, B.A., from 13th February to 13th December 1873, at Rs. 25 per mensem	250 0 0

	„ Interest on Rs. 7,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1872 to 1st November 1873	280	0	0		„ Ditto to Mr. Dinsháh Pestanji Kángá, B.A., from 12th December 1873 to 11th March 1874	75	0	0
Dec. 30.	Refunded	1	6	0			329	4	0
					1874. Mar. 31	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	7,500	0	0
					„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	57	6	5
							7,557	6	5
	Total Rupees	7,886	10	5		Total Rupees	7,886	10	5

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1874.

XV.—THE ARNOULD SCHOLARSHIP.

(Rs 6,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.						
Mar. 31.	To Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for	6,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
					,, Ditto for Bank's Commission on interest on Government Promissory Notes	0 10 0
,, ,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	481 10 3				
			6,481 10 3	1874.	,, Ditto to Mr. Barzorji Edalji Modi, M.A., from 1st March 1873 to 30th November 1873, at Rs. 22 per mensem	198 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 6,000 (in Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes of 1872) from 16th January 1873 to 16th January 1874.....		270 0 0		,, Ditto to Mr. Rámchandra GopálDeshmukh, B.A., for	

				December 1873 and for January and February 1874.....		66 0 0	
						264 12 0	
		Mar.	31.	„ Government 4½ per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	6,000 0 0		
		„	„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	486 14 3	6,486 14 3	
Total Rupees	6,751 10 3			Total Rupees		6,751 10 3	

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1874.

XVI.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH FELLOWSHIP.

(Rs. 10,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1873. Mar. 31.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for 10,000 0 0			By Amount paid for Bank's Commission on interest, Rs. 400	1 0 0
,,	,, Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay 425 7 5			,, Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book.....	0 2 0
		10,425 7 5		,, Ditto to Mr. Thomas Duncan, being the first half-yearly instalment due to him	200 0 0
				,, Ditto to ditto, being the second half-yearly instalment due to him	200 0 0
	,, Interest on Rs. 10,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865 (from				401 2 0

1st November 1872 to 1st November 1873	400	0	0	1874 Mar. 31	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for ...	10,000	0	0	
				„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	424	5	5	
									10,424 5 5
Total Rupees	10,825	7	5		Total Rupees				10,825 7 5

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1st, 1874.

XVII.—THE BAI MANEKBAI BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY PRIZE.

(Rs. 2,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.						
Mar. 31	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	2,000 0 0			By Amount of the Bank's Commission on interest, Rs. 80	0 8 0
	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	159 2 0			„ Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book	0 2 0
			2,159 2 0		„ Ditto for a Cheque Book containing 25 cheques ...	1 9 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 2,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of 1865) from 1st November 1872 to 1st November 1873		80 0 0		„ Ditto to Mr. Faizullábhái Lukmánji Mullá for proficiency in General Knowledge at the Matriculation Examination of 1872.....	80 0 0
						82 3 0

			1874.				
			Mar. 31.	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of	2,000	0	0
			„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	156	15	0
						2,156	15	0
Total Rupees	2,239	2	0	Total Rupees		2,239	2	0

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1874.

XVIII.—THE RAO SIR PRAGMALJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 30,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Date.	Disbursements.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
1873.							
Mar. 31	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes for	30,000 0 0			By Amount paid for a Cheque Book containing 25 cheques		1 9 0
	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	2,151 9 7			„ Ditto Bank's Commission on interest.	1,200 0 0	3 0 0
			32,151 9 7		„ Ditto ditto	60 0 0	0 8 0
					„ Ditto for Stamps on Pass Book		0 2 0
	„ Interest on Rs. 30,000 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1865) from 1st November 1872 to 1st November 1873		1,200 0 0		„ Ditto for Deposit Fee on a Government Promissory Note of Rs. 1500		1 0 0

May	20.	To Interest on Rs. 1.500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36 from 30th September 1872 to 31st March 1873	30	0	0						
		Deduct Income Tax	0	5	0						
						29	11	0			
Sept.	30	Interest on Rs. 1,500 (in Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of 1835-36) from 31st March 1873 to 30th September 1873.....				30	0	0			
		Carried forward...				33,411	4	7			

		„ Ditto to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China for Government 4 per cent. Promissory Note of Rs. 1,500 at 102½, and for interest due thereon				1,567	8	4			
		„ Ditto to Mr. Fázal Manji Khimjiáni, the first Scholar of 1872, from 17th December 1872 to 28th February 1874, at Rs. 20 per month				289	10	10			
		„ Ditto to Mr. Faizullábhái Lukmánji Mullá, the second Scholar of 1872, from 9th January 1873 to 28th February 1874, at Rs. 15 per month				206	2	1			
		„ Ditto to Mr. Karamalli Rahim Nánjiáni, the first Scholar of 1873, from 20th December 1873 to 28th February 1874				40	0	0			
		Carried forward ...				2,109	8	3			

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p.
	Brought over.....	33,411 4 7		Brought over.....	2,109 8 3
				By Amount paid to Mr. Visanji Hansráj Gorátelá, the second Scholar of 1873, from 19th January 1874 to 19th February 1874.....	15 0 0
			1874.		
			Mar. 31	„ Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes of .. 30,000 0 0	2,124 8 3
			„	„ Cash Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.. 1,286 12 4	31,286 12 4
	Total Rupees	33,411 4 7		Total Rupees	33,411 4 7

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1874.

XIX.—THE SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Rs. 25,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from 2nd February* 1874 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1874. Feb. 2.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes received from the Joint Administrators of the Bhownuggur State to found six Scholarships in the name of H. H. Sir Jasvantsingji, the late Thakur of Bhownuggur...	25,000 0 0	1874. Mar. 31.	By Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes	25,000 0 0
	Total Rupees	25,000 0 0		Total Rupees	25,000 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1874. THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

XX.—THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

(Rs. 3,000.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 16*th January* 1874 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
1874. Jan. 16.	To Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes received from the Honorary Secretary to the Kursandas Mulji Memorial Fund.	3,000 0 0	1874 Mar. 31	By Government 4 per cent. Promissory Notes	3,000 0 0
	Total Rupees	3,000 0 0		Total Rupees	3,000 0 0

For the Board of Accounts,

April 1*st*, 1874. THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

BENEFACTIONS.

I.—MACE FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

(Rs. 1,200.)

ACCOUNT *of* RECEIPTS *and* DISBURSEMENTS *from* 31*st March* 1873 *to* 31*st March* 1874.

DR. CR.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1873.		Rs. a. p.	1874.		Rs. a. p.
Mar. 31.	To Balance in the New Bank of Bombay	16 7 0	Mar. 31.	By Balance in the New Bank of Bombay.....	16 7 0
	Total Rupees	16 7 0		Total Rupees	16 7 0

For the Board of Accounts,
THOMAS ORMISTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

April 1*st*, 1874.

XIII.

Convocation for Conferring Degrees, 1873-74.

THE THIRTEENTH CONVOCATION of the University of Bombay for Conferring Degrees was held on Tuesday the 17th February 1874, at half-past four o'clock P.M., in the University Hall, Esplanade. The Members of the Senate present on this occasion, and forming the Procession, were—

The Chancellor.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.

Deans.

The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.
The Honourable A. R. Scoble.
Surgeon-General W. Thom.
The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R.E.

Syndics.

Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.
C. E. Fox, M.A.
Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott, B.A.
H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.M.S.
W. F. Knapp.
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

Board of Accounts.

The Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
Thomas Ormiston, Mem. Inst. C.E.

Registrar.

James Taylor.

Chief Justice.

The Honourable Sir M. R. Westropp, Knight, B.A.

Members of Council.

The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker.
The Honourable A. Rogers.

Judges of the High Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Melvill, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey, C.S.
The Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, LL.B.

Members of the Legislative Council.

The Honourable J. K. Bythell.
The Honourable Narayan Vasudevji.
The Honourable F. S. Chapman, C.S.
The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

Educational Officers.

J. B. Peile, C.S., M.A.
Lieut.-Col. T. Waddington.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.

Fellows.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Damodar.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
W. G. Pedder, C.S., B.A.
Manockjee Cursetjee.
Bhagwandass Purshotamdass.
Charles Gonne, C.S.
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.
Vinayakrao Vasudevji.
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang.
R. A. Dallas, LL.D.
Dosabhoy Framjee.
A. N. Hojel.
T. B. Kirkham.

Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama.
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B.
Vasudev Pandurang.
The Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, M.A.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.
Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A.
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.
Major W. A. Baker, R.E.
Lieut.-Colonel A. Davidson, R.E.
Dhirajram Dalpatram, G.G.M.C.
Dhirajlal Mathuradas.
Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E.
F. G. Joynt, M.D.
Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, LL.B.
Narayan Daji, G.G.M.C.
The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.
Shantaram Narayan.
Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E.
Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.
H. P. Jacob.
Cursetjee Nassarvanjee Cama.
T. P. H. Macartney Filgate.
Harichandra Sadashivji, Assoc. Inst. C.E.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.
T. E. P. Martin.
Nana Moroji.
Raghunath Narayan Khote.
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
F. R. S. Wyllie, C.S.
G. Atkinson, B.A., Serjeant-at-Law.
Samuel Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Edaljee Nassarvanjee, G.G.M.C.
J. Flynn.
Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.
Sidney Smith, M.D.
Charles Chambers, F.R.S., F.G.S.
Ganpatrao Bhaskar.
W. G. Hall.
Nanabhoy Byramjee.
Kahandas Mancharam.
W. Lee-Warner, C.S., M.A.
Ardesir Framji Moos.

Lieutenant H. Morland, late I.N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.
Nacoda Mohammed Ally Bogay.
Shantaram Vithal Sanzgiro, L.M.
Balaji Pandurang Bhalerao.
Major Bonar Deane.
Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.
C. Currey.
J. Anderson, K.L.S.
A. P. De Andrade, G.G.M.C.
J. Gerson DaCunha, M.R.C.S.
A. Forde, Mem. Inst. C.E.
J. T. Gray, L.R.C.P., Lond., A.K.C.
W. E. Hart, B.A.
H. E. M. James, C.S.
Vasudev Bapuji Kanitkar.
F. Mathew, C.E.
Makund Ramchandra.
Sakharam Arjun Ravut, L.M., and
P. Ryan.

Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Moroba Pitale carried the Mace.

The Members of the Senate having taken their seats, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R. E., rising, supplicated the Grace of the Senate as follows:—

"Mr. Chancellor,—On behalf of Bamanji Sorábji, Nasarvánji Dorábji Bhadá, Prabhákar Gangádhar Bhide, Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar, Hormasji Adarji Kángá, Vásudev Hari Karve, Pestanji Dorábji Khandáláválá, and Nánáji Náráyan Váslekar, of Poona Civil Engineering College, I submit the certificates required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for their admission to the Degree of Licentiate of Civil Engineering."

Whereupon the Chancellor put the question, "Doth it please you that this Grace be passed?" and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said, "This Grace is passed."

The same words—*mutatis mutandis*—were used successively on behalf of the other Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Master of Arts,—the Dean in Medicine, Surgeon-General W. Thom, supplicating for the Candidates in Medicine, and the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Dean in Arts, supplicating for the Candidates in Arts, and the Honourable A. R. Scoble, Dean in Law, supplicating for the Candidates in Law.

When all the Graces were passed, the Deans of the Faculties presented the Candidates in the following words :—

"Mr. Chancellor,—I present to you (naming the Candidates and their Colleges), who have been examined and found qualified for the Degree (stating the particular Degree) to which I pray they may be admitted," and the Chancellor answered in the following form of words :—

"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you (mentioning the names of the Candidates and their Colleges) to the Degree of (mentioning the particular Degree), and charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourselves worthy of the same." The Chancellor at the same time presented the Candidates with the certificates of their Degrees.

The Chancellor also presented the James Berkley Gold Medal, of the value of Rupees 250, and Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rupees 150, to Bamanji Sorábji, of Poona Civil Engineering College.

The Registrar then made the declaration of the Degrees as follows :—

I hereby declare the following Degrees this day conferred :—

LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Bamanji Sorábji ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.

Second Class.

Nasarvánji Dorábji Bhadá ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Prabhákar Gangádhar Bhide ... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Pundlik Ganesh Dhumatkar ... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Hormasji Adarji Kángá ..... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Vásudev Hari Karve.. .... Poona Civil Engineering College.
Pestanji Dorábji Khandáláválá.. Poona Civil Engineering College.
Nánáji Náráyan Váslekar..... Poona Civil Engineering College.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE.

First Class.

Bhálchandra Krishna Bhátavadekar ..... Grant Medical College.
Ganesh Rámchandra Desái ..... Grant Medical College.

SECOND CLASS.

Nicolaõ Salvador DaCosta	Grant Medical College.
Antonio Manoel DeSouza	Grant Medical College.
Yashvant Pándurang Godámbe	Grant Medical College.
Dharmáji Ganesh Kámat	Grant Medical College.
Nasarvánji Navroji Khambátá	Grant Medical College.
Joseph Pereira	Grant Medical College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST CLASS.

Ganesh Krishna Apte	Deccan College.
Dinshah Pestanji Kángá	Elphinstone College.

SECOND CLASS.

Dádábhái Jamshedji Alpaiválá	Elphinstone College.
Hirálál Narotamdás Dalál	Elphinstone College.
Raghunáth Gopál Deshmukh	Deccan College.
Pándurang Dhonddev Gádgil	Elphinstone College.
Náráyan Bálkrishna Godebole	Elphinstone College.
Pralhád Náráyan Jog	Elphinstone College.
Balvant Náráyan Joshi	Deccan College.
Bháskar Shridhar Joshi	Elphinstone College, *formerly* St. Xavier's College.
Jamshedji Behrámji Kángá	Elphinstone College.
Dámodar Ganesh Kelkar *	Deccan College.
Káshináth Ganesh Kelkar	Deccan College.
Govind Lámchandra Khándekar	Elphinstone College.
Vithal Rámkrishna Mahisálkar	Deccan College.
Báji Náráyan Nábar	Elphinstone College.
Pestanji Hormasji Páthak	Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Vásudev Phadké	Deccan College.
Anandráo Sitárám Prabhákar	St. Xavier's College.
Ganpat Sadáshiv Ráo	Elphinstone College.
Balvant Rámchandra Sahasrabudhé	Deccan College.
Bhagvant Mangesh Wáglé	Elphinstone College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chintáman Náráyan Bhat	Government Law School.
Rámchandra Gopalráo Deshmukh	Government Law School.
Navroji Dorábji Khandáláválá	Government Law School.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Second Class.

Shivrám Parshurám Bhide .... Deccan College.
Ganesh Rámchandra Kirloskar .... Deccan College.
Vithal Bháu Lád .... Elphinstone College.
Vishnu Moreshvar Mahájan .. .. Deccan College.

The Registrar then read the following Report:—

Mr. Chancellor,

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before your Excellency and the Senate a Report of the Proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees, held on the 14th January 1873.

The Report states the principal results of the University Examinations, the Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination, held in November last, 995 Candidates were examined, of whom 355 passed the examination.

The successful Candidates were sent up by the following Schools:—

55 by Elphinstone High School.
29 „ Puna High School.
23 „ St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.
18 „ Ratnagiri High School.
15 „ Ahmadabad High School.
13 „ Surat High School.
13 „ Bombay Proprietory School.
12 „ Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.
12 „ Belgaum Sirdars' High School.
12 „ Dharwar High School
7 „ Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay.
7 „ Baba Gokhale's School, Puna.
6 „ Kattiawar High School, Rajkote.
6 „ Satára High School.
5 „ Dhulia High School.
5 „ General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
5 „ Robert Money Institution, Bombay.

5 by Indore English Madressa.
5 „ Bombay Private English School.
5 „ Bishop's High School, Puna.
4 „ Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.
4 „ Puna Civil Engineering College.
4 „ Nassik High School.
4 „ Karáchi High School.
4 „ Bombay Chandanvadi High School.
4 „ Sharanpur Mission High School.
3 „ Puna Free Church Mission Institution.
3 „ Bombay Scottish High School, Byculla.
3 „ Nariad High School.
3 „ Haidrabad High School.
3 „ Broach High School.
3 „ Akola High School.
3 „ Ahmadnagar High School.
3 „ Bombay High School.
3 „ Cawasji Jehangier N. Z. Madressa.
2 „ Surat Mission School.
2 „ Fort High School.
2 „ Sir Cawasji Jehangier Gandevi Madressa.
2 „ Natu's English School.
2 „ Haidrabad Mission School.
1 „ Ahmadabad Mission School.
1 „ Bhawnagar High School.
1 „ Oomrawati High School.
1 „ Panchgani School.
1 „ Puna Native Institution.
1 „ Karachi Mission School. And the remaining
30 had been under Private Tuition.

Total 355

Of these 97 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 44 in Latin, 5 in Portuguese, 79 in Marathi, 109 in Gujerathi, 16 in Canarese, 2 in Hindustani, 8 in Persian, and 4 in Sindhi; 243 Candidates were Hindus, 74 Parsis, 17 Europeans and Indo-Europeans, 13 Portuguese, 7 Sindhis, and 1 a Muhammadan.

First Examination in Arts.—At this examination, which was held in April last, there were146 Candidates, of whom 48 passed the examination. Of these 23 were from Elphinstone College, 19 from Deccan College, 2 from Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, and 4 from St. Xavier's College. 35 were

Hindus, 10 Parsis, 2 Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese. Of the 48 Candidates 27 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 11 Latin, and 10 Persian. In the selected subjects of the Examination 35 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 7 in Analytical Geometry, and 6 in Chemical Physics.

Examination for the Degree of B A.—At this examination 55 Candidates were examined, of whom 23 passed; 2 were placed in the First Class, and the remaining 21 in the Second Class; 19 being Hindus and 4 Parsis. Of the 23 Candidates 14 were from Elphinstone College, 8 from Deccan College, and 1 from St. Xavier's College; 15 selected Sanskrit as their second language, and 8 Latin Of selected subjects 8 passed in History, 8 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 20 in Political Economy, 7 in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 1 in Optics and Astronomy, 14 in Analytical Geometry, 9 in Differential and Integral Calculus, and 2 in Chemical Physics.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 5 Candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination in the Second Class; 2 were Hindus, and 1 a European; 2 were from Deccan College, and 1 from St. Xavier's College; 2 selected Sanskrit as their second language, and 1 Latin.

Examination for the Degree of M A. in History and Philosophy.—There was only 1 Candidate for this examination, who failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—There were 2 Candidates, who failed to pass the examination.

Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 7 Candidates, from the Government Law School, of whom 3 passed the examination in the Second Division; 2 were Hindus, and 1 a Parsi.

First Examination for L.M.—There were 26 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 13 passed the examination; 1 was a Hindu, 6 were Parsis, and 6 Portuguese. One was placed in the First Division, and the rest in the Second Division.

Examination for the Degree of L M.—There were 8 Candidates from Grant Medical College; they all passed the Examination, 2 in the First Class, and 6 in the Second Class; 4 were Hindus, 3 Portuguese, and 1 a Parsi.

Examination for the Degree of M.D.—There was only 1 Candidate, and he failed to pass the examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 23 Candidates from Puna Civil Engineering College, of whom 15 passed the Examination; 11 were Hindus, 3 Europeans, and 1 a Portuguese; 6 were placed in the First Division, and 9 in the Second Division.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 11 Candidates from Puna Civil Engineering College, of whom 8 passed the Examination, 1 in the First Class, and 7 in the Second Class; 4 were Hindus, and 4 Parsis.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship was awarded to Motichand Udhavji Sett, of Kathiawar High School, Rajkote.

The Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship was awarded to Devshankar Ravishankar Achárya, of Kathiawar High School, Rajkote.

The Jugonnath Sunkersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The two Scholarships, one of Rs. 25 a month and one of Rs. 20 a month, and tenable for three years, were respectively awarded to Váman Shivrám Apte, of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur, and Krishnáji Vishnu Gokhale, of Ratnagiri High School.

The Cawasji Jehanghier Latin Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 a year, was awarded to Conrad Pereira, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay.

The Ellis Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 60, which was assigned by the Syndicate this year to the Persian Language, was awarded to Behrámshah Rastamji Contractor, of Puna High School.

The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jejeebhoy Prize, consisting of Books of the value of Rs. 80, was awarded to Conrad Pereira, of St. Mary's Institution, Bombay, for proficiency in *General Knowledge*.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships for 1872.—One Scholarship of Rs. 20 per month tenable for three years was awarded during the last year to a Kutchi Candidate, Fazal Manji Khimjáni, of Elphinstone High School; and there being no other Kutchi candidate entitled to receive the second Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month and tenable for three years, it was awarded to Mulla Faizallábhái Lukmánji, of Surat High School, for his having got the highest number of marks among the *Native*

Candidates (a condition specially attached to the endowment) at the Matriculation Examination of 1872.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships for 1873.—The first Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month was awarded to Karmáli Rahim Nánjiáni, and the second Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month to Visanji Hansráj Gorátelá, both of Elphinstone High School; they were both Kutchis.

The Ellis Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem and tenable for one year, was awarded to Dinsháh Pestanji Kángá, of Elphinstone College, for having passed the best examination in English at the B.A. Examination.

The Bhugwandás Purshotamdás Sanskrit Scholarship.—There were four Candidates for this Scholarship, but the Scholarship has remained unawarded.

The Arnould Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 22 per mensem, was awarded to Rámchandra Gopál Deshmukh, B.A., of Government Law School.

The James Berkley Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 250, with a prize of Books on Civil and Mechanical Engineering of the value of Rs. 150, has been awarded to Bamanji Sorábji, of Puna Civil Engineering College, he having obtained the highest number of marks in the Examination for the Degree of L.C.E., and having been also specially recommended by the Examiners in Engineering and Engineering Drawing,

The Munguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.—This Fellowship has remained vacant since the resignation of the last incumbent. The vacancy was announced for competition in January 1873, but no candidate has yet come forward.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—The subject announced for the essay for this Medal last year was "The Demonology of Western India." Two essays were sent in, but, neither of them having been found worthy of the Medal, it was not awarded.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize.—Six competitive poems on the subject of "Akbar" were sent in, but, none of them having been found worthy of the Prize, it was not awarded.

REGULATIONS.

During the year under review very few alterations were made in the Bye-Laws and Regulations.

DEGREE CONFERRED.

Since the last Convocation for Conferring Degrees the Senate at their Meeting held on the 11th November last conferred, as a special case, the Degree of B A., in accordance with Section XI. of the Act of Incorporation, on Mr. Shivrám Purshurám Bhide, of Deccan College—who had passed the B.A. Examination in December 1872, but was unable to appear at the last Convocation to get his Degree, in consequence of severe indisposition,—in order to enable him to appear at the last M.A. Examination.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji, K.C.S.I., the late Thakur of Bhawnagar, having set apart a sum of money to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government 4 per cent. paper, which the present Joint Administrators of the Bhawnagar State offered to the University in July last to found six Scholarships, to be called the "Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships," two to be awarded every year to the Candidates who passed the Matriculation Examination after having studied for two years continuously before Matriculation in the Bhawnagar Alfred High School. At a Meeting of the Senate, held on the 11th November 1873, this offer was accepted by the Senate with their best thanks.

The Karsandás Mulji Prize.—Mr. Sorábji Shápurji Bengali, Honorary Secretary to the Karsandás Mulji Memorial Fund, in a letter dated the 11th November 1873, to the address of the Registrar, offered to the University the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent. paper, for the purpose of founding an annual prize to be called the "Karsandás Mulji Prize," of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best essay in English on any moral or social subject selected by the Syndicate, by any Graduate or Under-graduate of the University. At a Meeting of the Senate held on the 20th December last, this Endowment was accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

THE UNIVERSITY HALL.

In conclusion, the Syndicate desire to congratulate your Excellency and the Senate on the completion of this noble Hall, in which the Convocation for Conferring Degrees has, for the first

time, been held, and for which the University is indebted to the munificent benefaction of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier and the liberality of Government.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows :—

Gentlemen of the Senate,—I can assure you it affords me sincere pleasure to be able to preside this day on the occasion of the dedication of this noble Hall to purposes to which I hope it may be dedicated for many generations to come, forming as it does but a portion of the many magnificent buildings, in connection with the education of the people of this country, which are now in the course of erection in this vicinity. It has been the fortune of Bombay, whenever it felt in want of institutions adapted to the advancing civilization of the age, to find among its own citizens those who were both ready and proud to devote to the supply of these wants large contributions from the wealth which their energy and ability and experience have enabled them to accumulate. In connection with the present building I may make a few remarks. As soon as it was found that the University of Bombay could be called into existence, and that a suitable building should be provided for it, a gentleman, distinguished by his great generous liberality, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, at once came forward, and tendered to the Government of the day the sum of £10,000 on the condition that they should supply what further sums might be needed for completing the building, and also that no other private subscriptions should be admitted in aid of the undertaking. Government unreservedly accepted the terms, and the result is before you this day. The first step addressed to the accomplishment of the design was to obtain from Sir Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect, proper designs and plans for the building in 1864; but, from various difficulties which arose in respect of the total sum wanted, and other arrangements, it appears that no real progress was made with the undertaking until near the close of the year 1868 the then Governor, Sir Seymour FitzGerald, in the presence of the late lamented Viceroy of India, Lord Mayo, laid the foundation-stone of the University Hall of Bombay. From that time to the present, as the work has gone on, the whole charge of its construction and superintendence has been in the hands of officers of our own Presidency.

The working drawings were contributed by Mr. Molecey, of the Architectural Engineer's Department of Public Works; the detailed superintendence throughout has been in the hands of Mr. Makund Ramchandra, Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, who, as many here can testify, devoted himself with the greatest assiduity to the completion of the building. The general charge of the whole has been of course in the hands of Colonel Fuller, the Architectural Engineer to the Government of Bombay. Of the good work which he has been able to render in that capacity it is hardly necessary for me now to speak. All these gentlemen whom I have mentioned must feel proud and delighted at the conclusion of their labours in connection with this building, and they have, I consider, the strongest possible claim upon your gratitude and your thanks. Before closing my remarks upon this part of the subject, I hope that the Senate and those connected with the University will feel disposed to join me in proposing that this building henceforth be called the Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University of Bombay. Other buildings will spring up around it, no doubt, but the Hall will stand alone; and having regard to that gentleman's well-directed beneficence I think my request is a fair and moderate one. The other buildings on the front of Bombay are now advancing to completion, and when that time comes there will be few cities in the world able to present an equally magnificent spectacle. There is, however, one building not yet begun, although the Government is pledged to the building of it. I think we ought to feel great regret because of the absence of this building—perhaps even feel we have acted rather unworthily by not carrying out our pledges in regard to it. Gentlemen, I allude to the School of Arts. Very many years ago—indeed, before the Queen's Government was established here—a gentleman well known to this community, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, undertook to endow a School of Arts in Bombay in a fit and proper manner, on the condition that Government should provide a suitable building. The endowment has been drawn for many years, yet the Government has done nothing respecting its part of the bargain. I hope, gentlemen, that this reproach will not long attach fairly to us, but that in the course of a short time the School of Arts will take its place among the other educational buildings of the City of Bombay. When that time arrives I think the City of Bombay may fairly pause in its career of architectural adornment; its inhabitants may well consider that sufficient has been done for many years to

come—more, at all events, than many of the present company will live to see. It has been my fortune to see many of the largest cities in India, but I think that though others may boast of greater antiquity, and have more interesting objects to show in them, yet I consider that there is no city in India which can take precedence of Bombay in respect of public buildings of superior architecture. I am aware, gentlemen, that it is customary on these occasions for the Chancellor of the University to review, as it were, the educational operations of the past year. But it seems to me but the other day when I had a similar opportunity of addressing the Convocation of this University, and of expressing my views upon some of the more prominent points connected with education in India. I feel, therefore, that I should be unnecessarily intruding upon your patience if I were again to enter into details of opinions upon these points. You have just heard the report which Mr Taylor has read, and, as you can all draw your own inferences from what has taken place, I may be spared from making any comments upon it.

I trust, however, that I may be permitted to depart a little —or perhaps to a great extent—from the ordinary traditions of these Convocations, and to address myself to what I believe is at present the prominent and absorbing topic of interest in this community—I allude to the disturbed state of the city of Bombay. I am anxious that it should be known that Government is in no way indifferent to the character of the city, is in no way indifferent to the sufferings and losses of life and property which some of the community have sustained. But I confess that I needed some experience of the actual course of these events in order to arrive at a clear understanding as to the position of Government, and as to what were the powers immediately within its reach in dealing with these disturbances. And I say that it finds there is no simple and efficient and practical punishment which can be instantly applied to those creating riots in this city. I say further that there is no power in the Legislature of this Government to provide, off-hand, full legal powers to do what is necessary on the spot for keeping down such disturbances. I believe prompt punishments to be the essence of dealing with disturbances of this nature, but yet the means of bringing them about here is not in existence. I find also that there is apparently a general disinclination to take an active part in the operations of the established police of the city—that there is a disposition to leave them to cope as they best can with all the disturbances—disturbances breaking out first in one quarter

and then in another! Yet, wherever they may be, the police are expected to do all the work! Such being the case, and when they have been harassed from morning till night, so that they have no rest whatever, yet they find themselves subjected to bitter and ungenerous criticisms for what they cannot possibly help. And, moreover, they feel their labours prolonged and increased by exaggerated statements of what has occurred, and which only tend to keep up the sensation in the town. I believe that the events of the past few days have proved that such is the case. Then turn to the aid which Government can give the police under such circumstances—I mean the legal aid. What does it appear to be? It appears to be that Government must have recourse to what in England, and, so far as I have seen, to what in other countries governed on English principles, is always approached with the greatest caution—with the fullest possible consideration for what may be the result—that is, the interposition of the military aid to support the police! No step more serious can be taken, and no such step ought to be taken without a thorough conviction of the consequences that may ensue. At the same time, gentlemen, feeling that such is the case—feeling that this is the assistance to which alone the police must look—and being fully aware that the festival termed the Mohurrum is close at hand—the Government is sensible that it cannot possibly expect the police to sustain for many days together their prolonged exertions, and to alone preserve the public peace. We feel we must support them, and therefore, after full consideration, it has determined that upon this occasion—I say "on this occasion" distinctly—the processions usual in the Mohurrum festival are not to take place. I hope and trust that we shall have, as we have a right to expect, the assistance of all honest and good men, of all classes, to put an end to these disturbances. But we do not trust to the efforts of independent people outside. We yesterday decided that troops must be sent for in such numbers that further attempts at violence will be put an end to. The consequence is, as the result of yesterday's orders, that one regiment is now in Bombay, half a European regiment will be here this evening, and cavalry will be here to-morrow. The movement of the military has been effected with the greatest promptitude by the authorities. I feel there may be some here who will say that this is not the proper place for such observations as I have addressed to you, but if such be your opinion I must beg your forgiveness. My object has been to satisfy the people of this country, here in the presence

of the leading members of every class of society, that the Government was fully alive to its duty of protecting life and property, while fully commiserating with those who have suffered, and was prepared to do its duty to the utmost during these disturbances.

I shall not trespass on your patience further upon this occasion, but, reverting to the business of the day, invite you to join in the hope and prayer that, under Providence, this building, with the aid of the enlightened Professors who are likely to be engaged in it, may for many generations to come be regarded as an honour to the city, and that it will long tend to assist in the moral and social improvement of the people of India.

His Excellency the Chancellor having resumed his seat, after a short pause again rose, and pronounced the Convocation dissolved.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The total annual value of Endowments is Rs. 9,209.

The total amount of Benefactions received is as follows:—

For University Buildings	Rs.	1,00,000
For University Arms and Common Seal ...	„	1,200
For University Library Building	„	2,00,000
For the Rajabai Tower	„	2,00,000
For University Mace	„	1,200
Total...	Rs.	5,02,400

7 Institutions are recognized by the University of Bombay.

2,188 the total number of Matriculated Students.

Result of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the year 1873-1874.

	Number of Candidates.	Candidates		Passed.		Religion of Passed Candidates.					* Division.	
		Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Christian.	Hindu.	Parsee.	Musalman.	Others.	First.	Second.
Matriculation Examination	1025	445	580	216	140	30	252	73	1	...	...	..
First Examination in Arts	146	132	14	42	6	3	35	10	..	.	..	.
B.A. Examination	62	58	4	22	1	.	20	3	...	...	2	21
M.A. Examination	8	8	...	3	..	1	2	..		.	...	3
LL.B. Examination	7	7	..	3	...	...	2	1	...	.	..	3
Honours in Law Examination	...	...	.	.	..	..	...	..	..	.	.	.
First L.M. Examination	29	29		13	.	6	1	6	...	..	1	12
Second L.M. Examination	8	8	...	8	...	3	4	1	...	...	2	6
M.D. Examination	1	1	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	..
First L.C.E. Examination	23	23	...	15	..	4	11	.	...	...	6	9
Second L.C.E. Examination	13	13	..	8	...	..	4	4	...	...	1	† 7
M.C.E. Examination	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...
Total Number of Candidates	1322	724	598	330	147	47	331	98	1	...	12	61

* Applies to higher Examinations only, and not to Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.

† Second Class.

Examination Papers
1873-74.

1 ex

Examination Papers.

[*A copy of the following Directions is laid on the Table of each Candidate, at the beginning of each Examination.*

1. Candidates in want of anything are to apply to the Examiners or other officials in charge, but are not to leave their seats on this or on any other account, except to deliver up their answers.

2. If any Candidate bring any book or papers whatever into the Examination Hall, or speak on any pretext whatever to another Candidate while the writing Examination is going on, he will be instantly expelled, and his name reported to the Board of Examiners.

3. Write the Number of your Table and your Name, beginning with Surname, at the top of each piece of paper containing your answers.

4. Write also upon the top of the paper the Number of your answer. If your answer to one question is not completed in one paper, take another for the same. In such a case mark the pieces of paper in succession *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., pinning them together, and putting *b* under *a*, *c* under *b*, in order.

5. Two answers, or parts of two answers, should not be written on the same paper.

6. Write upon one side only of the paper, and not upon the margin.

7. Arrange your papers with care in the order of the questions and pin them together.

8. Fold the papers and endorse them as follows:—

1st. The number of your Table.

2nd. Your Name, beginning with Surname.

9. Candidates, when they have given up their answers, are on no account to return to their seats before the next paper is set. They must at once leave the Hall, without loitering.

10. Candidates should be careful not to waste the paper supplied for writing their answers, and they should not carry away any blank paper from the Examination Hall.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.]

I.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1873-74.

EXAMINERS.

K. T Best, M.A.	In English.
H. Batty, B.A., C.S.	
J. F. Taylor, B.A.	
W. E. Hart, Barrister-at-Law	
The Rev. J. Small	In Elementary History and Geography.
Cursetjee Manekjee Cursetjee, Esq.	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A.	
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Latin.
P. Peterson, B.A.	
S. A. De Carvalho, G.G.M C.	In Portuguese.
A. P. De Andrade, G.G.M.C.	
The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson	In Marathi.
Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar, Esq..	
Captain G. A. Jacob	
Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang ...	
The Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, B.A.	In Gujarathi.
Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, B.A., LL.B.	
Jayasatyabodhrao Tirmalrao Inamdar, Esq.	In Canarese.
Shamrao Vithal, Esq.	
The Rev. G. Ledgard	In Hindustani.
Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.	
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Persian.
Professor Mirza Hairat	
Allumal Trikamdas Bhojvani, B.A.	In Sindhi.
Krishna Shastri Godebole, Esq ...	
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D.	In Arithmetic and Algebra.
Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.	
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre..	In Euclid and Elementary Natural Science.
S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E.	

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

K. T. BEST, M.A.; H. BATTY, B.A., C.S.; J. F. TAYLOR, B.A.; W. E. HART, Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

Section A.

1. Paraphrase either (not both) of the following passages :—18

(*a*) Where shall a teacher look in days like *these*
For ears and hearts that he can hope to please?
Look to the poor—the simple and the plain
Will hear perhaps thy *salutary* strain;
Humility is gentle, apt to learn,
Speak *but* the word, will listen and return:
Alas, not so! the poorest of the flock
Are proud, and set their faces as a rock,
Denied that earthly opulence they choose,
God's better gift they scoff at and refuse.
The rich, the *produce* of a nobler stem,
Are more intelligent at least, try them:
Oh vain inquiry! They, without remorse,
Are altogether *gone* a devious course,
Where beck'ning pleasure leads them, wildly *stray*,
Have burst the bands and cast the yoke away.

Parse the words in italics.

On the Garden.

(*b*) Had I the choice of sublunary *good*,
What could I wish that I possess not here?
Health, leisure, *means* to improve it, friendship, peace,
No loose or wanton, though a wandering muse,
And constant occupation without care.
Thus *blest*, I draw a picture of that bliss;
Hopeless indeed that dissipated minds,
And profligate abusers of a world
Created fair so much in vain for them,
Should seek the guiltless joys that I describe,
Allured by my report; but sure no less
That, self-condemned, they must neglect the prize,

And what they will not taste must yet approve.
What we admire we praise ; and when we praise,
Advance it into notice, that, its worth
Acknowledged, others may admire it too.

Parse the words in italics.

2. Give the etymology and meaning of—superstition, purloin, counterfeit, crucial, philanthropist, problem, sublunary. 7

Section B.

1. Write shortly on *one* (not more) of the following subjects :— 15

(*a*) A Fable, to illustrate the proverb " One fool makes many."

(*b*) A Letter, contrasting the social life of Europeans with that of Hindoos.

(*c*) An Essay, on Translation.

2. Turn the following passage into the oblique narration :—

(*a*) It is not my intention at present to recount to your Lordships at length all the miserable subterfuges to which those poor creatures were then driven. I merely mention them to show what have been the consequences of precisely such a measure as this which you are now asked to support, and to point out, that if this bill becomes law, it will virtually force a lie into the mouths of those who might otherwise have remained honest in spite of their poverty. 5

Turn the following passage into the direct narration :— 5

(*b*) I told him I should not go out of his house until he had done justice to myself and my sister. To which he replied that as to that I might please myself, that I was welcome to remain in that house as long as I pleased, and that he hoped I should be comfortable while I honoured it with my presence ; but that as for himself he unfortunately had an important engagement elsewhere just then, and would therefore be unable longer to enjoy my agreeable society.

Section C.

1. Make any corrections that you think necessary in the following :— 18

(*a*) How great use is of education ! Education may be said as a best possession of a man. Many a wise persons have profited themselves by the education, and are become capable to appreciate blessings of the civilization. If a man

will not know English he will always be very much ignorant, and will not be able to vent out his feelings through medium of press. It will be better if he is taught English, and then he will be able to read histories of the countries of great distance, and learn of peoples quite different than the peoples of his own country.

(*b*) He is angry against me.

(*c*) The examination will take place on Saturday, is'nt it ?

(*d*) He said that 'I will do it.'

(*e*) I am long since of twenty years in age.

2. With what prepositions are the following verbs used? 7

To hope; to despair; to depend; to cope; to derogate; to charge; to accuse.

Section D.

1. Explain the grammatical terms *inflection*, *antecedent*, *apposition*. Mention three nouns each of which has two plurals with different meanings. 5

2. How does a participle differ from an ordinary adjective, and a conjunction from an adverb? Classify adverbs, and give an example of each kind. 7

3. Explain by rules and examples the use of *will* and *shall* in direct affirmative sentences. 5

4. Analyse according to the subjoined form:— 8

If we add now the melancholy fact that when Belief waxes uncertain, Practice too becomes unsound, and errors, injustices, and miseries everywhere more and more prevail, we shall see material enough for revolution. At all turns a man who will do faithfully, needs to believe firmly.

Sentence.	Kind of Sentence.	Subject.	Predicate.	Completion.	Extension.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Rev. J. SMALL; CURSETJEE MANEKJEE CURSETJEE, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Name the most celebrated lawgivers of ancient Greece, and give some account of their respective codes or systems of law. 6

2. What were the successive forms of government in the Roman State from the building of the City to the birth of Christ? Date the commencement of each form of government. 6

3. Form a Chronological Table comprising the chief events, with their dates, of Hannibal's invasion of Italy. Include the names of the Roman Commanders successively opposed to him, and annex notes of anything special in their modes of conducting the war. 9

4. What reigns in the history of England do you regard as the most important in relation to its Constitutional history? Give dates. What do you know of the origin and functions of that part of the English Constitution called The Ministry? 10

5. Sketch briefly the history of the French in India. 8

6. Explain the following historical terms, referring each to its date or period :— 11

Ostracism. Archon. Dictator. Decemvirate.
Heptarchy. Villenage. Puritans. Cabal.
Declaration of Rights. Ayeen Akbaree. Pindarees.

7. Explain the following Geographical terms :—tropics, parallels and meridians, the equator, the zones, the ecliptic. 5

8. Draw an outline Map of Kattyawar, marking the principal gulfs on either side of it, and the positions of the following places: Dwarka, Rajcote, Nowanuggur, Joonaghur, Bhownuggur, Diu, and Gogo. 8

9. Trace the courses of any five of the following rivers, mentioning where they take their rise, and into what seas or rivers they flow, and giving the names of the principal towns (if any) on the rivers you select :—Jumna, Rhone, Volga, Irrawadi, Severn, Clyde, St. Lawrence, Douro, Tigris. 12

10. State briefly where the following places are:—Bankok, Aleppo, Teheran, Trinidad, Cagliari, The Falkland Islands, Waterford, Malacca, Strasbourg, Melbourne, Scutari, Lecco, and Batavia. 12

11. What and where are the principal mountains in India, lakes in Europe, and rivers in America? 5

12. State accurately where, and in whose possession, are Madeira, the Peak of Teneriffe, the Rock of Gibraltar, Algeria, Aden, Martinique, Tasmania, Cochin, Natal. 8

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Combine according to the rules of Sandhi:— 9

(*a*) माता + ऋच्छति; (*b*) यजेते + उभौ;

(*c*) तद् + लभते; (*d*) आसन् + अत्र;

(*e*) तान् + जानाति; (*f*) बहून् + चौरान् + तत्र;

(*g*) पुनः + रविः + उदितः; (*h*) तव + छात्रः;

(*i*) गोदुह् + सु (Loc. Plur.); (*k*) पिंष् + हि (Pres. Imperat.); (*l*) चक्षम् + वहे Perf.);

(*m*) तद् + मय; (*n*) निर् + ईश्वर.

State the rules for the combination of (*i*).

2. Give the rule for the change of न् to ण् in simple words, and illustrate it by examples. 5

3. Decline in the Sing.: रुज्; दधत् *m.* 10

Dual: आशिष्; श्वन्.

Plur.: अहन्.

4. Give the Instr. Sing. and Plur. of जग्मिवस् *m.* and *f*; उदच् *m*; भूपति. 8

Give the Acc. Sing. and Plur. of महत् *m.* and *n.*; वृत्रहन्; क्रोष्टु.

5. Give the rule for the formation of the Feminine base of the Participles of the Pres. Par. in all the ten classes of roots, and illustrate it by examples. 6

6. Give the Comparatives and Superlatives of धनिन् 5
विद्वस्; उरु; पृथु; दीर्घ.

7. Give all the persons of:— 12

The Pres. Indic. Par. of घ्रा; Âtm. of आस्;

The Pres. Imperat. Par. of ह्वे; Âtm. of युज्;

The Imperf. Par. of स्तु; Âtm. of शी.

8. Which are *strong* and which *weak* forms in the special tenses? 5

9. Give the 2nd Pers. Sing. and Plur. of the Perf. of 12
अञ्ज् P; आप् P; रु P; कृ P and Â; कॄ P; जागृ P; जि P and Â; यज् P; लू Â; व्रश्च् P; हन् P.

10. Which roots *must* and which *may* take the seventh form of the Aorist (ending in सम्, स:, सत्)? Give examples. 8

11. Dissolve the following compounds and state to which class each belongs:— 8

गतवयस्क; चतुर्मुख; चतुर्युग; ज्ञातमृत; धनपर; निस्तेजः; पाणिपादम्; मध्याह्न; यथाशक्ति; वृकभीत; व्याघ्रपाद्; सभयम्; समित्पाणि; सर्वभृत्; साश्वः.

12. Translate into Sanskrit :— 12

(*a*) Of four women (स्त्री).

(*b*) They have been seen (*Pass. Aor. of* दृश्) by forty-five men.

(*c*) He makes Devadatta buy (*Caus. of* क्री) a horse.

(*d*) He has caused Devadatta to go (*Aor. of Caus.* of गम्) to the village.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, PH.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) अस्ति धरातले महोदयं नाम नगरम् । तत्र राजा देवशक्तिर्नाम । तस्य पुत्रो गुणशक्तिर्नाम । समहतोदरस्थेन रोगेण प्रतिदिनं क्षयमुपनीयते । अथानेकप्रकारैः सद्वैद्यैः सच्छास्त्रोपदिष्टौषधयुक्त्यापि चिकित्स्यमानो न स्वास्थ्यमाप्नोति । तदा तिनिर्वेदात्स राजपुत्रो देशान्तरं प्रयातः । काश्मीरनगरे देवसेनो नाम राजा प्रतिवसति । तस्य द्वे पुत्र्यौ यौवनसंपन्ने तिष्ठतः । ते च प्रतिदिनमादित्योदये पितुः सकाशमागत्य नमस्कारं चक्रतुः । तत्र चैकाब्रवीत् । विजयी महाराजो यस्य प्रसादात्सर्वं सुखं लभ्यते । द्वितीयाब्रवीत् । महाराज विहितं भुज्यते । अथ तस्यास्तद्वचनं श्रुत्वा राजा 30

सामर्षमाह । भो मन्त्रिण एषा दुष्टकुमारिका कस्यचिद्दैदेशिकस्य रोगिणो दरिद्रहतकस्य सकाशादुद्वाह्यतां येन विहितं भुङ्क्ते । अथ मन्त्रिणो राजस्तद्वचनमाकर्ण्य तस्य राजपुत्रस्य रोगिणो भिक्षावृत्तेस्तां कन्यां विवाह्यार्पयामासुः । सा च तमादाय महाभक्त्या देववत्परिचरन्त्यन्यविषयं गता । अथ कस्मिंश्चिन्नगरप्रवेशे तडागसमीपे वृक्षाधस्तात्तं मुक्त्वा घृतलवणतैलतण्डुलेन्धनसाधनार्थं नगरमध्ये गता । तद्भोजनोपकरणं गृहीत्वा यावदागच्छति तावत्स राजपुत्रः प्रसुप्तः । तस्य मुखान्निर्गत्य सर्पः फणं निष्क्राम्य वायुमश्नाति । अथ तत्प्रत्यासन्नवल्मीकेऽन्यः सर्पस्तथैवास्ते ।

(b) ज्वलति चलितेन्धनोऽग्निर्विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणं कुरुते । 4
प्रायःस्वंमहिमानं क्षोभात्प्रतिपद्यते जन्तुः ॥

(c) अनुसरति करिकपोलं भ्रमरः श्रवणेन ताड्यमानोऽपि । 5
गणयति न तिरस्कारं दानान्धविलोचनो नीचः ॥

(d) अस्यां सखे बधिरलोकनिवासभूमौ 8
किं कूजितेन किल कोकिल कोमलेन ।
एते हि दैवहतकास्तदभिन्नवर्णं
त्वां काकमेव कलयन्ति कलानभिज्ञाः ॥

(*e*) मुखं तस्याः स्मितस्मेरं किंचिदञ्चलसंवृतम् । 5
मदालोकनलोलाक्षं स्मृत्वा मन्ये सुधां मुधा ॥

2. Translate into English :— 35

(*a*) On one occasion the sage was going from their cottage in a great hurry. The nymph asked him where he was going. "The day," he replied, "is drawing fast to a close; I must perform the Sandhyâ worship or a duty will be neglected." The nymph smiled mirthfully as she rejoined, "Why do you talk, grave Sir, of this day drawing to a close; your day is a day of many years, a day that must be a marvel to all; explain what this means." The Muni said, "Fair damsel, you came to the river side at dawn; I beheld you then, and you then entered my hermitage. It is now the revolution of evening, and the day is gone. What is the meaning of this laughter? Tell me the truth." Pramlochâ answered, "You say rightly, Venerable Brahman, that I came hither at morning dawn, but several hundred years have passed since the time of my arrival. This is the truth."

(*b*) I do not like your giving Dakshinâ to men who are 13
not Brahmans.

God is not inaccessible to the human intellect.

What avails your crying aloud?

My heart was grieved to see so good a man in such adversity.

Better to roam in forests with wild beasts than live in palaces in the company of fools.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN GRAMMAR, IDIOM AND ETYMOLOGY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; PETER PETERSON, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write out the following Latin passage, correcting *all* 10
faults which you notice :—

Sed ubi Numidas quietas nequi colle degredientes animadversit, veritus ex anni tempore ut sito conficiatur exercitus, Rutilium legatum cum parte equitum præmisit, ut locum

castro antecapiat, existimans hostem crebro impeto itinerem suam remoraturos, et quoniam armis diffidunt, lassitudinem et sitem militum temptaturos.

2. Translate into Latin :— 29

(*a*) It cannot be that the soul is not immortal.
(*b*) He was very near gaining that victory.
(*c*) It was owing to you that I was not made prætor.
(*d*) He is too strong to be subdued.
(*e*) One interprets in this way, another in that.
(*f*) Innocence is such a disposition of mind as hurts no one.
(*g*) When the battle was over, he sent ambassadors to sue for peace.

Translate the last passage (*g*) in as many ways as you can.

3. State the gender and genitive case singular of the following nouns; *mos, rus, grex, ignis, vulgus;* and give both the inflected forms of *os, vas, frons, pecus.* 7

4. Give the perfect active, present infinitive, and supine of the following verbs :—*desino, cado, tondeo, tego, quatio, gaudeo, amplector, proficiscor.* 7

5. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of *durus, audax, dives, multus;* and comment on the comparison of *primus, inferus, vetus, ingens, sacer.* 7

6. What cases do the following words govern respectively? *Tenus, versus, instar, plenus, fretus, juvo, utor, interest, potior.* 7

7. Define *deponent, impersonal, frequentative, inceptive,* and *desiderative* verbs, and give an example of each class. 5

8. Give instances of the following classes of conjunctions :— *copulative, disjunctive, comparative, illative, interrogative.* 5

9. What is the meaning of nouns ending in *-tor, -trix, -trina, -etum, -arium, -mentum?* Give examples. 7

10. Explain the difference in meaning between the singular and plural of *comitium, impedimentum, gratia, pars, ludus.* 5

11. Distinguish *ædes—templum; ager—terra; sileo—taceo; cuncti—omnes.* 4

12. Explain the usage of *is, hic, iste, ille.* Which of these is used in a contemptuous, which in a complimentary sense? Distinguish between *hic* and *ille* when used together. 7

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; PETER PETERSON, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English:— 50

Forte inter ceteros turmarum præfectos, qui exploratum in omnes partes dimissi erant, T. Manlius consulis filius super castra hostium cum suis turmalibus evasit, ita ut vix teli jactu ab statione proxima abesset. Ibi Tusculani erant equites: præerat Gominus Mettius, vir cum genere inter suos tum factis clarus. Is ubi Romanos equites insignemque inter eos præcedentem consulis filium, (nam omnes inter se, utique illustres viri, noti erant) cognovit, "unâne," ait, "turmâ Romani cum Latinis sociisque bellum gesturi estis? quid interea consules, quid duo exercitus consulares agent?" "Aderunt in tempore," Manlius inquit, "et cum illis aderit Jupiter ipse fœderum a vobis violatorum testis, qui plus potest polletque." Ad ea Gominus paullulum ab suis equo provectus, "visne igitur, dum dies ista venit qua magno conatu exercitus moveatis, interea tu ipse congredi mecum, ut nostro duorum jam hinc eventu cernatur quantum eques Latinus Romano praestet?" Movet ferocem animum juvenis seu ira, seu detractandi certaminis pudor, seu inexsuperabilis vis fati. Oblitus itaque imperii patrii consulumque edicti, præceps ad certamen agitur.

2. Translate into Latin:— 50

On the following night two of the townsmen whose houses were close to the wall came secretly to the Roman posts, and asked to be taken before the consul. When brought to his tent they declared that they, with many of their fellow-citizens, had ever been faithful to the Romans, and promised to admit a body of armed men within the walls. The consul did not despise this offer, nor did he rashly trust the deserters. Two spies were sent into the town with one of them; the other was kept as a hostage. When the spies brought back word that the men had spoken truly, three hundred armed soldiers with the deserter at their head entered the city by night and took the gate next the camp. Afterwards the army became masters of the city without a blow.

Tuesday, 18th November.

[10 a.m. to 1 p.m.]

PORTUGUESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, and ETYMOLOGY.

S. A. DeCarvalho, G.G.M.C.; A. P. DeAndrade, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Que couza é o artigo, e qual a differença entre o artigo definido e o indefinido? Em que casos se antepõe o artigo aos nomes proprios? E em quaes se pode calar o artigo nas oraçoens—Dai-nos exemplos. 10

2. Dai-nos exemplo d' uma sentença, em que um modo infinito ou adverbio rege um verbo, ou é regido por uma preposição. 6

3. Dai-nos exemplos ou mencionai em seguida verbos— *activo, passivo, neutro, pronominal ou reflexo,* e *impessoal.* 6

4. Dai-nos exemplos de *gerundio, supino,* e *participio,* e dizei-nos qual é o verbo que na lingua portugueza não tem *participio* senão supino? 8

5. Dai-nos exemplo do verbo que no singular admitte sugeito do plural, explicando-o. 5

6. Corrigi, se carecem de correcçoens, as seguintes sentenças:— 12

(*a*) Entrei n'uma caza e ouvi com surpreza um lacrymoso chôro; sahi, e escoando-me por um estreito carreiro cheguei á praia d'onde vião-se as fluidas ondas maritimas baterem contra os rochedos.

(*b*) Depois da victoria, o resto do exercito fugiu envergonhado da sua fraqueza, e parte morreu por serem incuraveis as feridas—

(*c*) Além de Jeremias, outros ja haviaõ antes prophetizado a ruina de Jerusalem.

(*d*) Se vos derem uma bofetada na face, beijai a mão que vol-adeu.

7. O que se entende por syntaxe do Concordancia, Regencia e Construcçao? Dai-nos uma oração distinguindo os elementos ou as partes principaes das secundarias. 12

8. Que se entende pela figura *hyperbaton?* dai-nos exemplo. 5

9. Quando na oração concorrem dous ou mais sugeitos da 3a pessoa do singular, onde é que se põe o verbo? 6

10. Pela qual figura da syntaxe se diz *lembrar-me-hei, dil-o-hei, vêr-nos-hemos*, e pela qual nos é permittido dizer *tudo cura o tempo, tudo gasta, tudo dégere, tudo accaba*? 10

11. Paraphraseai o seguinte:— 20

Vida, tremenda herança d'amarguras,
Eu te hei sondado nos meus proprios males,
E em meus irmaons na dôr nos homens todos:
Grilhão pesado que nos dá o berço,
E que depomos nos umbraes da tumba.
A lucta, a mágoa, eis os teus dons funestos.
Mas d'onde a causa do soffrer eterno
Que as geraçoens ás geraçoens transmittem?
Que um seculo, tombando de cansaço,
Como um pêso importuno lega ao outro?
D'onde o crime feroz que um tal castigo
Sobre nos attrahiu? Se um Deus é justo,
Que Deus, que lei, sem escutar-nos pôde
A sentença lavrar? Silencio é tudo!
Em vão, para sabel-o, em vão mil vezes
Interroguei confuso o ceo e a terra:
O ceo de bronze não me ouviu a prece,
A terra obscura não me soube o enigma.
Dos prophetas na voz, na voz dos sabios,
A duvida cruel achei sómente.
Pedindo á morte a solução da vida,
Desci ás tumbas, apalpei as cinzas;
Quiz vêr se um echo da gelada campa
Surgia á minha voz, mas foi debalde.
Frias ossadas, carcomidos restos
De quem soffreu tambem, só me disseram
Que tudo acaba alli. A terra, a terra,
O seio impuro dos famintos vermes:
Eis o refugio, a habitação amiga
Que apòz a lucta nos espera ao cabo!

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P. M.]

PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION.

S. A DECARVALHO, G.G.M.C.; A. P. DEANDRADE, G.G.M.C

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Vertei para o Portuguez o seguinte:— 50

Let us not, in the pride of our superior knowledge, turn with contempt from the follies of our predecessors. The study of the errors into which great men have fallen in the pursuit of truth can never be uninstructive. As the man looks back to the days of his childhood and his youth, and recalls to his mind the strange notions and false opinions that swayed his actions at that time, that he may wonder at them; so should society, for its edification, look back to the ages fled. He is but a superficial thinker who would despise and refuse to hear of them, merely because they are absurd. No man is so wise but that he may learn some wisdom from his past errors, either of thought or action; and no society has made such advances as to be capable of no improvement from the retrospect of its past folly and credulity. And not only is such a study instructive. He who reads for amusement only will find no chapter in the annals of the human mind more amusing than this.

2. Vertei para o Inglez o seguinte:— 50

Os maiores imperios no auge da opulencia decahem de um para outro momento, desfeitos em pó diante dos que lhé succedem. Egypcios, assyrios, babylonios, médos e persas hoje dominam, lançando ferros ás naçoens humilhadas, e ámanhã succumbem,-recebendo-os. Mas do meio das gentes armadas, que se atropellam disputando a grandeza, o Senhor separa o seu povo, e confia-lhe o dogma da unidade divina, base da antiga lei.

A idolatria e a impiedade debalde rodêam de toda a parte a raça eleita, corrompendo-lhe algum ramo fraco: não conseguem nunca extinguir nem alterar de todo a pureza da sua crença. Continuada sem interrupção por longos seculos, confessada nos jubilos da victoria e nas tristezas do captiveiro, sempre intoira, vêmol-a atravessar de Abraham até Moyses e do Legislador do Sinai atê aos tempos em que, perdido o sceptro, Judá chega aos dias do Messias e ao cumprimento da promessa, sem os conhecer.

Quantas provaçoens era possivel accumular, todas visitaram os israelitas. A perigosa communicação de extranhos cultos e de lisongeiras delicias; o imminente precipicio de um poder immenso; desastres consecutivos; desterros da patria; servidão na terra inimiga; perda da independencia e subjeição ao extrangeiro: nada abalou no coração dos justos a esperança e a verdade!

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MARATHÍ GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The REV. J. S. S. ROBERTSON; KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLUNKAR, ESQ.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Paraphrase the following verses in Marathi:— 18

झातारो उडतां नयेचि तिजला माता मदीया अशी
कांता काय वदों नवप्रसव ते साता दिसांची तशी।
पाता त्या उभयांस मी मज विधी घातास योजी असें
हातामाजि नृपा तुझ्या गवसलों आतां करावें कसें? ॥१॥

सखे माझे परतोनि घरां येतां
तुवां सजणे समाचार घेतां।
तया शोकें घायाळ हृदय होतां
कशी होशिल तें आठवितों आतां ॥ २ ॥
थोर होतिल बाळकें तुझीं बाळे
तुला कामा येतील वेल्हाळे।
माय माझी बैसेल शोकशाळे
मला आठवितां हृदय तिचें पोळे ॥ ३ ॥

2. Decline the words भाऊ and जाऊ. 5

3. What class of adjectives takes the सामान्यरूप 10
form, and when? Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. Parse the following sentence :— त्यानें दिवसा ढव- 7
ळ्या तें काम केलें ; चोरून केलें नाहीं.

5. Give two examples of the Prayogs mentioned below :— 10

सकर्म कर्तरि प्रयोग in the past tense.

कर्मणि प्रयोग not in the past tense.

भावी प्रयोग in the future tense.

6. What are the parts of speech in Marathi ? Name them both in English and Marathi, and give illustrations. 10

7. Give examples of nouns formed by the following affixes : 8
ई, कार, ता, स्थ, वान.

8. Give examples of the idiomatic uses of लागणें, पड- 8
णें, येणें.

9. What is the Marathi for the following expressions ? He is quite wrong. She acted nobly. The sooner you go, the better. I was very much exhausted. One is never too old to learn. 12

10. Translate into good English the following sentences :— 12
त्यानें ठोकून ठाकून पांच वर्षें घर संभाळिलें. तो दांत वासून पडला आहे. या भिंतीस गिलावा धरत नाहीं. कांहीं वर्षें तो फार दरिद्री होता, पण आतां त्याला हात पाय फुटले.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MARATHI TRANSLATION.

Captain G. A. JACOB; RAO BAHADUR DADOBA PANDURANG.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

It is the belief of most people in India that affairs on earth are regulated by the planets. Hence they are put to never- 40

ending expenses in consulting astrologers, and are kept in unceasing anxiety lest they should be ruined by the malignant influences of some of the celestial bodies. A similar belief prevailed in Europe till about two hundred years ago; but after the invention of the telescope, more accurate knowledge was obtained of the planets, and the faith of the people in astrology was gradually shaken. The same result will follow in India. The planets are supposed by the Hindus to be the palaces of gods; but they are, in truth, large masses of stone and earth. The world on which we live is a planet. The planets, therefore, no more regulate events on earth than the mountains in Ceylon control affairs in the city of Madras. Even if the planets did influence human affairs, the astrologers of India do not know how to calculate their effects. They suppose that there are nine planets, while there are about seventy.

Translate into English:—

मेडिटिरेन्यन या नांवाच्या समुद्रांत शंखांत राहणारा एक आश्चर्यकारक मत्स्य आहे, तो पाण्या वर पोंहोण्याच्या कामांत निपुण असतो, याजकरितां त्यास नावाडी मत्स्य ह्मणतात. त्याच्या शिंपल्याचो पाउ गरुडनाच्या बुडा सारिखी असत्ये; तो पोंहायाचे वेळेस त्या शिंपल्या वर पडतो, आणि शिडाच्या कामा करितां आपल्या शरीरांतून दोन सूक्ष्म त्वचा पसरून बाहेर उभारितो, आणखी आपल्या पंखांनीं वल्ह्या सारिखें आपल्यास वल्हाविंतो. 25

ज्या ज्या देशांत आणि प्रांतांत महाराष्ट्र भाषा चालत आहे, आणि तो लोक समजत आहेत, त्या त्या देशांत मोरोपंतांच्या नांवा प्रमाणें इतर थोड्याच महाराष्ट्र कवींचीं नांवें प्रसिद्ध असतील. 35

यांस आणखी मयूर कवि असेंहि ह्मणतात. या कवीचा जितका वृत्तांत या काळीं मिळेल तितका सारा मिळवून संगृहीत करावा अशी माझी फार इच्छा आहे. परंतु त्या विषयांची पुरती सामग्री सद्यः मज जवळ नसल्या मुळें तसें आतांच माझ्यानें करवत नाहीं. सांप्रत इतकेंच माझ्या ऐकण्यांत आहे कीं, कोल्हापुर प्रांतीं पन्हाळा किल्ला प्रसिद्ध आहे, त्या गडा वर पूर्वी पेशवाईत कऱ्हाडे ब्राह्मण जातीचे रामाजीपंत पऱ्हाडकर या नांवाचे कोणी कारकून राहत होते, त्यांचे मोरोपंत हे चिरंजीव.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GUJARATHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.;
MANSUKHLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.

[The figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What letters of the Gujarathi alphabet are designated અંતસ્થ, ઊષ્મ, ઘોષ, and અઘોષ? 5

Why are the consonants from ક to મ designated રૂપરી? 5

2. Write the following words, substituting nasal consonants for the Anuswára— અંગરખો, ધંટડી, પંચખંડી, વરાવળી, કુંવારી, અંજન, અંબિકા, ઈંડી, ભંમરો, બંબો, ટેટો. Give the સ્થાન of each of the nasals substituted for the અનુસ્વાર. 8

3. What do you understand by the term સંધિ ? 2

Resolve the સંધિ in the following words :— ભાતૃદય, નાયક, 10
મુરારિ, ઉમેરા, સજ્જન, સટ્ટિકા, દક્ષિણોત્તર, જત્યૌષધ,
પિત્રર્થ, તચ્ચરિત્ર, ષણ્માસ, નમસ્કાર, જ્યોતિશ્શાસ્ત્ર.

4. What kinds of nouns are the following :— વાસ, ધા, 7
ધો, લુ, દાપું, સહાડુ, કુઈ, કાકડી, લેખણી ?

5. Does the form of all nouns in Gujarathi indicate their gender? By what various forms is the feminine gender indicated ? 3

6. How many પ્રયોગ are there? What terms in English 10
Grammar correspond to the Gujarathi prayogas ?

7. What do you understand by the term સમાસ ? 10
Give two examples of each kind of Samása.

8. Give the negative forms of the following :— 5

ઘણા લોક આવ્યા;—ઘણા લોક આવ્યા છે;-ઘણા લોક
આવ્યા હોય;-ઘણા લોક આવ્યા હતા;-ઘણા લોક આવ્યા હોત.

Show, by simple translation into English, the difference of 15
meaning between the sentences above. The peculiar force of each tense is required.

9. Translate the following sentence :— "ભરતખંડે ઉદય 4
પામવાનાં સુચિન્હ દેખાડવા માંડયાં છે." અસ્તોદય.

Parse "માંડયાં છે," stating distinctly its prayoga, 6
subject, and agent.

Parse દેખાડવા giving its derivation, conjugation, 10
(ભેદ), and the cognate transitive and intransitive forms or conjugations (સકર્મક તથા અકર્મક ભેદ).

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GUJARATHI TRANSLATION.

The REV. J. V. S. TAYLOR, B.A.;

MANSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Gujarathi the following:— 50

The first of the events alluded to in point of time and importance was the death of Nana Furnuwees. His health had long been in a declining state; but he continued to transact business, almost to the last, with his accustomed order and punctuality. He died on the 13th March, "and with him," says Colonel Palmer, "has departed all the wisdom and moderation of the Maratha Government." Nana Furnuwees was certainly a great statesman. His principal defects originated in the want of personal courage, and in an ambition not always restrained by principle. In the latter unhappy years of his life, on the testimony of English as well as Mahratta authority, he is entitled to the high praise of having acted with the feelings and sincerity of a patriot. He honourably advised Bajee Rao to such measures as he believed advantageous, unmindful of any consequence. He was decidedly averse to the admission of a body of foreign troops in the manner proposed by the Marquis Wellesley, if the energies of the Government could possibly be restored without their aid. He respected the English, admired their sincerity and the vigour of their government; but as political enemies no one regarded them with more jealousy and alarm. The life of Nana may be said to have been entirely public, and its events have been so fully recorded, as well as the motives for his conduct, that it is unnecessary to enlarge on his character.— *History of the Mahrattas, by James Grant Duff.*

2. Translate into English:— 50

" પછી અમારા મિત્રના એક દક્ષણી ચાકરને પાછો મુંબઇ મોકલવાની ભાંજગડમાં અમે પડયા. આ ચાકર ઘણો નઠારો નીકળ્યો હતો. તે માથાનો ફરેલ અને બુદ્ધિમાં ઓછો હતો. આગબોટમાં ઇંગ્રેજી ખલાસીના છોકરાને છરીથી મારવાને તે તૈયાર થયો હતો. એને રવાને

કરવા માટે ત્યાંના ઇંગ્રેજી કૉન્સલની મદદ લેવી પડી. પછી આગબોટવાળાઓ સાથે બંદોબસ્ત કરી તેને પાછો મુંબઇ મોકલી દીધો.

એટલામાં સાંજ થવા માંડી. શહેરમાં ફરી આવવાનો આ સારો વખત હતો. હૉટેલમાંથી ભોમિઓ લઇને તથા ગાડી કરીને, અમે ફરવા નિસર્યા. ફરતાં ફરતાં અમે ઉંચી ટેકરી પાસે ગયા. એ ટેકરીને કળાથી બહુજ ખૂબસુરત બનાવી છે. ટેકરીની નીચે પાણીનો ધોધવો પડતો હતો. આ જગ્યા "પાલેનેપોલિયન"ના નામથી ઓળખાય છે. અમે ઊંચે ચહડ્યા. ચહડીને જોઇયે છિયે તો આ ટેકરીને એક બગીચા જેવી બનાવેલી છે. અહિં નેપોલિયન બોનાપાર્ટનું પુતળું ઊભું કરચું છે. ઠેઠ ઉંચે ચહડી ઊભા રહ્યા તો આખ્યા શહેરનો રમણીય દેખાવ અમારી નજરે પડચો."

ઇંગ્લંડમાં પ્રવાસ. પૃ૦ ૭૧.

" આ વેળાએ સાંજ પડી હતી. સૂરજ અસ્ત પામતો હતો. અહા, કેવો સુંદર અને ખૂબસુરત દેખાવ!! ચોતરફ સોનેરી ચળકાટ થઇ રહ્યો હતો. આજ વેળાએ અને આજ ઠેકાણે અમે બોલ્યા, કે "શું, ખરો દેખાવ છે કે સ્વપ્ન જોઇયે છિયે." આવી સુંદર નગરી અમે કોઇ કાળે દીઠી નહિ હતી. આ ઠેકાણે બેસવા ને ફરવાની બહુ મઝા છે. કેટલાએક ફ્રેંચ પોતાની બાયડી તથા છોકરાંઓની સાથે ફરવા આવ્યા હતા. તેઓ અમારી તરફ ઘણી અચરતીથી જોતાં હતાં. આ ઠેકાણે બાંધેલું એક સુંદર મુકાન છે, તે સઘળું ઉપર સૂધી અમે જોઇ આવ્યા."

ઇંગ્લંડમાં પ્રવાસ. પૃ૦ ૭૧.

[10 A M. TO 1 P.M]

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

CANARESE GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, Esq.;
SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the rules regarding genders in Canarese. Are those rules invariably observed? If not, mention the instances in which they are departed from. Illustrate your answers by examples. 6

2. (a) In the union of words, in Canarese, when do the rules of Sandhi require the insertion of ಯು? 4

(b) Analyse the following compound words, and state the rules of Sandhi they illustrate:— 8

ಕೈಯೊಳಗೆ,	ಬೆಳಿಯುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾ?,
ಮಳೆಗಾಲ,	ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು,
ತೊಂಭತ್ತೈದು,	ನನ್ನದಲ್ಲೆಂದು,

3. How are causal verbs formed in the Canarese language? and state the general rule by which their conjugation is regulated. 8

4. How are passive verbs formed in the Canarese language? Illustrate the rule by examples. 8

5. Give the past gerunds and past tenses of the following verbs:— 10

ಕಳಿ	(lose),	ಕೊಲ್ಲು	(kill),
ಕಳು	(steal),	ಕೊಳ್ಳು	(buy),
ಕೀಳು	(pluck),	ಹಸಿ	(be hungry),
ಮಾ	(heal),	ಹಿಸಿ	(split),
ಮೀ	(graze),	ಹುಸಿ	(lie),

6. Correct the following sentences, stating the rule of syntax according to which each correction is made:— 10

(*a*) ಪೊಂಡುರಂಗನು, ಭಾಗಿರಥಿಯೂ, ಹೊಗೆ ಭಂಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕೂತು ಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ.

(*b*) ರಾಮ, ಶ್ರೀಪತ, ನಾನು ಬಡೊದೆಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರು.

(*c*) ಆನೆಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

(*d*) ಅರ್ಜುನನು, ನೀನು, ನಾನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿದ್ದರು; ಮತ್ತು ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರು ನಡೆದದ್ದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿದಿ.

7. Parse fully the following:— 6

ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದೆನು.

8. How are the person, gender, and tense of gerunds in the Canarese language determined? 10

(*a*) ಅವನು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದನು.

(*b*) ಅವನು ಹಾಡಿ ಬಂದನು.

(*c*) ಅವನು ತಿರಿಗಿ ತಿರಿಗಿ ಬಳಲಿದನು.

In what tense are the gerunds used, and what sense do they convey in the above sentences?

9. Translate either of the following pieces into English:— 10

(*a*) ಅಲರ್ದುದು ಕಾಡಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮುಗುಳ್ತುದು ಜಾದಿಕದಂಬಕುಟ್ಮಳಂ।
ಬಲಿದುದು ಪೂದೊಡಂಬೆಯನೊಡರ್ಚಿತು ಕೇತಕಿ ಕೇತಿನಾಳ್ಪಿನಿಂ॥
ನಲಿದುದು ಹಂಸೆಪಾರಲನುಗೆಯ್ದುದು ಚಾದಗೆ ರಾಗಮಾಂತುದು।
ಜ್ವಲತಿಯನಪ್ಪು ಕೈದುದು ವಿಯೋಗಿಗಳಂಗದೊಳಂಗಜಾನಲಂ॥

(*b*) ತರೀಶವೆಂದೆಂಬುವ ಹೊಲವ ಹಸನ ಮಾಡಿ।
ಪರತತ್ವ ಬೆಳೆಯನೆ ಬೆಳೆದುಂಣಿರೊಲು॥
ಗುರುವರನುಪದೇಶವೆಂಬ ಬೀಜವ ಬಿತ್ತಿ।
ಮೆರವ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ ವೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಬಲದಿ॥
ಅರಿವೆಂಬ ಪೈರವ ಬೆಳೆಸುತಮುಸುನಿರ್ದ।
ದುರಿತ ದುರ್ಗುಣವೆಂಬ ಕಳೆಯ ಕಿತ್ತು॥

10. Render the following into idiomatic English :— 10

(*a*) ಸಾಧಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಬಳಾ ನುಂಗ ಬಹುದು.

(*b*) ಸಾಯುವ ತನಕ ಸಾಮು ಕಲಿತರೆ, ಯುದ್ಧಾ ಮಾಡು ವದ್ಯಾವಾಗ.

(*c*) ಬಂದ ದಿವಸ ನಂಟ, ಮರ ದಿವಸ ಭಂಟ, ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ಕಂಟ.

(*d*) ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಬರಹದ ಹಾಂಗೆ.

(*e*) ಭೀದಾ ತಿಳಿಯದಿದ್ದರೂ ವಾದಾ ಬಿಡುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

11. Translate the following into idiomatic Canare e:— 10

(*a*) Knowledge in youth is wisdom in age.
(*b*) One man's meat is another man's poison.
(*c*) The man is rich whose desires are poor.
(*d*) Union accomplishes marvellous deeds.
(*e*) Write injuries in dust, but kindnesses in marble.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CANARESE TRANSLATION.

JAYASATYABODHRAO TIRMALRAO INAMDAR, Esq.;
SHAMRAO VITHAL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English the following passage :— 50

ಯಿಬ್ಬರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತ್ರುಮಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸವನೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕೊಡುವದು ಸಮವಲ್ಲೆಂದು, ಕೆಲವರು ತಿಳುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಷ್ಟೆಂ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರ ಕ್ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಕ್ಕೈಯೊಳಗೆ ಯಿದ್ದದ್ದುಂಟಾದರೆ, ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಸುಲಾಮರನ್ನು ಮಾರುವ ನಡತೆಯುಳ್ಳ

ದೇಶದೊಳಗೆ ಹೀಗಾಗುವದುಂಟು. ಹ್ಯಾಗಂದರೆ, ಯಜಮಾನನು ಅವರನ್ನು ದನಗಳಂತೆ ತಿಳುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ನವಸ್ತ್ರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಅವರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯನಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಒಡಿತೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ತಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಅವನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಷ್ಟೇ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಿರಿಯತನವಿರುವದು, ತೀರ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವೇ ಸರಿ. ಮಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವನು ತನ್ನ ಒಡಿವೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು, ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವನು ತನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಡ ಬೇಕು. ಯಿದರಂತೆ ಯಿಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ತನವಿರಬೇಕು. ಕೂಲಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮಾರುವವರು, ಅವರನ್ನು ದುಡಿಸುವವರು ಆ ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ತನವಿರುವದು ನ್ಯಾಯವದೆ.

ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು; ಆದರೂ ಅದೇ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಗಿಗಾಕಿಗಳು ಆ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ತಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವದು ಅವನ ಕೈಯೊಳಗಿರ ಬಾರದು. ಕೂಲಿಯವನು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕೂಲಿ ಬೇಡ ಬೇಕು; ಆದರೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವದು ಯಜಮಾನನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನೊಳಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ, ಅವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವದು ಕೂಲಿಯವನ ಕೈಯೊಳಗಿರ ಬಾರದು.

2. Translate into Canarese the following passage :— 50

The education of character is very much a question of models; we mould ourselves so unconsciously after the characters, manners, habits, and opinions of those who are about us. Good rules may do much, but good models far more; for in the latter we have instruction in action—wisdom at work. Good admonition and bad example only build with one hand to pull down with the other. Hence the vast importance of exercising great care in the selection of companions, especi-

ally in youth. There is a magnetic affinity in young persons, which insensibly tends to assimilate them to each other's likeness. Mr. Edgeworth was so strongly convinced that from sympathy they involuntarily imitated or caught the tone of the company they frequented, that he held it to be of the most essential importance that they should be taught to select the very best models. "No company, or good company," was his motto. Lord Collingwood, writing to a young friend, said, "Hold it as a maxim that you had better be alone than in "mean company. Let your companions be such as yourself, "or superior; for the worth of a man will always be ruled by "that of his company."

Tuesday, 18th November.

[10 A.M. to 1 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, and ETYMOLOGY.

The Rev. G. Ledgard; Rahimtulah Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write down the rules for determining gender in Hindustani. 7

Give the gender of the following words:—

صورت — پاني — تهليا — دغا — مزاج — جي — جان — دعا
دوكان

2. Decline the following words in singular and plural:— 10

راجا — مرد — عورت — كون — سو — رات — كُتّي

3. Give the past tenses of:— 8

كرنا — مرنا — پينا — لينا — مارنا — جانا

4. Parse the following:— 15

نياز فرا وان كے بعد گذارش يهم هي كم آج عاجز
كو يك ضروري كام ايسا درپيش هوا هي كم جس كے
باعث خدمت شريف مين نم آ سكا هر چند چاها كم
كسي صورت سے حاضر هون ليكن نم هو سكا اميدوا ر
عفو هون معاف كيجئے —

5. Write the following (1) in Roman and (2) in Devanagrí character :— 10

جب سے یہہ مرکز خاکي حیوانات کي آرامگاہ ہوا
سیکڑوں ہزاروں لاکھوں شہر قصبے بسے اور بستے جاتے
ہیں کوئي ادنا کوئي اعلی لیکن ہندوستان کي سرزمین
کا عالم سب سے نرالا ہي کوئي ولایت اِسکي وسعت کو
نہیں پہنچتي—

6. Translate into idiomatic English :— 10

(a) سو سو جہاز یک یک بار تجارت کو جاتا تھا
(b) مین اُسکو بارہا قلعے مین دیکھا کرتا تھا
(c) ہزارہا آدمي وہان جمع ہوتے ہین

7. Translate into Hindustani :— 25

(a) I again see that you mix up the discussion.
(b) You are considered unequalled in eloquence.
(c) You confound both worlds in spite of your piety.
(d) I do not believe in the connection of dreams with future events.
(e) A hint to the wise is sufficient.
(f) I fear you have laboured in vain.
(g) Less talk and more work.
(h) Light and serious topics are alternately treated in these papers.
(i) America was discovered by Columbus.
(j) Glass is a very useful invention.

8. Correct the following sentences :— 10

اکبر بادشاہ بارہ برس سلطنت کرکے وفات پایا
عورتان نے روٹي کھایا اور دودہ پیا

9. Are there any verbs which are active in English but neuter in Hindustani? If so, mention some of them. 5

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION.

The REV. G. LEDGARD; RAHIMTULAH MUHAMMAD SAYANI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. Translate into English :— 50

اب ہم یہان سے اُون دونون آفت رسیدونکا حال چھوڑ کے سرگذشت فتنہ کي بیان کرتے ہین فتنہ اُس زندان تنگ و تاریک مین گرفتار شب و روز غائم کو یاد کر اور اُسکي بد قسمتي پر رویا کرتي اکثر اوقات رات کو خلیفہ محل کے صحن مین کر قریب اُس زندان کے تہا ٹہلا کرتا اور تدبیرین مالي وملکي اُسوقت سوچتا — اِتفاقاً ایک شب وہ موافق اپنے دستور کے وہان ٹہلتا تہا ناگاہ ایک آواز دردناک اُسکے کان مین پہنچي اُسے سنکے کھڑا ہوگیا تا دریافت کرے کہ پھر آواز کسکي ہي اور کیا مطلب ہي پھر اُسنے آواز فتنہ کي پہچاني کہ نہایت سوز وگداز سے کہہ رہي ہي ای بے نصیب غائم تو کہان ہي اور تجھپر کیا گذري ہي کیون تونے مجھے مرنے سے بچایا جسکے عوض تو اس مصیبت مین پڑا افسوس ثمرہ تیري خدمت اور جان فشاني کا یہي تہا جو تونے پایا عوض نیکي کے تجھے برائي حاصل ہوئي دولت تیری یون برباد گئي اور معلوم نہین کہ تو جیتا ہي یا خوف سے خلیفہ کے اپنے تین تونے ہلاک کیا ای خلیفہ ظالم تو نے بے قصور و بے جرم غائم پر ایسا ظلم کیا کہ کسي بادشاہ نے آج تک کسي بندۂ خدا پر نہ کیا ہوگا خدا کے خوف سے نہین ڈرتا جس روز کہ میزان عدالت کي کھڑي ہوگي اور ہر ایک کے عمل یک و بد پوچھے جائینگے اُس وقت تو

اِس ظلم ناحق اور تہمت بدکاري کا خالق کے روبرو
جواب دیگا اور کیونکر اُسکے عذاب سے نجات اور
مخلصي پاویگا فتنہ جب اِن باتون کو کہہ چکي آہ
کھینچ کر رونے لگي خلیفہ یہہ باتین سنکر نہایت نادم
ہوا اور خدا کے خوف سے ڈرا اور دل مین اپنے کہنے
لگا کہ جو فتنہ نے کہا وہ سب سچ ہي بڑا غضب ہي
کہ مین نے محض اپنے خیال پر اُون دونون پر
اسقدر عتاب کیا اور غائم کي مابہن پر اتنا عذاب روا
رکھا عدالت سے بہت بعید ہي پھر اپنے کمرے مین جاکر
مسرور خواجہ سرا کو بلاکے کہا جلد فتنہ کو زندان
سے نکال کے میرے حضور مین لا خواجہ سرا کہ
فتنہ کے ساتھہ محبت رکھتا تھا اور اُسکے قید ہونے
سے اسے نہایت رنج تھا بمجرد سُننے اُس حکم کے نہایت
خوشي سے زندان مین گیا اور فتنہ سے کہا بي بي
میرے ساتھہ چلو تمہین خلیفہ نے یاد فرمایا ہي

2. Translate into Hindustani:— 50

"Well," said I, when the Hajee had finished, "I am glad I have heard this story, for it proves your Abbas was, with all his fine qualities, a capricious and cruel tyrant." "No doubt he was," said my friend, "like other men in his condition, spoilt by exercise of despotic power. He had violent bursts of passion, but these were not frequent; and then he used to be very sorry for what he did when in one of his paroxysms; and what more could be expected from a Shálim-Sháh? There," said he, as we entered Netheuz,—"there is an instance of the truth of what I say; you see that little dome on the summit of the hill which overhangs the town. It is called Goombez-e-Bág. It happened one day that this monarch, fatigued with hunting, had sat down on the top of that hill with a favourite hawk on his hand; he called for some water, and a cup was brought from a neighbouring spring: the hawk dashed the cup from the king's hand as he was about to drink; another was sent for, but the bird managed to spill it likewise; a third and a fourth shared the same fate. The monarch, in a rage, killed the hawk. Before

he had time to take another cup, one of his attendants noticed that the water was discoloured. This gave rise to suspicions, and the spring was found to have been poisoned with the venom of a snake or some plant. Shah Abbas, inconsolable at his rashness in destroying the bird which had saved his life, built this dome to its memory, and is said to have often visited it."—(*Malcolm's Sketches of Persia.*)

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; Professor MIRZA HAIRAT.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Describe the marks called حرکات 10
   (*b*) Give the diminutive of مرد and دختر and مادر
   (*c*) Give the technical and the literal meaning of the words مخاطب متکلم and غایب

2. Translate the following distich, point out the اضافة 10
and mention its name:—

الهي غنچهٔ اُمید بکشا
گل از روضهٔ جاوید بنما

3. Give the second person singular of the Imperative of 10
the verbs:—

فریفتن — هشتن — کاشتن — رستن — حاستن — ریستن —
انباشتن — سنجیدن — جنگیدن — سودن

4. Give the ماضي مشکی of رفتن the ماضي شرطیہ 10
of گفتن and the زمان مضارع of بویدن all in the first person singular only.

5. What is the meaning of the words خار پشت کوٹم 10
سنگ پشت and خرگوش and what is the meaning of each
analysed into its component parts?

(*a*) Distinguish between پیش — بیش and زیادہ 25

(*b*) Translate into Persian :—

In the Persian language the singular number does not always imply unity.

If you will kindly explain this to me I shall be highly obliged.

Certainly, but I have no time at present; when we ride out together we shall discuss the subject.

To-day the weather is very pleasant; are you willing to have a ride?

Why not? I shall be glad to do so; at what time shall we ride out?

At any time you like.

At two o'clock P.M.

Very well; I shall meanwhile go as far as the school, and return again.

I have also a few letters to write, which I shall finish by the time you come back; but let me know when the horses are ready.

Now I recollect that I have an appointment to keep, and must go.

Will you kindly pay me a visit to-morrow?

Shall it be for dinner, for supper, or for both?

I am already engaged for supper.

Then let it be for dinner.

May your friendship never decrease!

You will do me a great favour.

I shall expect you for dinner.

7. Translate into English :— 25

بخت اگر داري برو بر پشت خواب
بخت اگر یاری کند دانا و نادانا یکیست
خانهٔ گر تاریک شد بینا و نابینا یکیست
گر به شب بخواب بیند دنبه
کفچشک در دست به از باز در هوا
از دامن برید و بر شانه بیوند کرد
بیک تیر دو نشانه زد
تو خربزه خور ترا با فلبز چه کار
چو میدان فراخ است گوي بزن

چو وقت مرگ مار آید بگرد رهگذر گردد
خر خفته چونمي خورد
خر را نزدن اسپ نتوان کرد
سالها باید تا پخته شود خامي

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN TRANSLATION.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; Professor MIRZA HAIRAT.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Persian :—

The Cock and the Fox.

(*a*) The Fox, passing early one summer's morning near a farm-yard, was caught in a spring, which the farmer had planted there for that end. The Cock, at a distance, saw what happened; and hardly yet daring to trust himself so near to so dangerous a foe, approached him cautiously, and peeped at him, not without some horror and dread of mind. Reynard no sooner perceived it, but he addressed himself to him, with all the designing artifice imaginable. Dear Cousin, says he, you see what an unfortunate accident has befallen me here, and all upon your account. For, as I was creeping through yonder hedge, in my way homeward, I heard you crow, and was resolved to ask you how you did before I went any further: but by the way I met with this disaster; and therefore now I must become an humble suitor to you for a knife to cut this plaguey string; or at least that you would conceal my misfortune, till I have gnawed it asunder with my teeth. The Cock, seeing how the case stood, made no reply, but posted away as fast as he could, and gave the farmer an account of the whole matter; who, taking a good weapon along with him, came and did the Fox's business for him before he could have time to contrive his escape. 35

The application.

(*b*) Though there is no quality of the mind more graceful in itself, or that renders it more amiable to others, than the having a tender regard to those who are in distress; yet we may err, even in that point, unless we take care to let our 15

compassion flow out upon proper objects only. When the innocent fall into misfortune, it is the part of a generous, brave spirit to contribute to their redemption; or, if that be impossible, to administer something to their comfort and support. But when wicked men who have been enemies to their fellow-subjects are entrapped in their own pernicious schemes, he that labours to deliver them makes himself an associate in their crimes, and becomes as great an enemy to the public as those whom he would screen and protect.

2. Translate into English:— 10

سگکي مي شد استخوان بدهان
کرده راه بر کنار آب روان
بس که آن آب صاف و روشن بود
عکس آن استخوان در آب نمود
برد بیچاره سگ گمان که مگر
هست در آب استخوان دگر
لب چو بکشاد سوی آب بشتاب
استخوانش از دهان فتاد در آب
نیست را هستي توهم کرد
بهر آن نیست هست را گم کرد

40 آورده اند که در عهد سلطان محمود در ري زني بود پادشاه آن ولایت بود و اورا سیده گفتندي و زني عظیم دانا و کاردان و زیرک بود و زن فخرالدوله بود چو فخرو الدوله وفات یافت اورا پسري ماند مجدالدوله و آن پسر بزرگ شد و لیکن ناخلف بود بس نام ملک بروی بود اما مادرش کار مي راند در شهر ري و اصفهان مي وچند سال بادشاهي کرد چون سلطان محمود بشنید که پادشاهي عراق باسم زني است بنزد او رسول فرستاد گفت باید که خطبه وسکه بنام من کني و خراج پزیري و اگر از آنچه گفتم ابا نمای با لشکر جرار بیآیم و ملک و دولت براندازم چون

رسول برفت پیغام بگذاشت رسولرا گفت سلطان محمود را بگوی که تا شوهر من فخرالدوله در حیوة بود مرا این اندیشه مي بود که نباید که تو قصد دیار من کني اما چون او برحمت ایزدي پیوست و ملک بمن رسید این اندیشه بکلي زایل شد وبا خود اندیشه کرده ام که سلطان محمود بادشاهي بزرگست و این قدر داند که بجنگ زني نباید رفت و اکنون من بمحاربت تو آماده ام اگر از تو بهزیمت بروم مرا هیچ عاري نباشد که گفته اند که گویز از چو تو بادشاه ننگ نیست اما اگر تو از من شکستر شوي عاري عظیم باشد و مرا فخري بود و خلق ترا ملامت کنند که از زني منهزم شدي چون این فضول بسمع سلطان محمود رسید هرگز دیگر ذکر عراق نکرد و ملک آن زن از خصمان مضمون ماند

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SINDHI GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

ALLUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, B.A.;
KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What letters of the Arabic-Sindhi alphabet are peculiarly Indian, and which of them are peculiarly Sindhi, that is, not found in any other Indian dialect? 10

(*b*) Are there any vowel-letters in the Arabic alphabet? How are vowel-sounds expressed?

2. How many genders are there? How are they distinguished? Give examples, with exceptions, if any. 6

3. (*a*) Mention the nouns which require no change in their terminations when used in the singular oblique form. 8

(*b*) Give the case terminations, if any, that begin with a vowel, and show how they are applied to nouns.

4. How are ordinals formed from cardinals? and what are the distinguishing characteristics in use? 6

5. Give the pronominal affixes, and apply them to nouns and verbs. 6

6. (*a*) How many participles are there in Sindhi? What are their active and passive terminations? Give two examples of each. 15

(*b*) How are present, past, and future tenses of passive verbs formed? Give examples, using the second person plural.

(*c*) How is obligation expressed? Illustrate your answer by examples.

7. How are nouns of agency, and nouns denoting expense, formed from verbs? And how are diminutives formed from nouns? Give examples of each. 10

8. Correct the following sentences, and give reasons for your correction:— 8

(١) تنهن اُمالڪ اِها ڳال وڃي نينگر جي پيءُ سان ڪيءَ ۽ چيائيس نہ تن منکي اُٿي پهن جو ناٿي ڪر—

(٢) هڪڙا ٻہ ڄڻا ڪاڏي پري پر ديہ اُٿي هليا

(٣) سب ڪنهن هڪڙي کي چوريءَ کان پهنجا هت آجا ڪرڻ گهرجن—

(۴) ٿورڙن ڏين هن گذري ٻئو ماڻهو اُن زال وٽ آيو—

(٥) ڇوڪر هڪڙو جو پيءُ جاڍڳا ڇاريندو هو سو هميشه مکر ڪري شينه شينه ڪري رڙي ڪندو هو—

9. Explain the meaning and etymology of the following words :— 11

ٻهگڻ — سلڪڻو — ڪامڻي — انتڪال — نڀلائي — ذندڪٿا —

پا ڄائي — ستائڻ — گلنداز — تالم — بيگم — مصلحت —

منصبدار — خطا بخش —

10. Paraphrase, and translate into English the following:— 20

(١) تڏهن ڏوتي ڏتارڻ جو ڦٽو ڪيو ڦند

رکه پڙدو پور هيت جو سڻي نه راجا ڪند

اچي نڏهن عاشق کون محڪم لاهي منڊ

جيئن ڇانڊوڪي چنڊ تيئن ٻهگڻ ٻاهر ٿيو —

(٢) سسي صورت سٿري هي سرس منجه سرتين

منه مورت مهتاب ورن هي سوڌي سون ورن

پري تان پاسي ٿي ويڳاڻي به وتن

بسي حال چلڻ جو ٿي حيرت ۾ هاٿين

جلوي جوت جبين ڪئو او جر او ٺڏائي ۾ —

Parse the words underlined in the above.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

SINDHI TRANSLATION.

ALLUMAL TRIKAMDASS BHOJVANI, B.A.;

KRISHNA SHASTRI GODBOLE, Esq.

1. Translate into Sindhi the following :— 50

When a stag is closely pursued by dogs, and feels that he cannot escape from them, he flies to the best position he can, and defends himself to the last extremity. This is called going to bay. If he is badly wounded, or very much overmatched in speed, he has little choice of ground; but if he finds himself stout in the chase, and is pursued in his native mountains, he will select the most defensible spot he has it in his power to reach; and woe be unto the dog that approaches him rashly. His instinct always leads him to the rivers, where his long legs give him a great advantage over the deer-hounds. Firmly he holds his position, whilst they swim powerless about him, and would die from the cold and fatigue before they could make the least impression on him. Sometimes he will stand upon a rock in the midst of the river, making a most majestic appearance; and in this case it will be found that the spot on which he stands is not approachable on his rear. In this situation he takes such a sweep with his antlers that he could exterminate a whole pack of the most powerful lurchers that were pressing too closely upon him in front. He is secure from all but man, and the rifle-shot must end him. Superior dogs may pull him down when running, but not when he stands at bay.

2. Translate the following Sindhi passage into English :— 50

جان ڏسان نہ اوچتو ڪنهن برپٽ ۾ ميدان ۾
اچي پيو آهيان—اُتي نہ ماڙهون چيڙهون نہ پڪي نہ
پڪڙ—اُنهي برپٽ ۾ هيڏانهن هوڏانهن نهاريندي
حيرت ۾ پئجي وبس ٿي ايتري ۾ ڏسان ٿہ

هڪڙو پير مرشد عالم فقيراڻي ويس ۾ اُن پٽ ۾
ڏسڻ ۾ آيو ۽ مونکي اِهڙي حيراني ۽ منجهيل حالت ۾
ڏسي پاڻ ڏي اچڻ لاءِ هت ساڻ اِشارو ڪياءِ ۽ آءٌ
پير صاحب جي ويجهو باادب ويس ۽ سُجا تو مانس
۽ تواضع نجا آند مر — پير صاحب مٺهن جي پٺي تپري
زبان شريف ساڻ فرمايو تہ نا باهن ويران پٽ ۾
اچي پئو آهين تنهن ڪري گهڻون دلگير نہ تي ۽
مون سان اچ تہ هڪڙو عجيب تماشو توکي ڏيکاريان —
اُتي ويجهائي ۾ اوچتي هڪڙي ٽڪڙي ڏسڻ ۾
آئي اوڏانهن پير صاحب هلئو ۽ آءٌ بہ سندس
پٺيان ويس سگهوئي اُن ٽڪري وٽ پهتاس ۽ ٽڪري
جي مٿان هيٺي چوٽي تي جڏهہ چڙهي وياس — نڏهہ
پير صاحب اُبريدي جي طرف ڏي اِشارو ڪري
مونکي چئو نہ با با ڪي ڏسين ٿو جان نهاريان
تہ پري کان ٻن ٽڪرن جي وچ ۾ هڪڙي ماتري

ذسجي ٽي ۽ اُتي هڪڙي نهر پاڻي جي پيئي وهي
—پير صاحب فرمائو تہ با اِها ماڻري ذڪر جي
جاءِ آهي ۽ اِها نهر جا پاڻي جي ذسجي ٽي اِهو
زماني جو حصو آهي جو زمانو پاڻي جي نهر وانگر
وڃي گذرندو—

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKUBAY, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Simplify— 10

$$\frac{\frac{816}{166403} - \frac{1}{1393}}{1 + \frac{1}{1393} \times \frac{816}{166463}}.$$

2. Find the value of

·375 of a guinea + ·5̇4 of 8s. 3*d.* + ·0̇27 of £2 15s. and reduce the result to the fraction of a guinea and a half. 10

3. A man owns $\frac{7}{25}$ of a ship and sells ·3571428̇ of his share: what fraction of the ship does he still own? 10

4. If the income tax be 6 pies in the rupee for the first half of the year and 3 per cent. in the second, what is the gross income of a gentleman whose net annual receipts amount to Rs. 1454 1 anna? 10

5. Five men do ·60̇06 of a piece of work in 2·12 hours, how long will 6 boys take to finish it, it being known that 3 men and 7 boys have done the whole piece of work in 3 hours? 12

6. If the difference between the simple and compound interest on a sum of money for two years at 5 per cent. be £5 18s. 9½d.; find the sum. 10

7. When the three per cents were at 90, I found that by selling out and investing in the four per cents at 95 I could improve my income by Rs. 243. What was the amount of my stock in the three per cents? 10

8. A gardener plants an orchard with 5776 trees, and arranges them so that the number of rows of trees equals the number of trees in each row. How many rows were there? 8

9. How many seconds will a train 184 feet in length, travelling at the rate of 21 miles an hour, take in passing another train 228 feet long, proceeding in the same direction at the rate of 16 miles an hour? 12

10. Find the cube root of 1879080904. 8

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKURAY, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the terms—*index*, *coefficient*, *like* and *unlike quantities*. 4

2. If $a = \sqrt{2}$, $b = \sqrt[3]{3}$, $c = 4$ and $d = 0$ find the value of 5

$$\sqrt{(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(b^2 + c^2)(b^2 + d^2)}$$

3. Divide $a^{2n+1} - a^{n+1} - a^n + a^{n-1}$ by a^{n-1} 7

4. Simplify the following expressions:— 12

(a) $\dfrac{(x-1)^2}{y^3} \cdot \dfrac{(x+1)\,y^2}{x-1}$

(b) $\dfrac{a}{(1-a)^2} - \dfrac{a^2}{(1-a)^3} + \dfrac{1}{(1-a)}$

5. Find the G. C. M. of

$x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1$ and $x^3 - 2x - 1$ 14

Also the L. C. M. of

$6(x^2 + xy)$, $8(xy - y^2)$ and $10(x^2 - y^2)$

6. Extract the square root of 11

$$4x^4 + 12x^3y + 13x^2y^2 + 6xy^3 + y^4.$$

7. Find the value of x from the equation 10

$$\tfrac{1}{3}(x+1) + \tfrac{1}{4}(x+3) = \tfrac{1}{5}(x+4) + 16.$$

8. Find the values of x and y from the equations 11

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x+1}{2} + 3y &= 33 \\ \frac{y+6}{3} + 2x &= 27 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

9. The sum of two numbers is 100 and the greater is to the less as 7 to 3; what are the numbers? 12

10. There is a number consisting of two digits whose sum is 10, and if 72 be subtracted from it the digits will be inverted—what is the number? 14

THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When is a straight line said to be perpendicular to another straight line? 2

Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of unlimited length, from a given point without it. 8

2. Show that if the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle. 8

3. In every triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the sum of the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle, and the acute angle. 12

4. Show that the sum of the squares on the sides of a triangle is equal to twice the square on half the base, together with twice the square on the straight line which joins the vertex to the middle point of the base. 10

5. Show that the sum of the squares on the sides of a parallelogram is equal to the sum of the squares on the diagonals. 8

6. From a given point without a circle, draw a straight line which shall touch it. 10

7. If from any point without a circle there be drawn two straight lines one of which cuts the circle and the other meets it, and if the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle be equal to the square of the line which meets it, then the line which meets the circle shall be a tangent to it. 10

8. In the diameter of a circle produced determine a point so that the tangent drawn from it to the circumference shall be of given length. 12

9. When is a circle said to be inscribed in a rectilineal figure? 5

Can you inscribe a circle in any given rectilineal figure? 5

10. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle. 10

THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY NATURAL SCIENCE.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Convert 40° Centigrade into its equivalent in Fahrenheit degrees. 5

2. Convert 77° Fahrenheit into its equivalent in Centigrade degrees. 5

3. Distinguish between a molecule and an atom. 5

4. State the law of multiple proportions, and give the symbolic notation of the five oxides of nitrogen which are generally supposed to illustrate this law. 10

5. How is the atmosphere affected by green plants under the influence of sunshine? 10

6. Two sailors pull, one at each end of a rope, with a force of 50 lbs. each; required the tension in the rope. 5

7. In testing the correctness of a balance a certain quantity of rice was found to weigh 6¼ lbs. when put in one pan while it only weighed 4 lbs. when put in the other: required the true weight of the rice. 15

8. Calculate the amount of horizontal force necessary to support a weight of 50 lbs. on an inclined plane whose height and base are respectively 25 and 30 yards. 10

9. Define the following astronomical terms:— 10
Equinoctial, declination, ecliptic, line of equinoxes, obliquity of ecliptic.

10. State Kepler's laws. 5

11. What is the average length of a degree of Latitude? 10
Where is it shortest, and why?

12. Explain, clearly, how the *semi-diurnal* tide is produced. 10

II.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1873-74.

EXAMINERS.

E. T. Leith, LL.M.	In English and History.
W. C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law.....	
F. Kielhorn, Ph.D.	In Sanskrit.
Peter Peterson, B.A.	
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A.	In Latin.
J. T. Hathornthwaite, B.A.	
F. G. Joynt, M.D.	In Persian.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	
Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.	In Mathematics, and Analytical Geometry, &c.
Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B. .	
The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
The Rev. R. Montgomery.....	
S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E....	In Chemical Physics.
Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M.	

MONDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

THE TALISMAN—JOHNSON'S LIFE OF DRYDEN.

1. Explain fully the following passages:—
   (*a.*) List to a Frank, and hear a fable.
   (*b.*) Like a Marabout or Santon of the desert.
   (*c.*) No jongleur can show so deft a transmutation.
   (*d.*) His legerdemain can transform zechins and bezants into doits and maravedies.
   (*e.*) There is gramarye in this.
   (*f.*) The tattered robe makes not always the dervisch.
   (*g.*) Italian spiders' webs will never bind this unshorn Sampson of the Isle.

2. Paraphrase:— 14

(For mere word-for-word substitution comparatively few marks will be allotted.)

The physician had then recourse to his astrolabe, the oracle of Eastern science, and, watching with grave precision until the precise time of the evening prayer had arrived, he sunk on his knees, with his face turned to Mecca, and recited the petitions which close the Moslemah's day of toil. The Bishop and the English Baron looked on each other, meanwhile, with symptoms of contempt and indignation, but neither judged it fit to interrupt El Hakim in his devotions, unholy as they considered them to be.

3. Give the etymology and various meanings of the following words:—

Scapularies. Samite. Periphrastical. Chivalry. Apostacy. Costard. Elritch. Acolyte. Arblast. Caftan. Hauberk. Canjiar.

4. Compare briefly the characters of Richard, Philip of France, and the Saladin. 10

5. Explain:— 10

   (*a.*) His being is in a twilight of sense.
   (*b.*) It haunts me worse than a pewter-buttoned serjeant does a decayed cit.
   (*c.*) Horse-play of his raillery.

(*d.*) He has a heavy hand at fools, and a great felicity in writing nonsense for them.
(*e.*) Learning once made popular is no longer learning.

6. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages:— 21

(*a.*) A slimy born and sun-begotten tribe
(*b.*) Whose snowy heifers on her flow'ry plains
In mighty herds the Cœan Isle maintains.
(*c.*) Then first the north's cold bosom spices bore.
(*d.*) By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey.
(*e.*) The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend.
(*f.*) With him the innumerable crowd of armed prayers
Knocked at the gates of heaven, and knocked aloud.
(*g.*) When nature underneath a heap of jarring atoms lay.

7. Give shortly Dryden's life, and Pope's estimate of him as a Poet.

8. Give the meanings of the following phrases:— 9

Rugged metre, hyperbolical ostentation, sententious affectation, incidental disquisition, scaly herds, metrical disputation, poetical meteor, resolute meditation, concomitant distress.

MONDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER II.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

PARADISE LOST, BOOKS V. AND VI.; THOMPSON'S SEASONS, SPRING AND SUMMER.

1. Paraphrase:— 14

Hell heard the insufferable noise, Hell saw
Heaven ruining from Heaven, and would have fled
Affrighted; but strict Fate had cast too deep
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound.
Nine days they fell: Confounded Chaos roar'd,
And felt tenfold confusion in their fall
Through his wild anarchy, so huge a rout
Incumber'd him with ruin: Hell at last

Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd;
Hell, their fit habitation, fraught with fire
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain.

2. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages:— 12

(*a.*) More lovely fair
Than Wood-Nymph, or the fairest Goddess feign'd
Of three that in Mount Ida naked strove.

(*b.*) The gulf
Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide
His fiery Chaos.

(*c.*) Adramelech and Asmadiai,
Two potent Thrones, that to be less than Gods
Disdained.

(*d.*) Next upstood
Nisroch, of Principalities the prime.

(*e.*) Like Maia's son he stood
And shook his plumes.

3. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words:— 12

Erst, hosting, terrene, champaign, serried, panoply, alimental, truce, riven, mellifluous, bereaved, jaculation.

4. Annotate:— 16

(*a.*) War he perceiv'd, war in procinct.

(*b.*) Overhead the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew.

(*c.*) The Apostate in his sun-bright chariot sat,
Idol of majesty divine.

(*d.*) Each on himself relied,
As only in his arm the moment lay
Of victory.

(*e.*) O Heaven! that such resemblance of the Highest
Should yet remain, where faith and realty
Remain not.

(*f.*) Listen not to his temptations, warn
Thy weaker.

(*g.*) They ended parle, and both address'd
For fight.

(*h.*) Ye elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform.

5. Scan the following lines:— 4

(*a.*) O argument blasphemous, false and proud!

(*b.*) Law and edict on us, who without law
Err not.

(*c.*) The bright consummate flower
Spirits odorous breathes: flowers and their fruit.

(*d.*) Two planets rushing from aspect malign.

6. Paraphrase:— 12

Nor only through the lenient air this change,
Delicious breathes: the penetrative sun,
His force deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of vegetation, sets the steaming pow'r
At large to wander o'er the verdant earth,
In various hues; but chiefly thee, gay green!
Thou smiling nature's universal robe!
United light and shade! where the sight dwells,
With growing strength, and ever-new delight.

7. Explain the allusions contained in the following passages:— 14

(*a.*) There let the classic page thy fancy lead
Through rural scenes, such as the Mantuan swain
Paints in the matchless harmony of song.

(*b.*) Narcissus fair
As o'er the fabled fountain hanging still.

(*c.*) Frugal and wise, a Walsingham is thine.

(*d.*) Unappall'd from stooping Rome,
And guilty Cæsar, Liberty retir'd,
Her Cato following through Numidian wilds.

(*e.*) Let me strew
The grave where Russell lies: whose temper'd blood
With calmest cheerfulness for thee resign'd!

(*f.*) Why need I name thy Boyle, whose pious search,
Amid the dark recesses of his works,
The great Creator sought?

(*g.*) Raleigh, the scourge of Spain! whose breast with all
The sage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd.

8. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words:— 8

Embryo, clammy, culver, callow, amusive, libration, offulged, corse.

9. Explain:— 8

(*a.*) All
Is off the poise within.

(*b.*) The plumy people streak their wings with oil,
To throw the lucid moisture trickling off.

(*c.*) Now to the verdant portico of woods,
To Nature's vast Lyceum forth they walk,
(*d.*) The rod fine tap'ring with elastic spring,
Snatch'd from the hoary steed the floating line.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; P. PETERSON, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate :— 35

(*a.*) अन्यावस्छागतोपि महान्स्वगुणान्जहाति न शुद्धतया । नश्वेतभावमुज्झति शङ्खः शिखिभुक्तमुक्तोपि ॥

तदाकर्ण्य सिंहो गतः । अथ तस्मिन्गते कश्चिद्वचाघ्रः समायातः ।

तमपि दृष्ट्वा व्यचिन्तयत् । कथमेको दुरात्मा सिंहस्तावत्प्रणिपातेनापवाहितः । तदस्य कथमपि वाहनं भविष्यति । शूरोयं भेदं विना साध्यो न भविष्यति । उक्तं च ।

न यस्य शक्यते कर्तुं साम दानमथापि वा ।
भेदस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यो यतः स वशकारकः ॥

यतः सर्वगुणसंपन्नोपि भेदेन बध्यते । उक्तं च ।

अत्यच्छेनाविरुद्धेन सुवृत्तेनातिचारुणा ।
अन्तर्भिन्नेन संप्राप्तं मौक्तिकेन निबन्धनम् ॥

(*b*.) मित्रं व्यसनसंप्राप्तं स्वस्थानं परपीडितम् ।
धन्यास्ते ये न पश्यन्ति देशभङ्गं कुलक्षयम् ॥

एवमभिधाय सर्वांस्तान्परित्यज्य स यूथाधिपोटव्यां गतः ।

अथ तस्मिन्गतेन्यस्मिन्नहनि स मेषो महानसे प्रविष्टो यावत्सूपकारेण नान्यत्किंचित्समासादितं तावदर्धज्वलितकाष्ठेन ताड्यमानो जाज्वल्यमानशरीरः शब्दायमानोश्वकुट्यां प्रत्यासन्नवर्तिन्यां प्रविष्टः । तत्र तृणप्राचुर्ययुक्तायां क्षितौ तस्य प्रलुठतः सर्वत्रापि वन्हिज्वालास्तथा समुत्थिता यथा केचिदश्वाः स्फुटितलोचनाः पञ्चत्वं गताः केचिद्बन्धनानि त्रोटयित्वार्धदग्धशरीरा इतश्चेतश्च हेषायमाणा धावमानाः सर्वमपि जनसमूहमाकुलोचक्रुः ।

(*c*.) मयि ते पादपतिते किंकरत्वमुपागते ।
प्रिये कामातुरः कोपं कान्ते कोन्योपनेष्यति ॥

2. Sketch the stories from which (*a*) and (*b*) are taken; and say to whom (*c*) is addressed, and on what occasion. 8

3. Write notes on वेगाद्वेगतरं गच्छति, प्रीतिपूर्वं, बाह्य, तुलामधिरूढ, द्रम्म, and सारमेय; and quote from the Panchatantra any words that are formed against the rules of classical Sanskrit. 7

4. Translate, and write notes on the words underlined :— 25

(*a*.) सन्त्यन्ये ऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पञ्चषा-

स्तान्प्रत्येष विशेषविक्रमरुची राहुर्न वैरायते।
द्वावेव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाप्राणेश्वरौ भा-
स्करौ

भ्रान्तः पर्वणि पश्य दानवपतिः शीर्षावशे-
षीकृतः ॥

(*b*.) प्रदानं प्रच्छन्नं गृहमुपगते संभ्रमविधिः
प्रियं कृत्वा मौनं सदसि कथनं चाप्युपकृतेः।
अनुत्सेको लक्ष्म्यां निरभिभवसाराः परकथाः
सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदम् ॥

(*c*.) क्षीरेणात्मगतोदकाय हि गुणा दत्ताः पुरा
ते ऽखिलाः

क्षीरे तापमवेक्ष्य तेन पयसा ह्यात्मा कृशानौ
हुतः।
गन्तुं पावकमुन्मनस्तदभवद्दृष्ट्वा तु मित्रापदं
युक्तस्तेन जलेन शाम्यति सतां मैत्री पुन-
स्त्वीदृशी ॥

5. Quote two verses from, and give an outline of the general teaching of (*a*) the **प्रदानप्रशंसा** or (*b*) the **कर्मप्रशंसा**. 10

6. Translate :— 15

तस्माद्यथा वदामि त्वां तथा त्वं कर्तुमर्हसि
वनवासे हि बहव इमे दोषा महात्यया: ॥
तान् श्रुत्वा त्यज्यतां भीरु वनावासकृता मतिः ।
बहुदोषं हि कान्तारं वनमित्यभिधीयते ।
तवानुकम्पयैवाहं वनदोषान् सुदारुणान् ॥
जानानस्त्वामहं नेतुं वनं नैव समुत्सहे ॥

Whose words are these? What are the chief incidents in the part of the Ramáyana prescribed?

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.; P. PETERSON, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

VIKRAMORVASI, &c.

1. Translate into English :—

(a.) सामन्तमौलिमणिरञ्जितपादपीठ- 18
मेकातपत्रमवनेर्न तथा प्रभुत्वम् ।
अस्या: सखे चरणयोरहमद्य कान्त-
माज्ञाकरत्वमधिगम्य यथा कृतार्थः ॥

(b) विद्युल्लेखा कनकरुचिरश्रोर्वितानं ममाभ्रं
व्याधूयन्ते निचुलतरुभिर्मञ्जरीचामराणि ।
धर्मच्छेदात्पटुतरगिरो वन्दिनो नीलकण्ठा
धारासारोपनयनपरा नैगमाः सानुमन्तः ॥

(c.) अथवा स्थाने मम मनो रमते । इयं हि
तन्वी मेघजलार्द्रपल्लवतया धौताधरेवाश्रुभिः
शून्येवामरणैःस्वकालविरहाद्विश्रान्तपुष्पोद्गमा ।
चिन्तामौनमिवास्थिता मधुलिहां शब्दैर्विना
लक्ष्यते
चण्डी मामवधूय पादपतितं याता प्रकुप्तेव सा ॥

2. (a) Give the metre of each of the above verses. 14
(b.) Dissolve the underlined compounds, and state to which class each of them belongs.
(c.) Give the meaning and explain the etymological formation of आतपत्र, तडित्, तस्कर, धनुः, पीठ, पुरंदर, प्रसभम्, भुजंग, वनिता, विद्युत्, वीरुध्.
(d.) Explain and illustrate the use of किमुत?

3 Explain the meaning and context of the following passages :— 18

(a.) भावितव्यतानुविधायीनि बुद्धीन्द्रियाणि.
(b.) राजा कालस्य कारणम्.
(c.) प्रभुता रमणेषु योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते.
(d.) विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते.
(e.) स्नेहप्रस्नवनिर्भिन्नमुद्वहन्ती स्तनद्वयम्.
(f.) पीनस्तनोपरि निपातिभिरर्पयन्ती मुक्तावलीविरचनं पुनरुक्तमस्रैः

4. (a.) Give the Sing. and the Nom. Plur. of the Masc. of द्वितीय. 8

(*b.*) Give the Sing. and the 3 Plur. of the Imperf. of हिंस्.

(*c.*) Give the 1 Sing. and the whole Plur. of the Imperf. of शी.

(*d.*) Give the 3 Sing. of the Pres., Perf., Aor., the two Fut., and Bened. of कॄ.

5. Translate into Sanskrit :— 42

Once upon a time a goldsmith, a carpenter, a tailor, and a pilgrim journeyed together into a foreign country; and having one night reached an extensive plain, they thus communed with themselves: 'It is not safe that we should all go to sleep at once; let us therefore watch by turns, during the four watches of the night.' The carpenter took the first watch, and, by way of keeping off sleep, took out his adze and employed himself in forming the figure of a woman out of a block of wood which happened to be there. The goldsmith, having taken his station the second watch, perceived the image of wood, and guessed that it had been cut out by the carpenter, who had thus shown his skill; but it struck him that without ornaments it would not look handsome; he therefore thought he would make some for its ears, neck, hands, and feet, and bedeck it with them.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE. B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CÆSAR, BOOK III. CICERO, PHILIPP. II.

Translate into English :— 20

1. Namque ipsorum naves ad hunc modum factæ armatæque erant; carinæ aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, quo facilius vada ac decessum æstus excipere possent; proræ admodum erectæ atque item puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatæ; naves totæ factæ ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam;

transtra pedalibus in altitudinem trabibus confixa clavis ferreis digiti pollicis crassitudine; ancoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ; pelles pro velis alutæque tenuiter confectæ, sive propter lini inopiam atque ejus usus inscientiam, sive eo, quod est magis verisimile, quod tantas tempestates oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri ac tanta onera navium regi velis non satis commode posse arbitrabantur. Cum his navibus nostræ classi ejusmodi congressus erat, ut una celeritate et pulsu remorum præstaret, reliqua pro loci natura pro vi tempestatum illis essent aptiora et accommodatiora.

2. Ibi cum alii fossas complerent, alii multis telis conjectis defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, auxiliaresque quibus ad pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat, lapidibus telisque subministrandis et ad aggerem cespitibus comportandis speciem atque opinionem pugnantium præberent, cum item ab hostibus constanter ac non timide pugnaretur telaque ex loco superiore missa non frustra acciderent, equites circumitis hostium castris Crasso renuntiaverunt non eadem esse diligentia ab decumana porta castra munita facilemque aditum habere. 15

3. (*a.*) Derive and explain commeatus, iniquitas, condicionem, verisimile, cotidie, incolumem, opportunitas. 8

(*b.*) Give the perfect and supine of ferrent, nocere, cogit, auderent; and state the various meanings of integer, res, æstus.

(*c.*) Distinguish the meanings of copia—copiæ; loci—loca: auxilium—auxilia; rostrum—rostra.

4. Give a brief summary of Cæs. Gall. III. In what year did the events narrated take place? Draw a map to represent the Campaign of Crassus in Aquitania, marking the tribes and principal towns. 7

Translate into English:—

5. Sed unam rem vereor ne non probes. Si enim fuissem, non solum regem, sed regnum etiam de republica sustulissem, et si meus stilus ille fuisset, ut dicitur, mihi crede, non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem. Quanquam si interfici Cæsarem voluisse crimen est, vide, quæso, Antoni, quid tibi futurum sit, quem et Narbone hoc consilium cum C. Trebonio cepisse notissimum est, et ob ejus consilii societatem, quum interficeretur Cæsar, tum te a Trebonio vidimus sevocari. Ego autem (vide quam tecum agam non inimice) quod bene cogitasti aliquando, laudo, quod non indicâsti, gratias ago, quod non feceris, ignosco. Virum res illa quærebat. 18

6. Quid ego de commentariis infinitis, quid de innumerabilibus chirographis loquar? Quorum etiam institores sunt, qui ea, tamquam gladiatorum libellos, palam venditent. Itaque tanti acervi nummorum apud istum construuntur, ut jam experdantur, non numerentur pecuniæ. At quam cæca avaritia est! Nuper fixa tabula est, qua civitates locupletissimæ Cretensium liberantur statuiturque, ne post M. Brutum proconsulem sit Creta provincia. Tu mentis es compos? Tu non constringendus? An Cæsaris decreto Creta post M. Bruti decessum potuit liberari, quum Creta nihil ad Brutum Cæsare vivo pertineret? At hujus venditione decreti (ne nihil actum patetis) provinciam Cretam perdidistis. Omnino nemo ullius rei fuit emptor, cui defuerit hic venditor. 18

7. (*a.*) Explain the terms:—Sectorem, prædes, intercessione, emancipatum, prærogativa, Lupercalia, spectionem, prævaricationem. 8

(*b*) Comment on the allusions:—"Saxa rubra": "doletis tres exercitus interfectos."

(*c.*) At what age could a man become Prætor? At what age Consul? What offices did he hold before reaching the Consulship? Do you remember any cases of these regulations being violated?

8. Against whom was the 2nd Philippic directed? To what speech was it a reply? What was the condition of Rome at this time? Give the date of the composition of this Philippic. 6

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

OVID—FASTI III. VIRGIL—ÆNEID III.

1. Translate into English:— 16

Idibus est Annæ festum geniale Perennæ,
Haud procul a ripis, advena Tibri, tuis.
Plebs venit, ac virides passim disjecta per herbas
Potat, et accumbit cum pare quisque sua.
Sub Jove pars durat: pauci tentoria ponunt;

Sunt quibus e ramis frondea facta casa est;
Pars ubi pro rigidis calamos statuere columnis,
Desuper extentas imposuere togas.
Sole tamen vinoque calent, annosque precantur.
Quot sumant cyathos, ad numerumque bibunt.
Invenies illic qui Nestoris ebibat annos:
Quæ sit per calices facta Sibylla suos.

2. (*a.*) Derive and explain '*Idus*,' '*Nonæ*,' '*Perenna*,' '*Sibylla*.' 12
(*b.*) Why is the Tiber termed a stranger?
(*c.*) Distinguish between the singular and plural meanings of '*hortus*,' '*gratia*,' '*tabula*.'
(*d.*) Give the gender and the genitive case of the nouns, marking the quantity of the penultimate of the genitives of each, '*calcar*,' '*ficus*,' '*femur*,' '*olus*.'
(*e.*) Write down all the tenses in use of '*inquam*': also, the supines of '*como*,' '*sumo*,' '*tero*,' '*bibo*.'
(*f*) Explain fully the term '*cyathus*,' and mark exactly the meaning of '*ad numerum bibunt*.'
(*g*) Scan the eleventh line, marking the quantity of each syllable.

3. Translate, and explain the words in italics:— 14
(*a.*) At, puto, præposita est *fuscæ* mihi candida pellex.
Eveniat nostris hostibus ille color!
Quid tamen hoc refert? vitio tibi gratior ipso est.
Quid facis? Amplexus inquinat illa tuos.
(*b.*) Stat quoque *Capra* simul: Nymphæ *lavisse* feruntur
Cretides: infanti lac dedit illa Jovi.
Nunc vocor ad nomen. *Vegrandia farra* colonæ,
Quæ male creverunt, *Vescaque* parva vocant.
Vis ea si verbi est, cur non ego *Vedjovis* ædem,
Ædem *non magni* suspicer esse Jovis?

4. Translate and explain:— 22
(*a.*) Multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestis,
Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui præsidet arvis,
Rite secundarent *visus* omenque levarent.
(*b.*) Contra iussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim
Inter, utramque viam leti discrimine parvo,
Ni *teneant* cursus; certum est dare *lintea* retro.
(*c.*) Nec minus Andromache, digressu mœsta supremo,
Fert picturatas auri *subtemine* vestes,
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, *nec cedit honori*.

(*d.*) Talia monstrabat relegens *errata* retrorsus
Litora Achemenides, comes *infelicis* Ulixi.
(*e.*) Si *pereo*, hominum manibus periisse juvabit.
(*f.*) Hic tibi ne qua *mora* fuerint *dispendia* tanti,
Quamvis increpitent socii, et *vi cursus in altum*
Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos,
Quin adeas vatem precibusque oracula poscas
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.

5. When and where was Virgil born? What is known with respect to his early pursuits? What is the ordinary conception of the centre figure of the Æneid? 8

6. Translate into Latin prose:— 23

On this Agricola ordered the swiftest of the horse to advance with expedition and charge the enemy in the rear while his whole army set up a general shout. The spirit of the legion revived. The men perceived that the moment of distress was over and that the struggle was now for glory. Acting no longer on the defensive, they rushed on to the attack. In the very gates of the camp a fierce engagement followed. The besieged legion fought with a spirit of emulation, and so the Caledonians were put to the rout. And if the woods had not favoured their escape, that single action would have ended the war.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN, PAPER I.

F. G. JOYNT, M.D.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HAFIZ AND HATIM TAI.

1. Define a quiescent and a moved letter; and give their names. 4

1. What do the terminations ـسار ـگار ـگر ـور and ـخ ـغ designate? Give an example of each. 8

2. How is a causative verb formed? 3

II. Give eleven verbs having respectively the following letters before the Infinitive termination ا: ش س ز ر خ ي و ن م ف 11

III. Translate the following four couplets :— 6

1. رونق عهدِ شبابست دگر بستانرا
میرسد مژدهٔ گل بلبل خوش الحانرا

(*a*). Derive بستان

2. ملک آزادگي وگنج قناعت گنجي است 6
که بشمشیر میسر نشود سلطانرا

(*b*). Write in Roman characters the word گنج according to the meanings it has in the couplet.

3. انچه جان عاشقان از دست هجر میکشد 6
کس ندیده در جهان جز کشتگان کربلا

(*c*). Explain the allusion to کربلا

4. دوش از مسجد سوي میخانه آمد پیر ما 6
چیست یاران طریقت بعد از این تدبیر ما

(*d*). Distinguish the grammatical meaning of طریقت from that which it has as a religious term.

IV. Translate :— 10

برو از خانه گردون بدر و نان مطلب
کاین سیه کاسه در آخر بکشد مهما نرا
گر چنین جلوه کند مغبچهٔ بادهٔ فروش
خاک روب در میخانه کنم مژگانرا
هر کرا خوانگاه آخر بدو مشتي خاکست
گوچه حاجت که بر افلاک کشي ایوانرا
ماه کنعاني من مسند مصر آن تو شد
وقت آنست که بدرود کني زندانرا

در سر زلف ندانم که چه سودا داري
که بهم برزدهٔ کیسوي مشک افشانرا

V. Translate :— 20

پس حاتم از اینها رخصت شده در تفحص قول حسن
بانو کردید بعد از طي منازل و مراحل بکنار دریا
رسید دید که محل عالي از سنک و خشت آراسته
اند و بر دروازه نوشته اند که نیکي کن و بدریا
انداز حاتم سجدهٔ شکرانه بجا آورده که الحمد لله
و المنه براي مطلبي که بر آمده بودم بدآنجا رسیدم
قدمي چند کذاشتد برآن در رسید خادمانش از محل
بر آمده حاتم را از دست کرفته اندرون بردند حاتم
رفته چه‌مي بیند که پیر مردي صد ساله عمر بالاي تخت
نشسته است و چون حاتم را دید از تخت برخاست
و تحرّمي تمام در کنار گرفت وباعزاز و اکرم برابر
خود نشاند و فرمود کسانش را طعامهاي رنکارنک
آوردن پس سفره کسترانیده پیش حاتم چیدند چون
از خوردن طعام فارغ شدند و سفره را برداشتند
حاتم گفت که اي بزرک این چه سخن است که بر
در خود نوشتهٔ که نیکي کن و بدریا انداز پیر درجواب
گفت که ای جوان مرد رهزن بودم و متاع مردمان
مسافر بغارت آورده میخوردم و کاهي مزدوري کرده
میکذرانیدم لیکن هرروز دو نان پخته با روغن و شکر

آمیخته رفته بدریا می انداختم و میگفتم که این دو نان را براه خدا دادم مدتی چند بدین قسم گذشت روزی بیمار شدم بحدی که جان من از قالب بر آمد یک مرد آمد دست مرا گرفته نزدیک دوزخ برد که جای تواین است و بمالک دوزخ حواله کرد میخواستند که مرا بدوزخ بیندازند که ناگاه دو جوان ساده روی فرشته خوی آمدند و هر دو از هر دو بازو مرا گرفته کشیدند و گفتند که ما این را نخواهیم گذاشت که بدوزخ رود و جای این بنده در جنت است مایان اینرا بجنت می بریم چون آن هر دو بزور از آنجا کشیده بدر جنت آوردند یک مرد بزرگ بر خاست و گفت که اینرا برای چه آورده اید هنوز عمر این صد سال باقیست و آن دیگر است که هم نام این است اورا بیآرید پس آن هر دو جوان مرا اینجا بخانه رسانده گفتند که ما هر دو همان دو نانیم که براه خدا بماهیان میدادی و دو فرشته شده برای تو آمده ایم

VI. Translate into Persian:— 20

Confucius threw no light on the great problems of the human condition and destiny. He did not speculate on the creation of things or the end of them. He was not troubled to account for the origin of man, nor did he seek to know about his hereafter. He meddled neither with physics nor with metaphysics. The subjects of his teaching were as follows:—"His frequent themes of discourse were the Book of Poetry, the Book of History, and the maintenance of the rules of Propriety. He taught letters, ethics, devotion of soul and truthfulness. Extraordinary things, feats of strength,

states of disorder, and spiritual being he did not like to talk about." Confucius is not to be blamed for his silence on the subjects here indicated. His ignorance of them was to a great extent his misfortune. He had not learned them. No report of them had come to him by the ear; no vision of them by the eye. And to his practical mind the toiling of thought amid uncertainties seemed worse than useless.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN, PAPER II.

F. G. JOYNT, M.D.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

GULISTA'N AND SHAHNAMAH.

I Translate:— 30

یکي از متعبدان شام در بیشه سالها عبادت کردي
و برگ درختان خوردي پادشاه آن طرف بحکم زیارت
به نزدیک او رفت و گفت اگر مصلحت بیني در شهر
از براي تو مقامي سازم که فراغ عبادت ازین به
میسر شود و دیگران ببرکات انفاس شما مستفید شوند
و بر اعمال صالح شما اقتدا کنند زاهد قبول نکرد ارکان
دولت گفتند پاس خاطر ملکرا مصلحت آنست که چند
روزي بشهر در آي و کیفیت مقام معلوم کني پس
اگر صفاي وقت عزیزان را از صحبت اغیار کدورتي
باشد اختیار باقي است آورده اند که عابد در شهر
درآمد بستان سراي خاص ملکرا از براي او
پرداختند مقامي دل کشاي وروان اساي—

گل سرخش چو عارض خوبان
سبلش هم چو زلف محبوبان
هم چنان از نهیب برد عجور
شیر با خورده طفل دایه هنور

عابد از طعامهای لطیف خوردن گرفت و کسوتهای نظیف پوشیدن و رفوکه و مشموم حلاوت و تمتع یافتن و در جمال غلام و کنیزک نظر کردن و خردمندان گفته اند زلف خوبان زنجیر پای عقل است و دام مرغ زیرک—

هر که هست از فقده و پیر مرده
ور زنان آوران پاک نفس
چون بدنیای دون فرود آمد
بعسل در بماند پای مگس

باری ملک بدیدن او رغبت کرد عابد را دید از هیبت لحسنین کریده و سرخ و سفید گشته و فربه شده و بر بالس دیبا بکبه زده و غلام بری پیکر با مروحهٔ طاوسی بر بالای سرش ایستاده بر سلامت حالش شادمانی کرد و از هردری سخن گفتند تا ملک بالجمله سخن گفت من این دو طایفه را در جهان دوست می دارم علما و زاهد را وبرفیلسوف جهان دیده حاضر بود گفت ای ملک شرط دوستی آنست که تا هر دو طایفه نیکوی کنی علما را زرده تا دیگر نخواهند و زاهد را چیزی مده تا زاهد مانند

نه زاهد را درم باید نه دینار
چو بستد زاهد دیکر بدست آر

II. Write the following as a بیت marking everywhere the سبب and the وتد 18

کسي کو شود زیر نخل بلند
همان سایه زو باز دارد کزند

III. Give the meanings of غمزه کردن — زي 2
یال — تبار — خشک ورود — سراي سپنج — ارج — پوزش

IV. State the differences between the demons دیو عفریت — غول 10

V. Mention the names of the sons of Ferydún. 10

VI. Translate:— 30

سر تازیان سر و شاه یمن
مي آورد و میخواره کرد انجمن
برامش بیار است بکشاد لب
همیبود تا تیره تر گشت شب
سه پور فریدون سه داماد اوي
بخوردند مي هر سه بریاد اوي
بدانگه که مي چیره شد برخرد
کجا خواب و آسایش اندرخورد
سبک بر سر آب کیر کلاب
بفرمود شاه ساختن جاي خواب

بپالیز زیر گل افشان درخت
نخفت آن سه آزاده نیکبخت
شاه تازیان شاه افسونگران
یکي چاره اندیشه کرد اندران
برون آمد از گلشن خسروي
بیار است آرایش جادوي
بر آورد سرما و باد دمان
بدان تا برآرد بر ایشان زمان
چنان شد که بفسرد هامون وراغ
بسر بر نیارست پرید زاغ
سه فرزند آنشاه آفسونکشاي
بجستند از آن سخت سرماز جاي

بدان ایزدي فرّ و فرزانکي
بافسون شاهان و مردانکي
بدان بند جادو ببستند راه
نکرد ایچ سرما بدیشان نگاه
چو خورشید برزد سر از تیغ کوه
بیامد سبک مرد افسون پژوه
بنزد سه داماد آزاد مرد
که بیدد رخانشان شده لاجورد
فسرده بسرما و بر کشته کار
بمانده سه دختر بدو یادگار
چنین خواست کردن بدیشان نگاه
نه بر آرزو کشت خورشید و ماه

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKARAY, B.A.; DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Arrange in order of magnitude the fractions $\frac{8}{33}, \frac{39}{161}$, and $\frac{47}{194}$, and express the difference of the first two as a fraction of the difference of the last two. 5

2. Divide 73·8 by ·0018 and multiply the quotient by $\frac{3}{10}$ of ·0009747. 6

3. Reduce Rs. 619-1 anna to the decimal of 2830 rupees. 5

4. Distinguish between Interest and Discount. 10

If the interest on £253 2*s.* 6*d.* at five per cent. be equal to the discount on £257 6*s.* 10½*d.* for the same time at the same rate, when is the latter sum due?

5. The 4 per cents are at 98½, and the 4½ per cents are at 103½. A person has a sum of money to invest which will give him one thousand rupees more of the former stock than of the latter. Find the difference of income he could obtain by investing in the two stocks. 10

6. Define a logarithm, and prove that if a, b, be any two numbers, then $\log_b a + \log_a b = 1$. 8

Given $\log_{10} 2 = \cdot 30103$; find $\log_{25} 50$.

7. If $x = \frac{a+b}{c-d}$; show that the expression $(a-cx)^2 + (x^2-1)(b^2-d^2)$ is a complete square. 8

8. State and prove the rule for finding the G. C. M. of any two algebraical expressions, and find that of 8

$$\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{11x}{6}\sqrt{x+1} - x - 1 \text{ and } x^2 - \frac{x}{4} - \frac{1}{4}.$$

9. Prove that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two roots. 10

Find the relation which must exist between the coefficients of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ in order that one root may be double of the other.

10. Solve the following equations:— 12

(1.) $(x + 1)^2 = (x + 2)(x^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

(2.) $\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{4}{x-2} + \frac{4}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-4} = \frac{1}{30}$.

11. Divide 111 into three parts so that the products of each pair may be in the proportion of 4, 5, and 6. 8

12. A man bought a house which cost him five per cent. on the purchase-money to put it in repair. It then stood empty for a year, during which time he reckoned he was losing six per cent. upon his total outlay. He then sold it again for Rs. 1,541-4 annas, by which means he gained twelve per cent. on the original purchase-money: find what he gave for the house. 10

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

GOVIND VITHAL KURKURAY, B.A.; DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. When are magnitudes said to have a ratio to one another? When are four magnitudes proportionals? Define reciprocal figures. 5

2. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles. 7

3. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular quindecagon in a given circle. Is there any peculiarity in Euclid's solution of the above problem? 8

4. Triangles and parallelograms of the same altitude are to one another as their bases. 8

Let two lines making a fixed angle between them revolve around their angular point and cut a line extended both ways beneath the angular point; of all the triangles thus 10

formed, that is the least whose vertical angle is bisected by the perpendicular from the angular point upon the extended line, and of the rest that which is nearer to the perpendicular is less than one more remote, and only two equal triangles can be formed, one on each side of the perpendicular.

5. Equal parallelograms which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional; and parallelograms which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and their sides about the equal angles, reciprocally proportional, are equal to one another. 8

Let AG be the diameter of the circle ABFG; from O the centre draw OFC perpendicular to AG, cutting the circle in F; on the arc AF take any point B, and from it draw BD perpendicular to AG. Join AB and produce it till it cuts OC in C; join CD; from F draw FE parallel to CD, cutting AG in E. Prove that the rectangle contained by the lines BD, DC is equal to the rectangle contained by the lines GD, FE. 10

6. What is the ancient notion of Trigonometry? Define accurately the modern acceptation of the term. 4

7. Determine the values of the Trigonometrical ratios for 45° and 30°. 6

8. Prove the formula— 8

$$\tan (A - B) = \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B}$$ and deduce from it the formula for tan (A + B).

9. Find the value of tan 3A in terms of tan A. 8

10. Let ABCDE be a regular pentagon, join BE, and from A draw AG perpendicular to CD, meeting EB in F and CD in G. Bisect FG in H. Let O be the centre of the pentagon; prove trigonometrically that OH is a fourth of the radius of the pentagon. 10

11. Show that the area of a triangle is equal to— 8

$$\frac{b^2 \sin A \sin C}{2 \sin B}.$$

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A., ; The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a.*) Explain the use of the Logical Copula, and its relation to the notion of time, and to that of existence. **12**

(*b.*) State the question of Modality; explain your views in regard to it, and illustrate them by examples.

(*c.*) Resolve the following into their logical elements, stating them in the form which is regarded as the ultimate and uniform analysis of all propositions :—

They must have come by this time.
He may have gone yesterday.
You must bring it to-morrow.
I shall not have finished it to-morrow.

2. (*a.*) Explain the way in which the ordinary forms of proposition are obtained, and mention their designations. **10**

(*b.*) What forms has Sir W. Hamilton proposed to substitute for those in common use in connection with his theory of the quantification of the predicate?

(*c.*) What are Fowler's objections to the adoption of this theory?

3. What kind of terms are incapable of definition, and why are they so? **8**

Explain the terms—'a definition complete and final,' 'a provisional definition,' 'a description;' and give illustrative examples.

4. Mention the rules of logical division, and test by them the following :— **8**

Terms may be divided into singular, common, technical, collective, middle, attributive, and abstract.

5. (*a.*) Under what conditions does an O proposition admit of being converted? **12**

(*b.*) Convert the following, previously making such changes as may be necessary to bring them into logical form:—

There are stains which are not indelible.

None but those who have tried can know
How difficult it is give up a bad habit.

With God all things are possible.

Things are often not what they seem.

6. Explain the two methods of *reduction*, and show the bearing upon them of the mnemonic lines *Barbara, Celarent*, &c. 8

7. Mention the special uses of the four Figures. 8

8. What is meant by the assertion that every syllogism involves a *Petitio principii?* 10

Show how Whately meets this objection.

9. In the first and second Figures the major premiss is universal; in the first and third the minor is affirmative. The second proves only negatives; the third only particulars. Derive these rules. 12

10. Put into logical form, and test, the following:— 12

(*a.*) O Mortal, cherish not immortal hate.

(*b.*) It was undoubtedly lawful for Milo to slay Clodius, seeing that the latter had lain in wait for him.

(*c.*) Mercy but murders, pardoning those that kill.

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

E. T. LEITH, LL.M.; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Of what race were the Carthaginians? Give a short account of their religion and government. 13

2. Enumerate the foreign possessions and settlements of Carthage at the first outbreak of hostilities with Rome. 13

3. Sketch briefly Hannibal's Campaign in Italy. 11

4. What were the immediate results of the 2nd Punic War in Italy and Spain? 13

5. With what feelings did the people regard Henry the 5th on his accession? Did any change take place? State the reasons for your answer. 12

6. State what provision was made to carry on the English Government on the death of Henry the 5th. Why was such provision made? 12

7. What was the ultimate fate of Henry the 6th? Give the name of his successor, and state what his right to succession was. 14

8. By what title was Richard III. known before his accession? What crimes are attributed to him? Give the date and manner of his death. 12

FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BUTLER'S SERMONS.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; The Rev R. MONTGOMERY.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a.*) What is said by Butler to be the general design of the first three Sermons? 10
   (*b.*) What is the particular scope of each, and how is it related to this design?

2. "To place virtue in following nature is at best a loose way of talk." State your views in regard to the force of this objection, and the way in which it is to be met. 10

3. In what respects do benevolence and self-love differ, and what respects do they coincide? 10

4. (*a.*) Mention some of the affections and appetites distinct from self-love which tend primarily to the security and good of the individual; and some of those distinct from benevolence whose primary use and intention is the security and good of society. 12
   (*b.*) Illustrate by examples the distinction between self-love and the private affections and appetites, and that between benevolence and the public affections and passions.

5. Compare the view of Conscience which is given in the first Sermon with that given in the second, and show that the latter is necessary to a complete account of man's moral nature. 8

6. Distinguish between *power* and *authority*, and show how Butler applies the distinction to the constitution of man. 10

7. Man has the rule of right within himself. Discuss the objections that may be brought against obeying this law of our nature. 12

8. Explain fully wherein Butler differs from Hobbes, in so far as this is brought out in the Sermons. 15

9. How do the dissocial tendencies observable in man affect the argument that we were made for society and to do good to our fellow-creatures? 8

10. What use does Butler make of the argument from Final Causes? 5

FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, &c.

GOVIND VITHAL KARKURAY, B.A.; DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define axes, co-ordinates, and state why Analytic Geometry is called Geometry of Position? 5

2. Find the equation to a straight line in terms of the perpendicular from the origin, and the inclination of this perpendicular to the axis, and compare it with the general equation to the straight line. 10

3. Show that the equation to a straight line passing through two given points may be written as follows:— 15

$$x_1 y - x y_1 + x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2 + x y_2 - x^2 y = 0,$$

and give the geometrical interpretation of the similarity of the first of this equation to the expression for the area of a triangle in terms of the co-ordinates of its angular points.

4. Find the equation to the normal at any point of a circle and show that it must pass through the centre. 10

5. Give the geometrical interpretation of the subtraction and multiplication of two equations of a straight line of the same form. 10

6. Define a differential co-efficient, and from your definition find the differential co-efficient of $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ with respect to x. Illustrate the result geometrically. 8

7. Differentiate the following :— 10

$\sqrt{3x^2 - 4 \cdot 2}$, $(\sin x)^{-1}$, $\sin^{-1} x \cos(\log x \tan^{-1} x)$.

8. If y is a function of z only, and z a function of x only ; 12 prove that—

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}.$$

Differentiate $\left(x^2 + a^2\right)^n \sin\left(n \cot^{-1} \frac{r}{a}\right)$

Having given— 12

$$\sin x \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{m} + x\right) \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{m} + x\right) \ldots \sin\left(\frac{m-1}{m}\pi + x\right) = \frac{\sin mx}{2^{m-1}}$$

where m is a positive integer; show that—

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 x + \operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\frac{\pi}{m} + x\right) + \ldots + \operatorname{cosec}^2\left(\frac{m-1}{m}\pi + x\right) = m^2 \operatorname{cosec}^2 mx.$$

10. Prove that when a function has a maximum value its 8 differential co-efficient either vanishes or is infinite. Is the converse of this proposition true ?

FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.],

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E. ; KAIKHUSRO RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain what is meant by the atomicity of the ele- 10 ments, and hence indicate the distinction between the terms *atomic weight* and *chemical equivalent*.

2. Define the following terms according to their modern 15 acceptation :—

Compound radicle, acid, salt, anhydride, degree of heat, specific heat, latent heat, atomic heat.

3. The average reading of the French Standard Barometer, 10 at sea level, in the latitude of Paris, is ·76 metre,—what would be the corresponding reading on an English Barometer graduated in inches ?

4. Name the five elements which have anomalous vapour-densities; state how it has been proposed to remove the anomaly in each case, and also point out the objections to this method of correction. 15

5. A piece of glass which weighs 150 grains in air weighs in distilled water 105 grains, and in a second liquid 112·2 grains. What is the specific gravity of the second liquid and of the piece of glass? 10

6. What is the boiling point of mercury? How are temperatures above the boiling point of mercury determined? 5

7. Explain the use of a chimney in connexion with a furnace. What causes the *draught* in a chimney? And what influence has the height of the chimney upon its force? 10

8. Explain the action of the electrophorus. How would you ascertain by means of the electroscope the kind of electricity with which a body is charged? 10

9. Explain the action of any three of the following instruments:— 15

The Hydrometer.
„ Syphon.
„ Thermo-multiplier.
„ Dialyzer.
„ Leyden Jar.

III.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1873-74.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.	In English and History.
JAMES M. CAMPBELL, C.S.	
P. PETERSON, B.A.	In Sanskrit.
KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B.	
The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.	In Latin.
E. GILES, B.A.	
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Dynamics and Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, and Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions, and Differential and Integral Calculus.
CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.	
The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.	In Logic and Moral Philosophy.
The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY...	
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.	In Political Economy.
W. E. HART, Barrister-at-Law	
I. B. LYON, F.C.S.	In Chemical Physics and in Inorganic Chemistry.
SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.	
H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.	In Physiology (Animal and Vegetable).
A. V. WARD, Esq.	

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

ADDISON'S SPECTATOR, AND WORDSWORTH'S PRELUDE.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; JAMES M. CAMPBELL, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe, from the *Spectator*, the social life of the period. Contrast the manners of the town with those of the country. 15

2. What are the chief features of character that have made Sir Roger de Coverley so general a favourite with English readers? 8

3. Annotate upon the following sentences:—"If she chanced to stumble, they always found sticks or straws that lay in the figure of a cross before her."—"Whenever the widow was cruel, the foxes were sure to pay for it."—"Our countryman Shakespeare was a remarkable instance of this first kind of great geniuses."—"Our parts in the other world will be 'new-cast'."—"Nothing is so modish as an agreeable negligence."—"He spoiled his whistle." 12

4. Give the ordinary meaning of the word *pedant*, and show how Addison extends its application. Explain the following words in the sense in which they are used by Addison:—*officious, impertinent, heroic, neuter, demonstrative, resembles, carriage, templar, prick-eared, pickled-herring.* 10

5. Estimate the influence exercised by the *Spectator* (*a*) on morals, (*b*) on literature. 15

6. What was Wordsworth's purpose in "The Prelude"? Show, from the poem, how the circumstances of his education affected the development of his genius. 15

7. What defects in current English poetry did Wordsworth think should be remedied? Examine how far he succeeded in remedying these in his own poetry. 15

8. Paraphrase:— 10

I took
The balance, and with firm hand weighed myself,
—Of that external scene which round me lay,
Little, in this abstraction, did I see;
Remembered less; but I had inward hopes

And swellings of the spirit, was rapt and soothed,
Conversed with promises, had glimmering views
How life pervades the undecaying mind;
How the immortal soul with God-like power
Informs, creates, and thaws the deepest sleep
That time can lay upon her; how on earth
Man, if he do but live within the light
Of high endeavours, daily spreads abroad
His being armed with strength that cannot fail.
Nor was there want of milder thoughts, of love,
Of innocence, and holiday repose;
And more than pastoral quiet, 'mid the stir
Of boldest projects and a peaceful end
At last, or glorious, by endurance won.

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER II.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; JAMES M. CAMPBELL, C.S.

SHAKESPEARE'S KING LEAR, AND BACON'S ESSAYS.

1. What do you consider the main points of difference between Elizabethan English and the English of the present day? Illustrate your answer by examples from King Lear or Bacon's Essays. 14

2. Give the substance of the Essay on Superstition. 16

Do you remember any passages in the Essays or in King Lear which seem to show that Shakespeare and Bacon held beliefs now generally considered to be superstitious?

3. Write a short essay on one of the following themes:— 14

(*a*) Magna civitas magna solitudo; a great town is a great solitude.

(*b*) Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too strait or point device, but free for exercise or motion.

(*c*) When the mind's free the body's delicate.

(*d*) Through tattered clothes small vices do appear.

(*e*) Light gains make heavy purses.

(*f*) There is no worse torture than the torture of laws.

4. Annotate the following phrases, mentioning where you can in what connection they occur: — 10

(*a*) 'Tis true the wheel is come full circle.

(*b*) Out vile jelly, where is thy lustre?

(*c*) For his particular I'll receive him gladly, but not one follower.

(*d*) For you know, nuncle,
The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had it head bit off by it young.
So out went the candle and we were left darkling.

(*e*) None of these rogues and cowards but Ajax is their fool.

(*f*) So they be of the lump they care not though they pass not through their own body.

(*g*) The turning of the cat in the pan.

5. Can you mention instances in his life or general writings, or particular passages in the Essays, showing that Bacon was in practice an observer of "the points of nature." 12

6. Give the meanings of the following words as used by Bacon and Shakespeare:—Queasy, Meiny, Fleshment, Tender-hefted, Aidant, Smug, Poser, Bravery, Proining, Manure, Moil, Validity. 12

7. Estimate the characters of Lear, Albany, and the Fool. 10

8. Put the following passages into modern English: — 12

(*a*) Had you not been their father, these white flakes
Had challenged pity of them? Was this a face
To be opposed against the warring winds;
To stand against the deep dread-bolted thunder?
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick cross-lightning? to watch—poor perdu!—
With this thin helm? Mine enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood that night
Against my fire, and wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? Alack, alack
'Tis wonder that thy life and wits at once
Had not concluded all.

(*b*) For as infection spreadeth upon that which is sound and tainteth it: so when envy is gotten once into a state it traduceth even the best actions thereof, and turneth them to an ill odour.

(*c*) For their merchants, they are vena porta, and if they flourish not, a kingdom may have good limbs but will have empty veins and nourish little. Taxes and imposts upon them do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that he wins in the h ndred he leeseth in the shire.

Add notes where such seem required.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

PETER PETERSON, B.A.; KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (1) Translate:— 30

(*a*) क्षत्रालोकक्षुभितदुतभुवप्रस्फुलिङ्गाट्टहासं
हास्यं पश्यन्नपि रिपुशिरःशाणशातं कुठारम्।
दत्तोत्सेकः प्रलपति मया याज्ञवल्क्यानुरोधा-
न्मिथ्याध्मातः किमपि जरसा जर्जरः क्षत्रबन्धुः॥
जन (सावेगम्) किमत्र बहुना
ज्याजिह्वया वलयितोत्कटकोटिदंष्ट्र-
मुद्दारिघोरघनघर्घरघोषमेतत्।
यासप्रसक्तहसदन्तकवक्त्रयन्त्र
जृम्भाविडम्बि विकटोदरमस्तु चापम्॥

(*b*) प्रासप्रोतप्रवीरोल्बणरुधिरपरामृष्टवुक्काजिघत्सा
धावद्गृध्राधिराजाप्रतिभतनुरुहच्छायया वारितोष्णाः।
विश्राम्यन्ति क्षणार्द्धं प्रधनपरिसरेष्वेव मुक्ताभियोगा
वीराः शस्त्रप्रहारव्रणभररुधिरोद्गारदिग्धाखिलाङ्गाः॥

इतोऽपि

प्रतीक्षन्ते वीराः प्रतिमुखमुरोभिः सरभसं
विपक्षाणां हेतोः प्रतिनियतधैर्य्यानुभवतः।
विदीर्णत्वग्भारादलितपिशिताश्छिन्नधमनि
प्रकाण्डास्थिस्नायुस्फुटतरविलक्ष्यान्त्रनिवहाः॥

(c) कार्त्तवीर्य्यः

यस्य क्रोधात्कुठारप्रविघटितमहास्कन्धबन्धः स्थवीयो
दोःशाखादण्डमुण्डस्तरुरिव विहितः कुल्यकन्दः
पुराऽभूत्।

(d) शस्त्रैरव्यवधीयमानविजयाः प्रायो वयं तेषु चेद्
ग्राहस्ते सुखमाश्वसन्ति गिरयो वैवानराः शस्त्रिणः।

(e) शिष्टैः कृष्ट्वा स्वचेतःप्रतिफलितवृथारन्ध्रमात्र-
प्रविष्टान्
दुष्टांस्त्रैविष्टपानप्यगतकरुणस्तोर्बभर्म्मि स्वकारान्।

(2) Give the context of any three of these passages.

(3) Name and dissolve the compounds in (*b*).

(4) Give the metres of (*a*).

2. Explain the following words: आधान, इष्टापूर्त्त, स्कन्धावार, कार्तस्वर, उद्धुर, भट, अन्तेवासिन्, and संहनन. 4

3. Criticise the play as compared with one of Kalidasa's. 8

4. Give English words cognate to any six words in the passages set. Account for the घ् into which the ह् of हन् is liable to be changed, and for the स् inserted between दुष्टान् and त्रैविष्टपान् in (*e*). 8

5. Translate into Sanscrit:— 50

While they gazed on this miserable object the guide acquainted them with his tragical history. Sadhu Sing had been a sipahee or soldier, the native of a half-ruined village which they had passed on the preceding day. He was betrothed to the daughter of a sipahee who served in the mud fort which they saw at a distance rising above the jungle. In due time Sadhu, with his friends, came for the purpose of the marriage, and to bring home the bride. She was mounted on a tatoo, and Sadhu and his friends preceded her on foot in all their joy and pride. As they approached the nullah near where the travellers were resting there was heard a dreadful roar, accompanied by a shriek of agony. Sadhu Sing, who instantly turned, saw no trace of his bride, save that her horse ran wild in one direction, whilst in the other the long grass and reeds of the jungle were moving like the ripple of the ocean when distorted by the course of a shark holding its way near the surface.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

PETER PETERSON, B.A.; KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) Give in Sanskrit a brief outline of the plot of the Kàdambarî, as far as you have read it. 13

(*b*) Under what king and when did Bâna flourish? What works besides the Kâdambarî have been ascribed to him?

(*c*) What is the course of study which Chandrâpîḍa is said to have gone through?

Or,

(*c*) Enumerate the works, or parts of works, which are named or alluded to in the part of the Kàdambarî you have read. What great writer is mentioned in one of the stanzas of the first three cantos of the Naishadhîya? Narrate in brief the legend about him which is connected with the name by which he is there mentioned.

2. Fully explain the following:— 12

(*a*) सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितम्.

(b) क्वचिदम्बरश्रीरिव व्याधानुगम्यमानतरल-
तारकमृगा.

(c) भुजंगमिव सदागत्यभिमुखम्.

(d) सौदामिनीव चक्षुषः प्रतिहन्ति तेजांसि.

(e) क्रियेत चेत्साधुविभक्तिचिन्ता
व्यक्तिस्त्वदा सा प्रथमाभिधेया ॥.
या स्वौजसां साधयितुं विलासै-
स्तावत्क्षमा नामपदं बहु स्यात् ॥.

(f) हंसं तनौ सन्निहितं चरन्तं
मुनेर्मनोवृत्तिरिव स्विकायाम् ॥
ग्रहीतुकामादरिणाशयेन
यत्नादसौ निश्चलतां जगाहे ॥

(g) यथोह्यमानः खलु भोगभोजिना
प्रसह्य वैरोचनिजस्य पत्तनम् ॥
विदर्भजाया मदनस्तथा मनो
नलावरुद्धं वयसैव वेशितः ॥

Is there any other allusion to the सांख्य in the Kádambarí? If there is, quote and explain it.

3. Translate the following as closely as possible :— 17

(a) अस्ति सकलत्रिभुवनललामभूता प्रसव-
भूमिरिव कृतयुगस्य आत्मनिवासोचिता महाकाला-
भिधानेन भुवनत्रयसर्गस्थितिसंहारकारिणा प्रमथ-
नाथेनापरेव पृथिवी समुत्पादिता द्वितीयपृथिवी-

शङ्कया च जलनिधिनेव रसातलगम्भीरेण जलपरिखावलयेन परिवृता पशुपतिनिवासप्रीत्या च गगनतलोल्लेखिशिखरमालेन कैलासगिरिणेव सुधासितेन प्राकारमण्डलेन परिगता प्रकटशङ्खशुक्तिमुक्ताप्रवालमरकतमणिराशिभिश्चामीकरचूर्णवालुकानिकरनिचितैरायामिभिरगस्त्यपरिपीतसलिलैः सागरैरिव महाविपणिपथैरलंकृता सुरासुरसिद्धगन्धर्वविद्याधरोरगाध्यासिताभिश्चित्रशालाभिरनवरतोत्सवावलोकनकुतूहलादम्बरतलादवतीर्णाभिर्दिव्यविमानपङ्क्तिभिरिवोपशोभिता मन्थनोद्धतदुग्धसिन्धुधवलमन्दरद्युतिभिः कनकमयामलकलशशिखरैरनिलदोलायितसितध्वजैरुपरिपतदभ्रगङ्गैरिव तुषारगिरिशिखरैरमरमन्दिरैर्विराजितशृङ्गाटका..विजितामरलोकद्युतिरवन्तीषूज्जयिनी नाम नगरी ॥

(b) तात चन्द्रापीड विदितवेदितव्यस्याधीतधर्मशास्त्रस्य ते नाल्पमप्युपदेष्टव्यमस्ति केवलं च निसर्गत एवाभानुभेद्यमरत्नालोकोच्छेद्यमप्रदीपप्रभापनेयमतिगहनं तमोयौवनप्रभवम् । अपरिणामोपशमो दारुणो लक्ष्मीमदः । कष्टमनञ्जनवर्तिसाध्यमपरमैश्वर्यतिमिरान्धत्वम् । अशिशिरोपचारहार्यो तितीव्रोदर्पज्वरोष्मा. ॥

4. Give the meanings of the following words in the Naishadhîya (*a*) अवकेशिन् (*b*) मन्दाक्ष (*c*) आसेचनक (*d*) सहकृत्वरी (*e*) चलाचल. Give also grammatical explanations of (*d*) and (*e*). What is the Native technical name of the affix in कथंकारम्? In what cases is that affix most frequently employed? Give three instances from any of your books of *another* idiomatic use of the same affix. What other words are compounded in the same way as कथम् in कथंकारम्. 8

5. Define the Alankâras called Rûpaka and Arthântaranyâsa, and give an instance of each, if possible, from the Naishadhîya. What are the alankâras in the following:— 6

(*a*) धन्यासि वैदर्भि गुणैरुदारै-
र्यया समाकृष्यत नैषधोपि॥
इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चन्द्रिकाया
यदब्धिमप्युत्तरलीकरोति ॥

(*b*) अमित्रजिन्मित्रजिदोजसा स य-
द्विचारदृक्चारदृगप्यवर्तत ॥

6. Mention some of the Naiyâyika doctrines alluded to in the first three cantos of the Naishadhîya. Give the statements, if any, of the Tarkasangraha about them. Mention, with references, the doctrines of any other Dars'ana alluded to in the three cantos. 6

7. (*a*.) Translate as closely as possible:— 11

मदन्यदानं प्रति कल्पनाभू-
द्वेदस्त्वदीये हृदि तावदेषा ॥
निशोपि सोमेतरकान्तशङ्का-
मोंकारमग्रेसरमस्य कुर्याः ॥ ७५ ॥
सरोजिनीमानसरागवृत्ते-

रनर्कसंपर्कमतर्कयित्वा॥
मदन्यपाणिग्रहशङ्किनेय-
महो महीयस्तव साहसिक्यम् ॥ ७६ ॥
मद्विप्रलभ्यं पुनराहयस्त्वां
तर्कः स किं तत्फलवाचि मूकः ॥
अशंक्यशङ्क्यभिचारहेतु-
र्वाणी न वेदा यदि सन्तु के तु ॥ ७८ ॥
श्रुतः स दृष्टः स हरित्सु मोहा-
द्धचातः स नीरन्ध्रितबुद्धिधारम् ॥
ममाद्य तत्प्राप्तिरसुव्ययो वा
हस्ते तवास्ते द्वयमेव शेषः ॥ ८२ ॥

(*b*) Name the prevailing metre of the second canto of the Naishadhîya. What is the metre of **इत्थममुं विलपन्तममु-ञ्चत्** &c.? Give the schemes of both in gunas.

(*c*) Dissolve the compounds in the 3rd line of 78 and the 2nd of 82.

8. (*a*) Write down the definitions of **प्रमा** and **काल**. 6
Is there anything to be noted about the definition of the latter as contrasted for instance with that of the former? What other definitions have the same characteristic as that of **काल**? What is a Padârtha? Is there any other Native classification of the Padârthas than that given in the Tarka-sangraha?

(*b*.) One of the guṇas is hard to distinguish from one subdivision of another Padârtha. Name that guṇa and that subdivision.

9. (*a*) Give the subdivisions of the **सव्यभिचार** 13
and **असिद्ध** Hetvâbhâsas, with examples. Fully explain

the last subdivision of the latter. In the case of each subdivision state what would be the fallacy, if any, according to European logicians.

(*b*) What are **अत्यन्ताभाव, समवाय,** and **तर्क?** In what things does **समवाय** abide? Name its several kinds. Give an example of **तर्क** and explain its definition in connexion with it. Why is it a subdivision of **अयथार्थानुभव?** Show its connexion with the Padârtha under which it falls.

10. (*a*) Translate the following, adding explanations where necessary; and point out the connexion of its several parts :— 8

यथार्थानुभवश्चतुर्विधः प्रत्यक्षानमित्युपमितिशाब्दभेदात् । तत्करणमपि चतुर्विधं प्रत्यक्षानुमानोपमानशब्दभेदात् ॥ व्यापारवदसाधारणं कारणं करणम् । अनन्यथासिद्धकार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति कारणम् । कार्यं प्रागभावप्रतियोगि ॥

(*b*) Define **असमवायिकारण.** Give an illustration and explain the definition in connexion with it.

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. GILES, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

LIVY, III.; HORACE, ODES III., EPISTLE I.

1. Translate into Latin :— 28

It happened at Athens, during a public representation of some play exhibited in honour of the Commonwealth, that an old man came too late for a place suitable to his age and

quality. Many of the young gentlemen who observed the difficulty and confusion he was in, made signs to him that they would accommodate him if he came where they sat. The good man bustled through the crowd accordingly: but when he came to the seats to which he was invited, the jest was to sit close and expose him, as he stood, out of countenance, to the whole audience. The frolic went round the Athenian benches. But on these occasions there were also particular places assigned for foreigners. When the good man skulked towards the boxes appointed for the Lacedemonians they received him with courtesy and joy. The Athenians were moved and applauded the act. The old man cried out, The Athenians understand what is good, but the Lacedemonians practise it.

2. In how many books did Livy write his history? How many now remain? What are the respective dates of the conclusion of the whole history and of the extant part? 6

3. Translate:— 15

Ad id, quod suâ sponte satis collectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur: "Jam alterum exercitum victorem in urbem redîturum: sibi ultro per contumelias hostem insultare. Quando autem se, si tum non sint pares hostibus fore?" Ubi hæc fremere militem in castris consul sensit, concione advocatâ, "Quem ad modum," inquit, "in Algido res gesta sit, arbitror vos, milites, audisse: qualem liberi populi exercitum decuit esse, talis fuit; consultu collegæ virtuto militum victoria parta est. Quod ad me attinet, id consilii animique habiturus sum, quod vos mihi effeceritis; et trahi bellum salubriter, et mature perîci potest. Si trahendum est, ego, ut in dies spes virtusque vestra crescat, eâdem, quâ institui, disciplinâ efficiam. Si jam satis animi est decernique placet, agitedum, clamorem, qualem in acie, sublaturi estis, tollite hic, indicem voluntatis virtutisque vestræ." Postquam ingenti alacritate clamor est sublatus, "Quod bene vertat gesturum se illis morem posteroque die in aciem deducturum" affirmat.

4. Translate— 15

(*a*) "Quonam fato incidisset, mirari se," dictitans "ut decemviros, qui decemviratum petîssent, aut socii aut hi maxime oppugnarent. Jam in discrimen dignitas ea ætate iisque honoribus actis, stimulabat Ap. Claudium."

(*b*) "In trinum nundinum." How many days are included in this period?

(*c*) "Ultores." Give the twofold meaning of this term.

(*d*) Explain the term 'justitium.' In what circumstances did it take place?

(*e*) Audet tamen Antias Valerius concipere summas.
What is the precise force of 'audet' here.

(*f*) Distinguish between 'abdicare se magistratu' and 'abrogare alicui magistratum;' 'amovere se e cœtu' and 'amovere se a cœtu;' 'vindicias postulare' and 'vindicias dicere ab libertate;' 'sacri' and 'sancti;' 'tranquillus' and 'quietus.'

5. Place the books of Horace in the order of time indicated by their contents, and enumerate the successive scenes of his residence. What philosophical opinions did Horace adopt? Support your assertions by quotations from his writings. 6

6. Translate and add notes on the words in italics :— 12

(*a*) Me fabulosæ Vulture *in Appulo*.
Altricis *extra limen Apuliæ*.
Ludo fatigatumque *somno*.
Fronde nova puerum palumbes
Texere.

(*b*) Puræ rivus aquæ silvaque jugerum
Paucorum et segetes certa fides meæ
Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africæ
Fallit sorte beatior.

(*c*) *Roscia*, dic sodes, melior lex, an puerorum est
Nœnia, quæ regnum recte facientibus offert
Et maribus *Curiis* et decantata *Camillis*?

Explain the nature of this law. When was it passed?

(*d*) præsoŝis Divus *habebitur*
Augustus, *adjectis Britannis*
Imperio gravibusque Persis.
'Habebitur.'

Account for the use of this tense here.

7. Translate and explain :— 12

(*a*) Dum longus inter sæviat Ilion
Romamque pontus.

(*b*) Dum Priami Paridisque busto
Insultet armentum.

(*c*) Ne nimium pii
Rebusque fidentes avitæ
Tecta velint reparare Trojæ.

What is the object of Horace in the Ode from which these extracts are made?

(*d*) Immunis aram si tetigit manus.
Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
Mollivit aversos Penates
Farro pio et saliente mica.

Mark exactly the meaning of 'immunis,' 'aversus,' 'saliens,' 'mica.'

Give the metrical names of these lines, and scan the first and third.

(*e*) Nitor Hebri
Eques ipso melior Bellerophonte.

Point out any peculiarity here, and account for it. Can you quote a similar passage?

8. Explain the principle on which the imaginary and the real, but unknown, persons mentioned by Horace may be discriminated. 6

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. GILES, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

VIRGIL, GEORGICS I. AND II.; CICERO, DE OFFICIIS.

1. Translate into Latin in the Oratio Obliqua:— 20

"If flight were the only means of safety, yet I should disdain to fly. Death is the condition of our birth, but they who have reigned should never survive the loss of dignity and dominion. I implore Heaven that I may never be seen, not a day, without my diadem and purple; that I may no longer behold the light when I cease to be saluted with the name of Queen. If you resolve, O Cæsar! to fly, you have treasures, you have ships. For my own part, I adhere to the maxim of antiquity, that the throne is a glorious sepulchre."

2. Ipsa dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna 8
Felices operum. Quintam fuge: pallidus *Orcus*
Eumenidesque satæ; tum partu Terra nefando
Cocumque Japetumque creat, sævumque *Typhœa*,
Et conjuratos cælum rescindere fratres.
Ter sunt conati imponere *Pelio Ossam*
Scilicet, atque Ossæ frondosum involvere *Olympum*;

Ter Pater exstructos disjecit fulmine montes.
Septuma post decumam felix et ponere vitem,
Et prensos domitare boves, et licia telæ
Addere; nona fugæ metior, contraria furtis.

Translate, explaining the words in italics. Account for the non-elision of the 'i' and 'o' in the 6th line.

3. Translate and explain:— 10

(a) "Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum;
Vicinæ ruptis inter se legibus urbes
Arma ferunt."

(b) "Aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos
Extremi sinus orbis, ubi æra vincere summum
Arboris haud ullæ jactu potuere sagittæ."

(c) "Hic tibi prævalidas olim multoque fluentes
Sufficiet Baccho vites, hic fertilis uvæ
Hic laticis, qualem pateris libamus et auro,
Inflavit cum pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras
Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta."

(d) "Indulge ordinibus, nec setius omnis in unguem
Arbo ibus positis secto via limite quadret.
Ut sæpe ingenti bello cum longa cohortes
Explicuit legio, et campo stetit agmen aperto," &c.

Explain the military arrangement here alluded to.

4. How far is the conception of the Georgics original? What objections may be brought against the attempt to unite practical teaching with the charms of versification? Estimate the character of Virgil from what you know of his writings. 12

5. Sed cum orationis indicem vocem habeamus, in voce autem duo sequamur, ut clara sit, ut suavis, utrumque omnino a natura petendum est, verum alterum exercitatio augebit, alterum imitatio presse loquentium et leniter. Nihil fuit in Catulis ut eos exquisito judicio putares uti litterarum; quanquam erant litterati, sed et alii; ii autem optime uti Lingua Latina putebantur. Sonus erat dulcis, litteræ neque expressæ, neque oppressæ, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, sine contentione vox nec languens nec canora. Uberior oratio L. Crassi nec minus faceta, sed bene loquendi de Catulis opinio non minor. 12

Translate:—

6. O virum magnum dignumque, qui in re publica nostra natus esset! Sic par est agere cum civibus, non, ut *bis jam vidimus*, hastam in foro ponere, et bona civium voci subicere 12

præconis. At *ille Græcus*, id quod fuit sapientis et præstantis viri, omnibus consulendum putavit, eaque est summa ratio et sapientia boni civis, commoda civium non divellere atque omnis æquitate eadem continere. *Habitent gratis in alieno.* Quid ita? Ut, cum ego emerim, ædificarim, tuear, impendam, tu me invito fruare meo? Quid est aliud aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena?

Translate, explaining the historical allusions of the italicised passages.

7. Translate and comment upon the following passages:— 12

(*a*) "Quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur id quod quærimus honestum: quod etiam si *nobilitatum* non sit, tamen honestum sit."

(*b*) Sed videntur labores et molestias, tum *offensionum* et repulsarum quasi quandam ignominiam timere.

(*c*) Duri enim hominis videtur periculum capitis inferre multis.

(*d*) Honesta enim bonis viris, non occulta quæruntur.

(*e*) Ubi enim judicium emptoris est, ibi fraus venditoris quæ potest esse? Sin autem dictum non omne præstandum est, quod dictum non est id præstandum putas?

Give the derivation and original meaning of the two words in italics. Point out any grammatical peculiarities that you may observe.

8. What school of Philosophy does Cicero chiefly follow? 14
Show where he differs from the tenets of that school.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. There are three cubical boxes; the edge of the first is 12 inches, that of the second 20 inches, and that of the third 30 inches. Find the length of the edge of a cubical box which shall contain as much as all three. 6

2. Standard silver of which 111 parts in 120 are pure silver being worth Rs. 31 per lb., find the values of the follow- 8

ing coins whose weights and fineness (or number of parts of pure silver in 1,000) are given :—

(*a*) Sicca Rupee, of weight 7 dwts. 12 grs. and fineness 979
(*b*) Arcot Rupee, of weight 7 dwts. 9 grs. and fineness 941
(*c*) Bombay Rupee, of weight 7 dwts. 11 grs. and fineness 926

3. If 12 masons can erect a wall 400 feet long, 12 ft. high, and 18 inches thick, in $13\frac{1}{4}$ days of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, how long will it take 5 masons to build a wall 250 feet long, 18 ft. high, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, working $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day ? 7

4. What would be the difference in annual income from investing £15,000 in the 5 per cents at $110\frac{1}{4}$ and in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents at $92\frac{7}{8}$? 8

5. Given $\log 2 = \cdot 30103$ and $\log 3 = \cdot 47712$ find the logarithm of 12 to the base 40. 10

6. Given $\log x - \log \sqrt{x} = \dfrac{2}{\log x}$; find x. 11

7. Simplify the expressions 8

(*a*) $\dfrac{1}{x-1} + \dfrac{2}{2x+1-\sqrt{-3}} + \dfrac{2}{2x+1+\sqrt{-3}}$

(*β*) $\dfrac{\dfrac{1}{a} + \dfrac{1}{b+c}}{\dfrac{1}{a} - \dfrac{1}{b+c}} \left\{ 1 + \dfrac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \right\}$

8. Find the values of x and y from the equations 8

(*a*) $\begin{cases} x^2 + 3y + x = 75 - 2xy \\ y^2 - y + x = 24 \end{cases}$

(*β*) $\begin{cases} x^4 = 3x + 2y \\ y^4 = 2x + 3y \end{cases}$

9. *A* and *B* engage in speculation. *A* disposes of his shares for Rs. 110 and his gain per cent. is equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of *B*'s investment ; *B*'s gain is Rs. 360 and it appears that *A* gains four times as much per cent. as *B*. Find the original capital invested by each. 9

10. Sum the following series each to n terms :— 10

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 + \text{ &c. to } n \text{ terms};$$

$$\text{and } \frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 6} + \text{ &c. to } n \text{ terms.}$$

11. A man owes a certain number of Rupees which he pays in one year by weekly instalments. He pays Rs. 1 the first week, Rs. 3 the second week, Rs. 5 the third week, and so on. Find the amount of the debt and the last payment. 7

12. Find the number of permutations that can be formed out of the letters of the words—*Matriculation, University*. 8

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

TRIGONOMETRY AND CONIC SECTIONS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

I. TRIGONOMETRY.

1. The truth of the equation 5

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta$$

being admitted when α and β are both positive acute angles, prove that it is true when β lies between π and $\frac{3\pi}{2}$.

2. Two straight lines are inclined to an initial direction line by angles whose tangents are 6 and 12 respectively: express the inclination of the two lines to each other as a trigonometrical function of a number. 5

3. Prove that 7

$$2(\tan 11^\circ 15')^2 = (2 - \sqrt{2})\left(2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

4. Adapt to logarithmic computation of θ 6

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\alpha - \cos\alpha}$$

5. Find the values of θ which satisfy the equations

(α) $4\sin^3\theta - 6\sin\theta + \operatorname{cosec}\theta = 0$ 8

(β) $\cos 3\theta - 9\cos\theta + 4 = 0$ 9

6. Investigate an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of the sides. 10

Three circles touch one another externally: show that the area of the triangle formed by joining their centres is equal to the square root of the product of the sum and product of their radii.

II. GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

1. If from an external point O, a pair of tangents OP, OP' be drawn to a parabola, and the points O, P, P' be joined with F the focus, show that F O is a mean proportional between F P and F P'. 9

2. The circle of curvature at an extremity of the latus rectum of a parabola being described, show that its chord, through the point of contact and parallel to the axis of the parabola, is the side of a square inscribed in the circle. 10

3. The major axis is the greatest chord that can be drawn in an ellipse. 6

4. Draw a pair of conjugate diameters to an ellipse, inclined to each other at a given angle. 7

5. A chord of a hyperbola being produced to meet the asymptotes, the parts of it intercepted between the asymptotes and the curve are equal. 8

6. The parallelograms formed by drawing tangents at the extremities of pairs of conjugate diameters to a hyperbola are equal. 10

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND MECHANICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.R., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The base of any triangle being bisected by a straight line drawn from the opposite angular point, the squares on the other two sides of the triangle are together equal to twice the square on half the base, and twice the square on the bisecting line. 12

If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base; the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle.

2. Within any triangle find a point such that the straight lines which join it with the angular points of the triangle divide the triangle into three equal parts. 6

3. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. 6

4. A rectangle ABCD and a parallelogram AECF, within the rectangle, have the same diagonal AC; through the point F are drawn two straight lines parallel to the sides AB, AD of the rectangle; prove that the parallelogram AECF and the rectangle FD are together equal to the rectangle FB. 10

5. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference. 6

6. Planes that are parallel to the same plane are parallel to one another. 10

7. The resultant of two forces, P and Q, trisects the angle between their directions; find the magnitude of the resultant. 4

8. A weight, 2 P, is supported on an inclined plane by two equal forces, P, P, one acting along the plane, and the other in a direction inclined to the plane at an angle equal to the inclination of the plane. Find the sine of the angle of the inclination of the plane. 8

9. A weight of 2 tons is to be lifted by a crane the axle of which for receiving the rope is 1 foot in diameter and carries a wheel of 48 teeth which is worked by a pinion of 6 teeth on the winch axle. If the handle of the winch be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, what power must a man exert to raise the weight? 9

10 The sides of an isosceles triangle are 10, 10, 6; find the distance from the vertex of the centre of gravity of the sides. 9

11. Four weights of 3, 5, 4, and 2 lbs. respectively are placed in the corners of a square weightless plate whose diagonal is $2a$. Find the distance of the centre of gravity from the centre of the plate. 10

12. The arms of a bent lever are 3 and 5 feet and inclined to one another at an angle of 150°; and at their extremities weights of 7 and 6 lbs. respectively are suspended. Find the inclination of each arm to the horizon when there is equilibrium. 10

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What do you understand by Applied Logic? Illustrate the uses of Logical Division. **10**

2. Give some account of the four Criteria of Truth enumerated by Thomson, and estimate their value. **10**

3. Discuss the value of the Syllogism, with special reference to the doctrine that every syllogism involves a *petitio principii*. **10**

4. State in what respects Conditional judgments differ from, and in what respects they agree with, Categoricals; and show, with illustrations, how Hypothetical judgments may be reduced to Categoricals. **10**

5. Examine the validity of the assumption that the Law of Causation is universal. **15**

6. Prove that O cannot be a premiss in the First or Fourth Figures; and that it cannot be the Major in the Second Figure; or the Minor in the Third. Show that I E O and U A U are invalid in all the Figures. **10**

7. Show how the different properties of the Syllogism may be deduced from the General Canon of Mediate Inference given by Thomson. **10**

8. What is meant by Logical Notation? Describe Euler's system, and state the principles of Sir William Hamilton's. **10**

9. Exhibit the following in syllogistic form, and test by Mood and Figure:— **15**

(*a*) It has been argued by some that electricity is the agent by which the nerves act upon the muscles. But that this is not the case appears from the fact that electricity may be transmitted along a nervous trunk when a string is tied tightly round it; while the passage of ordinary nervous power is as completely checked by this process as if the nerves had been divided.

(*b*) Suppose ye that these Galilæans were sinners above all the Galilæans, because they suffered such things?

(*c*) Every man is an animal; therefore he who kills a man, kills an animal.

(*d*) It is plain that the stars are animated, for they move themselves.

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; The Rev. R. MONTGOMERY.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Objections against religion and objections against the evidence of religion are different things. Illustrate this statement, and give examples of the use of the argument from Analogy in answering both classes of objections. 10

2. Explain the term *natural* as used by Butler, and show in what respects a future life, supposing it probable, may be natural. How may our conceptions of what is such be modified? 8

3. What tendencies of virtue and vice are discernible in nature, distinct from the good and bad effects actually produced by them? and what argument may be founded on these tendencies? 10

4. State and illustrate the distinction between the Natural and the Moral Government of God over His rational creatures. 8

5. (*a*) Distinguish between being in a state of Probation and being under Moral Government. 10

(*b*) Show that men have no just ground of complaint on account of the supposed unfavourable circumstances under which they are being tried.

6. Show how, according to Butler, it comes to pass (*a*) that beings made upright fall; (*b*) that those who preserve their uprightness attain to such security in virtue that the danger of falling is almost infinitely lessened. What conclusion is to be drawn from these truths? 12

7. Give a summary of Butler's proofs that the notion of necessity being supposed to be reconcilable with the course of nature is not irreconcilable with religion. 10

8. State what is implied in the notion of good and ill desert, and what circumstances modify our perception of the former, and what of the latter. 10

9. What is the natural object, and what are the uses, of settled resentment? Mention some of the principal abuses of this feeling. Show that it is not inconsistent with benevolence. 12

10. Show that self-love and benevolence are not to be opposed, but only to be distinguished from each other. 10

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

OPTICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the laws of Reflexion. Describe any experimental mode of demonstrating their truth. 6

2. The distances of a focus and its conjugate from a mirror are 36 and 10 inches respectively. They both lie in front of the mirror. Find the radius of the mirror, and also whether it is concave or convex. 10

3. Two plane mirrors are inclined to one another at a given angle. If a luminous point be placed between them, find the number and positions of the images which will be formed. 12

4. State the laws of Refraction. 8

A ray of light falls upon glass at an angle of 45°. Find the angle of refraction, the refractive index of glass being $\frac{3}{2}$.

5. What is a Prism? Deduce an expression by which the deviation of a ray incident nearly perpendicularly on a prism of small angle may be found. 11

The refractive index of rock-salt being 1·5, find the angle of a prism of rock-salt which will produce a deviation of 50'.

6. What is a Lens? Draw figures to represent cross sections of the following lenses:— 12

1. Plano-convex.
2. Convexo-concave.
3. Meniscus.

Prove that the deviation of a ray of light passing nearly perpendicularly through a thin lens is constant when the distance of the ray from the axis is given.

7. A small quantity of water is poured into a watch-glass the radius of whose curved surface is 5 inches. Find the focal length of the plano-convex lens of water thus formed. 9

8. What is meant by "Dispersion"? Prove that the dispersion of a prism is 9

$$\Delta = \left(\mu_v - \mu_r \right) \epsilon$$

9. How do refracting and reflecting telescopes differ? How do Cassegrain's and Gregory's telescopes differ? How would you find the magnifying power of the latter? 11

10. Describe Hadley's Sextant, and explain why on its graduated arc half-degrees are numbered as degrees. 12

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ASTRONOMY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*) What are *sidereal time, apparent solar time, mean solar time,* and *the equation of time?* 8

(*b*) What is the length of a mean solar day in sidereal time?

2. Explain the cause of the variation in length of the day, and in temperature, which constitutes the succession of seasons of the year. 10

3. Given the latitude $= 18^\circ\ 54'\ N$
the sun's declination $= 21^\circ\ 8'\ S$
the sun's semi-diameter $= 17''.4$
horizontal refraction $= 34'$
and the equation of time to be *subtracted* from apparent time $= 12^m\ 14^s$
} at Sunrise, 10

find the local time of the appearance of the first gleam of sunshine above the horizontal plane passing through the observer's eye: and how much earlier the Sun rises on account of refraction.

4. Explain, in detail, *one* way of determining the *azimuthal error* of the transit instrument—the collimation and level errors being known:—and give the formula for correcting, for that error, the observed time of a star's transit. 10

5. (*a*) Provided, at an unknown place, with a sextant, an artificial horizon, a chronometer (run down), and a Nautical Almanack, what observations would you make to determine (1) the latitude, (2) local time, and (3) the longitude? and 20

(*b*) State by what formulæ, omitting consideration of small errors, you would reduce the observations.

6. Indicate roughly the character of the path of the Moon in its orbit round the Sun, as modified by that part *only* of the attraction of the Earth which is effective in the plane of the Moon's orbit: and point out how the Moon's velocity varies with its progress along the path. 10

7. Describe the circumstances under which a partial eclipse, a total eclipse, and an annular eclipse of the Sun respectively occur. 8

8. What are *precession* and *nutation?* 6

9. How does *aberration* affect the observed direction of a fixed star? and what apparent motion does it give to the star in the course of a year? 6

10. Give a general account of the way in which a transit of Venus across the Sun's disk is used to determine the *solar parallax;* and thence the distance of the Sun from the Earth, and the Sun's diameter. 12

SATURDAY, 23TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS, PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is an Achromatic lens? Explain the principle involved in its construction. 10

2. What is Fluorescence? Upon what is it supposed to depend? What is Iridescence? How is it produced? 10

3. Calculate the weight of carbon which must be burned with oxygen in order to produce heat equivalent to that 10

developed by the arrest of the motion of a body weighing 10,000 lbs. falling from a height of 1,000 feet. Suppose the falling body to be a mass of copper, and the heat developed to be entirely expended in raising the temperature of the copper, to what temperature would it be raised from 32° F?

Specific heat of copper = ·095.

4. 200 grammes of pure Manganese dioxide is decomposed by heat; the gas obtained is found to have a temperature of 100°C. What ought to be its volume at the standard barometric pressure? Mn = 55. 10

5. For measuring temperatures higher than the boiling point of mercury various instruments have been proposed. Explain briefly the principle upon which each is constructed. 15

6. How can you ascertain the intensity of the magnetic force of a bar magnet? 10

7. Electricity may be developed by the agency of various physical forces. Classify the machines or instruments generally used for the development of electricity according to the force or forces employed. State shortly the principles upon which the machines or instruments of each class are constructed. 20

8. Enumerate the various classes into which Salts have been divided, giving examples of each class. 15

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS, PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is a unit of heat? Compare the French and English units. 12

2. Give the algebraical expression of Ohm's law respecting the intensity of a Voltaic current. 10

3. What is the distinction between the empirical and rational formula of a chemical compound? 12

4. Calculate the weight (in grams) of a hectoliter of dry air at 15° C. and 720 m.m. mercurial pressure. 12

5. Define the term *crith*, and determine its weight both in grams and grains. 16

6. What weight of ice would be melted by the heat evolved during the complete combustion of one gram of hydrogen in atmospheric air? 16

7. What evidence have we for considering carbon-dioxide to belong to the class of anhydrides? 12

8. To what cause did Volta ascribe the production of electricity in his pile? 10

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER I.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; JAMES M. CAMPBELL, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Mention the names of the Sovereigns within the prescribed period whose reigns constitute epochs in English History, and show briefly in each case the nature of the change effected. 20

2. Write out what you know about 12
   (*a*) The Bill of Abjuration.
   (*b*) The Triennial Bill.
   (*c*) The Act of Settlement.
   (*d*) The South Sea Bubble.

3. What circumstances led to the ascendancy of Cromwell? Give an estimate of his character, (1) as a patriot; (2) as a ruler. 15

4. Show the continuity of a democratic element in the English Constitution. 14

5. What were the occasion and scope of the Petition of Right, The Exclusion Bill, The Bill of Rights, The Royal Marriage Act? 12

6. Whom do you consider the greatest of England's Commanders by land or sea? Estimate his character, and mention the chief engagements in which he took part. 12

7. Give the names of the chief writers on the prescribed portion of English History, showing for each what were his political leanings, and over what period his work extends. 15

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. Account for the influence which Pericles acquired over the Athenians, and describe his foreign policy. 10

2. State the circumstances which led to the retreat of the Ten Thousand. Describe the route which they took, and mention the Olympic date of the retreat. 10

3. Give, in the form of a life of Alcibiades, a sketch of the political history of his time. 10

4. Describe briefly the most important epochs in the history of the Athenian Democracy. 8

5. Give a short account of either:— 12
   (*a*) The various schools of Greek philosophy;
   or (*b*) The development of Greek art.

6 Briefly indicate the character and results of the three Punic wars. 15

7. What were the limits of the Roman Empire at the death of Julius Cæsar? Describe the condition of the Empire under Augustus. 12

8. Give an account of the Roman Agrarian Laws, referring to the various struggles to which their enactment give rise. 15

9. Describe the principal changes in the political constitution of Rome during the period prescribed. 8

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER II.

The Rev. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; JAMES M. CAMPBELL, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

INDIAN HISTORY.

(1) *From the Invasion of Babar to the death of Aurangzib.*
(2) *The History of the Marathas.*

1 What portions of this Presidency were formerly included in the Maratha dominions, and under what circumstances were they transferred to the British Government? 20

2. To what qualities in the people and in their leader would you ascribe the rise of Maratha power under Sivaji, and its overthrow at Kirkee? 12

3. Give a sketch of the rise and history of the ruling family at Baroda. 15

4. In whose reigns and under what circumstances did the following persons rise to power :— 14

Saad Alla Khán, Hari Pant Phakré, Asaf Khán, Ahália Bái, Muhábat Khán, Náná Farnavis, Málik Ambar ?

5. Contrast the policy of Akbar and Aurangzib— 12

(*a*) Towards their Hindu subjects.

(*b*) Towards foreigners.

6. Give an account of the first Maratha War, noticing from what events it sprang, and mentioning the leading provisions of the treaty with which it closed. 15

7 A short life of Sháh Jehán or of Tára Bái. 12

HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

1. Describe the condition of the kingdom in the time of Solomon, with special reference to the intercourse of the people with neighbouring nations ; and mention the causes which led to the separation into two kingdoms. 10

2. Elijah ; Elisha ; Amos ; Hosea ; Jeremiah. Connect the names of these prophets with contemporary political events in the kingdoms of Israel and of Judah. 20

3. Give some account of the labours of Ezra, and of the reforms of Nehemiah. 10

4. How is the history of the Assyrians connected with that of the Jews ? 10

5. Relate the story of Esther, with its political consequences ; and identify, with reasons, the Ahasuerus of the Bible narrative with a king in Persian History. 15

6. Write a brief account of the Jews (*a*) of Alexandria, (*b*) of Babylonia. 10

7. Sketch the character and career of Herod the Great, and show how he was related to the other Herods known in Jewish history. 15

8. Compare the political geography of Palestine under the Romans with the divisions of the country under the Monarchy. 10

THURSDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 P.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS, PAPER I.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Draw the straight lines 6

$$(\alpha) \quad \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{7} = 2$$

$$(\beta) \quad 2x + 3 = 0.$$

2. Deduce an expression for the area of a triangle in terms of the coördinates of its angular points. 9

Find the area of the triangle included between the lines

$$x + 2y = 5, \quad 2x + y = 7, \quad y = x + 1.$$

3. Given the coördinates of the angular points of a triangle, find the equation to the line which joins the middle points of the sides. 9

4. Find the polar equation to a straight line and trace the line whose polar equation is 10

$$r = 2a \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

5. Deduce a general expression connecting the polar and rectangular coördinates of a point. 10

Change the equation $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ into one between x and y.

6. What is the inclination of the coördinate axes to one another when the two lines represented by the equation $y^2 - x^2 = 0$ are perpendicular to one another? 11

7. Find the equation to a circle which touches a given line and passes through two given points. 11

8. Find the polar equation to the circle when the origin is on the circumference and when the initial line is a diameter. 10

9. If $x^2 - xy + y^2 - ax - ay = 0$ represent a circle; find the inclination of the coördinate axes and the radius. 12

10. If on any three chords drawn from the same point in the circumference of a circle as diameters circles be described, the points of intersection of these circles lie in one straight line. 12

THURSDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS, PAPER II.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If R and r be the extremities of a chord passing through F the focus of a parabola, show that the rectangle $FR.\ Fr$ is proportional to the chord Rr. 5

2. The parabola being referred to any conjugate axes, show that the subtangent is bisected by the curve. 6

3. If from the several points of a straight line, given in position, pairs of tangents are drawn to a parabola, show that the straight lines joining corresponding pairs of points of contact will all intersect in one point. 10

4. Having given the equation to the ellipse 7

$$y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2}(a^2 - x^2),$$

show that the sum of the distances of the two foci from any point in the ellipse is equal to the major axis.

5. (*a*) What are supplemental chords of an ellipse? (*b*) What property do diameters paralel to apair of them possess? and (*c*) Define the property you name. 5

6. Draw a tangent to an ellipse at a given point of the curve. 5

7. If through any point O, within or without an ellipse, any chords POp, QOq be drawn, and semi-diameters CP', CQ', parallel to POp and QOq respectively, prove that the ratio of the rectangle $PO\ Oq$ to the rectangle $QO.Oq$ is as the square of CP' to the square of CQ'. 12

8. Prove that the difference between the squares of any two conjugate diameters to the hyperbola is equal to the difference between the squares of the transverse and conjugate axes. 9

9. Draw a pair of conjugate diameters to a hyperbola inclined to each other at a given angle. 7

10. Having given the equation, $y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2}(x^2 - a^2)$, of 10

the hyperbola referred to the transverse and conjugate axes, as axes of co-ordinates, find the polar equation to the curve, the centre being the pole.

11. Prove that the area of the triangle formed by the asymptotes to the hyperbola and the tangent at any point is the same whatever be the point of the curve at which the tangent is drawn. 8

12. Show under what conditions, as to the relative values of the coefficients, the general equation of the second degree $a y^2 + b x y + c x^2 + d y + e x + f = 0$ represents respectively a parabola, an ellipse, and a hyperbola; and trace the locus of the equation in one case. 16

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY, PAPER I.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.; W. E. HART, Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Political Economy has been defined as "the Science of Exchanges," or in other words "the Science of Value:" criticise this definition. Give your reasons for approving it or otherwise, and state any definition you consider a better one. 12

2. State what you understand by the term Value. Explain value in use and value in exchange. What are the views expressed by Economists as to the true measure of value? 15

3. Explain Productive and Unproductive labour, illustrating your opinion by examples. 10

4. Define 'Capital,' in its various forms, and give a short account of its uses and application. 10

5. State what you understand by the phrase 'Balance of Trade.' Illustrate by examples from the Economic History of England the mischievous effect of attempting to enforce by legislation what was called 'a favourable balance of trade.' 15

6. Discuss the following observations, and state what lessons you would draw from them: — 12

(a) "I should as soon dread that all our springs and rivers should be exhausted, as that money should abandon a kingdom where there are people and industry."

(*b*) "When we import more goods than we export, the exchange turns against us, and this becomes a new encouragement to export; as much as the charge of carriage and insurance of the money which becomes due would amount to."

(*c*) "A nation may lose most of its foreign trade, and yet continue a great and powerful people."

7. State what you understand by Protection. What is the object of protective duties? and what their practical effect? 11

8. What local taxes do you consider suitable for imposition by a Municipality? Explain the incidence of a house tax. What is the practical effect of Octroi or Town Duties on articles such as Grain, Sugar, and Metals, in an entrepôt for trade like Bombay? 15

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

POLITICAL ECONOMY, PAPER II.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.; W. E. HART, Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms Wealth, Demand, Necessary Price, Fixed Capital, Productive Consumption, Rent, Credit, Materials, and Implements, as used by Mill. 10

2. Write an Essay on Emigration. 20

3. Compare the position of the Irish cottier as described by Mill with that of the ryot in that part of India from which you come. Which system of tenure do you consider to be preferable? Give the reasons for your opinion. 15

4. Criticise the following propositions, stating whether you consider them to be true or false, and giving reasons for your opinion:— 15

(*a*) High wages make high prices.

(*b*) Sailors and soldiers are prodigals.

(*c*) Good roads are equivalent to good tools.

(*d*) God never sends mouths without sending bread to put into them.

(*e*) Usury makes fewer merchants: for were it not for this lazy trade of usury money would not lie still, but it would in great part be employed upon merchandising.

5. Show wherein consists the injustice of the uniform taxation of permanent and temporary incomes. Can you suggest any practicable system of income tax by which this injustice could be avoided? 12

6. What is the effect of a Stamp Duty on conveyances of land? 4

7. In what does the effect exercised by the supply of money on its value differ from the effect exercised by the supply of other commodities on their values? Account for the difference. 5

8. Show what is the effect exercised on prices by purchases on credit, and account for the difference in the purchasing powers of bank notes, bills of exchange, and book credit. 9

9. Explain the effect of the increase in the number of joint stock companies with limited liability on the rate of interest. 5

10. Point out the difference between wages and the cost of labour, and give some reasons to account for the latter being high while the former are low. 5

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DYNAMICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*.) Define *equal forces*, *equal masses*, and *vis viva*. 10

(*b*) State how a particular value of a *variable force* is expressed.

(*c*) What is taken as the measure of an *impulsive force*?

(*d*) Two masses, m and $2m$, at rest, are acted upon by the same *accelerating* force; but motion is prevented by opposing pressures upon the two masses: what is the ratio between these pressures?

2. (*a*) Consistently with the first law of motion, explain how it is that, in all our experience of moving bodies on the Earth's surface, they are found to tend towards a state of rest? 6

(*b*) State what becomes of the apparently lost *vis viva*.

3. Two balls, together weighing 20 lbs., are suspended at the two ends of a flexible cord (assumed to have no weight) which hangs over a fixed pulley; they move through 9 feet in 3 seconds: the force of gravity being taken as 32·2, find the weight of each ball. 8

4. A smooth and homogeneous sphere, weighing 1 lb., moves with a velocity of 2 feet per second, and impinges directly on another sphere, weighing 2 lbs., which is moving with a velocity of 3 feet per second, in a line of motion at right angles to that of the smaller sphere: find the condition, as to velocity and direction of motion, of both spheres after collision, the elasticity being 0·5. 10

5. (*a*) Chords being drawn from the lowest point of a circle on an inclined plane, show that the time of descent of a heavy particle constrained to move down any one of the chords is the same as the time of descent down any other chord. 12

(*b*) Find the time of quickest descent of a heavy particle from a given point to a given straight line—the particle being constrained to move in the plane containing the given point and straight line.

6. A heavy particle is projected, with a velocity of 100 feet per second, towards the direction 45° above the horizon: at what time will it have reached a horizontal distance of $\left(\frac{10000}{32{\cdot}2} + 100\right)$ feet from the point of projection? and how far will it then be below that point? 10

7. A particle is projected from a given point with a given velocity, and is attracted towards another given point by a force which varies inversely as the square of the distance between the two points: show that the path of the particle will be a conic, of which the fixed attracting point is the focus. 15

8. A particle moves in a circular orbit, under the action of a force the source of which is at the centre of the circle: the force being given, find the velocity and the periodic time. 7

9. A simple pendulum, the time of vibration of which, in a vacuum, is exactly *one second*, has attached to it at a point *one-fifth* of its length from the point of suspension, a particle of *twice* the mass of that at the extremity: find what will then be the time of vibration—the arc of vibration being infinitesimal in both cases. 10

10. A cylindrical vessel full of water, the base of which has an area of one square foot, and the axis of which is vertical, is whirling about its axis with a uniform angular velocity 2π per second; in this state the vessel contains exactly one cubic foot of water: find the height of the vessel—the force of gravity being 32·2. 12

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. A cubical vessel filled with a heavy liquid rests on one of its sides. Calculate the ratio of the pressure on the base to that on one of the vertical sides. 9

If the same vessel be held with its diagonal vertical, compare the pressures on the sides.

2. Deduce the following approximate rule which is used in calculating water pressures on circular areas:— 8

"For every 100 feet of depth allow 34 lbs. pressure per square inch of diameter squared."

3. If the elastic force of 200 cubic inches of air be 28·5 inches of mercury at the temperature 50° F., what will it become if the air be heated to 100°C. and the volume at the same time increased to 300 cubic inches? 12

4. How do you find the specific gravity of a substance which floats in water? also of a substance soluble in water? 9

5. An ounce of lead and an ounce of wood together weigh ½ an ounce in water. If the specific gravity of lead be 11, find that of the wood. 10

6. If a block of wood whose height is 2 feet and specific gravity ·53 float in fresh water, how many inches will be submerged? 10

If the same piece float in mercury (sp. gr. 13·5), how far will it sink?

7. Describe the Barometer, and mention some of the corrections which should be applied to its readings, giving the reason for each correction. 12

What would be the length of the column of water in a water barometer inclined at an angle of 60° to the vertical, if the mercurical barometer stand at 30 inches?

8. Explain the method of finding differences of altitude by means of the barometer. 8

9. Draw a section of Hawksbee's or the common air-pump, showing the position of the valves near the completion of a stroke. 10

How may the density of the air in the receiver be found after a given number of strokes?

10. If a pump be employed to raise a fluid whose specific gravity is s, find the greatest distance at which the lower valve can be placed from the surface of the fluid. 12

Would any alteration in this distance be necessitated by the removal of the pump from Bombay to Simla? and if so of what kind?

THURSDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PAPER I.*

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the constituents of the Atmosphere? How would you demonstrate the presence of each? How determine their relative quantity? 15

2. What is Clarke's Soap-Test? Upon what does its action depend? How is it employed? 10

3. How are the following substances obtained? 20

Iodine.
Phosphorus trihydride.
Potassium chlorate.
Nitrogen dioxide.

4. How is Potassium Nitrate manufactured? What are its principal properties? 10

5. What is Bleaching Powder? How is it made? What is supposed to be its constitution? 10

6. Compare, as to points of similarity and difference, the three metals Magnesium, Zinc, and Cadmium. 10

7. Enumerate and briefly state the principal properties of the compounds of Mercury, with (*a'*) Chlorine; (*b'*) Oxygen; and (*c'*) Sulphur. 15

8. What are the chief properties of Tin? How is it extracted? What is it used for in the Arts? What action have acids upon it? 10

THURSDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; SAMUEL COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Represent by means of an equation the action of Hydrogen-chloride on white marble. 10

2. How is solid Carbonic Anhydride prepared, and for what purpose is it used? 10

3. What is the probable origin of the Ammonia which is found in the atmosphere? 12

4. How is Aluminum obtained, and what are its chief properties? 12

5. How would you distinguish, in Marsh's test, between Arsenic and Antimony? 16

6. What is Cinnabar, and how is it reduced to the metallic state? 12

7. By what tests would you distinguish Chlorides, Bromides, and Iodides from one another? 16

8. How is the Purple of Cassius formed, and for what purpose is it employed in the Arts? 12

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove the rules for obtaining the differential coefficients of (1) a product and (2) a quotient. 8

2. Find the differential coefficients of (1) $\sin x$ and (2) $\cot x$. 9

3. Differentiate:— 16

$$(\alpha) \quad u = (a + b\,x)\,x^3$$

$$(\beta) \quad u = \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$$

$$(\gamma) \quad u = \log \frac{x}{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

$$(\delta) \quad u = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

4. Find the 4th differential coefficient of $\frac{1 + x}{1 - x}$. 12

5. Find the value of $\frac{\log (\tan 2x)}{\log (\tan x)}$ when $x = 0$. 12

6. Enunciate Taylor's Theorem, and expand by its means $\cos (x + h)$ to four terms. Show that Taylor's Theorem includes the Binomial Theorem. 15

7. State Maclaurin's Theorem, and expand $\log (1 + e^x)$ in ascending powers of x to 4 terms. 13

8. Into how many equal parts must a number (n) be divided in order that their continued product may be a maximum? 15

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Divide $\int_{x_0}^{x_n} \cos x \, dx$ into parts corresponding to equal infinitesimal parts of $(x_n - x_0)$, and show that the sum of them is equal to $(\sin x_n - \sin x_0)$: and similarly determine, from first principles, the definite integrals 21

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} x^{-1} \, dx; \text{ and } \int_{x_0}^{x_n} a^x \, dx.$$

2. Find the values of the definite integrals 10

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_n} \frac{1 - x^r}{1 - x} \, dx; \text{ and } \int_{x_0}^{x_n} \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2}.$$

3. Find the indefinite integral (*a*) of $\frac{dx}{a + bx + cx^2}$, the roots of the denominator being (1) equal, (2) impossible, and (3) real and unequal: 10

also (*b*) of $\frac{x^3 + 1}{(x-1)^4 (x^2 + 1)} \, dx$: 12

(*c*) of $\frac{dx}{x (1 - 2x + 3x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$: 10

(*d*) of $\frac{e^x}{x^2} \, dx$: (*e*) of $\log x \, dx$: 8

(*f*) of $\frac{dx}{2 + 3 \tan x}$:

(*g*) of $\sin 3x \cos (x + a) \, dx$: (*h*) of $\cos^5 x \, dx$ 10

and (*i*) of $\frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x}{1 + x^2} \, dx$.

The last question being put in the equivalent form $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1} x}{1 + x^2}$, state what u represents, and write down its value. 5

4. $Sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$ being the indefinite integral of $\frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ and $cos^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$ that of $-\frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, explain why it is not true that 4

$$\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a} + \cos^{-1}\frac{x}{a} = \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \int \frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0.$$

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, PAPER I.

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.; A. V. WARD, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the essential and active elements of a Cell, animal or vegetable, and give briefly a summary of the functions performed by the vegetable cell. 25

2. What are the constituents of the food of plants? Whence are they obtained and how are they absorbed? 25

3. What are the forces producing movement in the nutritive fluid of plants and animals as exhibited in the higher classes of each kingdom? 30

4. Explain the meaning of the term "Animal heat," and give examples of the normal temperature in Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals. 20

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PHYSIOLOGY, PAPER II.

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.; A. V. WARD, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State in what manner the supply of blood to the tissues is controlled by the nervous system. 20

2. What conditions are essential to germination, and what chemical actions result during the process? Give a brief outline of monocotyledonous germination. 25

3. Define and illustrate the terms Fission, Germination, and Conjugation, with reference to the function of Reproduction. 30

4. Describe the optical elements of the eye in a vertebrate animal; give their relative values in the production of the retinal image, and show in what manner a true image is secured of objects at varying distances. 25

IV.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A. 1873-74.

BRANCH I.—LANGUAGES (ENGLISH, SANSKRIT AND LATIN).

EXAMINERS.

James Taylor, Esq. ..... } In English.
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A. ..... }

F. Kielhorn, Ph. D. ..... } In Sanskrit.
Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A. .. }

The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M.A. ..... } In Latin.
E. Rehatsek, M.C.E. ..... }

BRANCH II.—HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D. ..... } In History and Philo-
E. Giles, B.A. ..... } sophy.

BRANCH III.—MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

EXAMINERS.

T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D. ..... } In Mathematics and
J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A. ..... } Natural Philosophy.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS, PAPER I.

CHAUCER'S CANTERBURY TALES; THE SPECTATOR.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the general plan of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Was the plan original, or in imitation of works by authors of his own time or earlier? If you think the latter, state what you know of those authors. What was the object of the Pilgrimage to Canterbury? Enumerate the personages described in the Prologue. **10**

2. Paraphrase closely the following passage, and give the meanings of the words and phrases in italics :— **25**

A clerk ther was of Oxenforde also,
That unto logike hadde long y-go.
As *lene* was his hors as is a rake,
And he was not right fat I undertake;
But *loked holwe*, and thereto soberly.
Ful thredbare was his *overest courtepy*,
For he hadde *geten him yet no benefice*,
He was *nought worldly* to have an office.
For him *was lever han at his beddes hed*
A twenty bokes, clothed in black or red,
Of Aristotle and his philosophie,
Than robes riche, or *fidel* or *sautrie*.
But all be that he was a philosophre,
Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre,
But all that he might of his frendes *hente*,
On bokes and on lerning he it spente,
And besily *gan* for the *soules praie*
Of *hem*, that *gave him wherwith to scolaie*.
Of studie toke he moste cure and hede.
Not a word spake he more than was nede;
And that was said in forme and reverence,
And *short and quike and ful of high sentence*.
Souning in moral vertue was his speche,
And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche.

3. Describe the Host as portrayed in the prologue. State the Host's proposal to the pilgrims before setting out on their **10**

journey, and the reward he was to give to the best story-teller—in the language of Chaucer if you can.

4. Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases:— 10

A deinte hors—somdele streit—yave—swinken with his hondes—prickasoure—his sleves purfiled at the hond with gris—eyen stepe—pale as a forpined gost—jape—limitour.

5. State what you know of the religious and political movements in England in the time of Chaucer, and point out any traces of their influence in the Canterbury Tales. 10

6. Explain fully the following passages, with philological notes, and state where they occur:— 20

(*a*) This worthy man ful wel his wit besette;
Ther wiste no wight that he was in dette,
So stedfastly didde he his governance,
With his bargains and with his chevisance.

(*b*) His tippet was ay farsed ful of knives
And pinnes, for to given fayre wives.
And certainly he hadde a mery note,
Wel could he singe and plaien on a rote,
Of yeddinges he bare utterly the pris.
His nekke was white as the flour de lis.

(*c*) And sikerly she was of grete disport,
And ful plesant, and amiable of port,
And peined hire to contrefeten chere
Of court, and bên estatelich of manere,
Ad to ben holden digne of reverence.

(*d*) —— and in the grete see
At many a noble armee hadde he be.
At mortal batailles hadde he ben fiftene,
And foughten for our faith at Tramissene
In listes thries, and ay slain his fo.

7. Who was the projector and editor of the *Spectator*? When did it first appear, and how long did the publication last? What was the nature of Addison's connection with it? 5

8. Point out the characteristics of Addison's style. What were the qualities in which he specially excelled as a writer? and illustrate your opinion by references to examples in the *Spectator*. 10

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH BOOKS, PAPER II.

SHAKESPEARE'S JULIUS CÆSAR, CORIOLANUS, TROILUS AND CRESSIDA; LOCKE ON TOLERATION.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Paraphrase:— 32

"Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion,
A great-sized monster of ingratitudes:
Those scraps are good deeds past, which are devour'd
As fast as they are made, forgot as soon
As done: perseverance, dear my lord,
Keeps honour bright: to have done, is to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail
In monumental mockery. Take the instant way;
For honour travels in a strait so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast: keep then the path;
For emulation hath a thousand sons
That one by one pursue: if you give way,
Or hedge aside from the direct forthright,
Like to an enter'd tide they all rush by
And leave you hindmost:
Or, like a gallant horse fall'n in first rank,
Lie there for pavement to the abject rear,
O'er-run and trampled on: then what they do in present,
Though less than yours in past, must o'ertop yours;
For time is like a fashionable host
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,
And with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing. O, let not virtue seek
Remuneration for the thing it was;
For beauty, wit,
High birth, vigour of bone, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subjects all
To envious and calumniating time.
One touch of nature makes the whole world kin;
That all with one consent praise new-born gawds,
Though they are made and moulded of things past,
And give to dust that is a little gilt
More laud than gilt o'er-dusted."

2. Explain fully the use of *thou*, *thee*, and *you* in Shakespeare's time. Remark on 3

"Speak, what trade art *thou*?"
"*You*, sir, what trade are *you*?"

Show how the obsolete and the present meanings of *merely* come from a common source.

3. Illustrate various differences in meaning between the Elizabethan and the modern use of words derived from Latin or Greek. 8

4. Annotate on the italicised portions of the following passages:— 18

(*a*) Women are angels, *wooing*:
Things won are done.

(*b*) Ah *poor our sex!*

(*c*) *Bi-fold* authority.

(*d*) And when you *saw his chariot but appear.*

(*e*) If they
Should say 'Be good to Rome,' *they charged* him even
As those should do.

[What is the special force of the seeming irregularity here?]

(*f*) We should *by this*, to *all our lamentation*,
If he had gone forth consul, *found* it so.

(*g*) Here, as I point my sword, the sun arises;
Which is a great way growing on the south,
Weighing the youthful season of the year.

(*h*) My dear, dear love
To your *proceeding*, bids me tell you this,
And reason to my love is *liable.*

(*i*) *Too proud to be* so valiant.

5. Note three points of interest in the scansion of 7

(*a*) *Cor.* Be thus to them.
A Patrician. You do the nobler.
Cor. I muse my mother.

Remark on the omission of a foot in—

(*b*) "He's ta'en. [Shout] And, hark! they shout for joy."

Also in—

(*c*) "Fresh kings are come to Troy: to-morrow,
We must . . . . ."

6. What does Locke consider to be the chief cause of the existence of sects among Christians? 6

7. What *argumentum ad hominem*, founded on their conduct to their co-religionists, does Locke in the beginning of his first letter apply to those who would, professedly out of kindness, inflict penalties on persons differing from them in religious opinion ? 6

8. What are Locke's principal arguments in defence of toleration ? 15

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.; The Rev. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

PROSE.

The effect of European knowledge on Indian Social Life and modes of thought. 50

Or

Discuss the following theme:—

"But men must know that in this theatre of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to be lookers on."

VERSE.

An Indian Famine. 50

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

RIGVEDA AND NIRUKTA.

F. KIELHORN, Ph. D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into English: 18

(a) अच्छा वद तवसं गीर्भिराभिः
स्तुहि पर्जन्यं नमसा विवास ।

कनिक्रदद्वृषभो जीरदानू
रेतो दधात्योषधीषु गर्भम् ॥ १ ॥
विवृक्षान्हन्त्युत हन्ति रक्षसो
विश्वं बिभाय भुवनं महावधात् ।
उतानगा ईषते वृष्ण्यावतो
यत्पर्जन्यः स्तनयन्हन्ति दुष्कृतः ॥ २ ॥
रथीव कशयाश्वाँ अभिक्षिप-
न्नाविर्दूतान्कृणुते वर्ष्या अह ।
दूरात्सिंहस्य स्तनथा उदीरते
यत्पर्जन्यः कृणुते वर्ष्यं नभः ॥ ३ ॥
प्र वाता वान्ति पतयन्ति विद्युत
उदोषधीर्जिहते पिन्वते स्वः ।
इरा विश्वस्मै भुवनाय जायते
यत्पर्जन्यः पृथिवीं रेतसावति ॥ ४ ॥

(Rigveda V, 83, 1-4.)

(b) इन्द्रो महा रोदसी पप्रथच्छव इन्द्रः सूर्यमरोचयत् ।
इन्द्रे ह विश्वा भुवनानि येमिर इन्द्रे सुवानास
इन्दवः ॥ ६ ॥
अभि त्वा पूर्वपीतय इन्द्र स्तोमेभिरायवः ।

समीचीनास ऋभवः समस्वरन्रुद्रा गृणन्त पूर्व्यम् ॥ ७ ॥

अस्येदिन्द्रो वावृधे वृष्ण्यं शवो मदे सुतस्य विष्णवि। अद्या तमस्य महिमानमायवो ऽनु ष्टुवन्ति पूर्वथा ॥ ८ ॥

तत्त्वा यामि सुवीर्यं तद्ब्रह्मपूर्वचित्तये। येना यतिभ्यो भृगवे धने हिते येन प्रस्कण्वमाविथ ॥ ९ ॥

येना समुद्रमसृजो महीरपस्तदिन्द्र वृष्णि ते शवः। सद्यः सो अस्य महिमा न संनशे यं क्षोणीरनुचक्रदे ॥ १० ॥

(Rigveda VIII, 3, 6-10.)

2. (*a*) Point out in the above all peculiarly Vedic forms, and give their equivalents in classical Sanskrit. 15

(*b*) Account for the accentuation of all verbs in the above by the rules of the native grammarians.

(*c*) Write a note on the Sandhi अश्वाँ अभिक्षिपन् in (*a*) 3, and show what is the original form of the termination of the Accus. Plur. suggested by it.

(*d*) Explain the denotation of the accents in वृष्यां ३ अहं वृष्यं १ नभः in (*a*) 3.

(*e*) Write a note on the meaning of the word विष्णु; and explain the construction in the third Pâda of the last verse.

3. How does the language of the Veda in the conjugation of verbs and in the formation of Verbal Derivatives differ from that of the later Sanskrit? Give copious examples for your statements. 9

4. Give a short account of Mitra and Varuna, and of the A'svins, mentioning their chief characteristics, their functions and attributes, their relation to the worshippers and to other deities, their connection with the deities of other nations, &c. 8

5. Translate into English :— 14

(*a*) अथापि निष्पन्नेऽभिव्याहारे विचारयन्ति प्रथनात्पृथिवीत्याहुः कएनामप्रथयिष्यत्किमाधारश्चेति । अथानन्वितेऽर्थेऽप्रादेशिके विकारे पदेभ्यः पदेतरार्थान्संचस्कार शाकटायन एतेः कारितं च यकारादिं चान्तकरणमस्तेः शुद्धं सकारादिं च । अथापि सत्त्वपूर्वोभाव इत्याहुरपरस्माद्भावात्पूर्वस्य प्रदेशो नोपपद्यत इति ।

(*b*) अथासावादित्य इति पूर्वे याज्ञिकाः । एषां लोकानां रोहेण सवनानां रोह आम्नातो रोहात्प्रत्यवरोहश्चिकीर्षितस्तामनुकृतिं होताग्निमारुते शस्त्रे वैश्वानरीयेण सूक्तेन प्रतिपद्यते सोपि न स्तोत्रियमाग्नेयो हि भवति तत आगच्छति मध्यस्थाना देवता रुद्रं च मरुतश्च ततोऽग्निमिहस्थानमत्रैव स्तोत्रियं शंसति ।

Give Yâska's answer to the objections contained in (*a*). Explain the words underlined in (*b*).

6. Make out a list of such grammatical terms in the Nirukta as are the same with those of Pâṇini. What are Yâska's terms for the Causative, the Desiderative, the Frequen- 8

tative and Verbal Derivatives? Upon what principle are they formed? Mention any terms in Pâṇini which are the same, or formed on the same principle.

7. Explain fully the following words, expressions, and sentences.— 12

(*a*) विशयवत्यो हि वृत्तयो भवन्ति ।

(*b*) निवृत्तिस्थानम् ।

(*c*) अथाप्यस्यां नाद्रितेन कृत्स्नवन्निगमा भवन्ति ।

(*d*) अहिरेतस्मादेव निःहसितोपसर्ग आहन्तीति ।

(*e*) इदं मेऽदादिदं च मेऽदादित्यृषिः प्रसंख्यायाह सुत्रास्त्वा अधि तुग्वनि ।

(*f*) इन्द्रप्रधानेत्येके नैघण्टुक सोमकर्म ।

(*g*) दृष्टव्ययं तु भवति ।

(*h*) अणुरनु स्थवीयांसमुपसर्गो लुप्तनामकरणो यथा संप्रति

(*i*) काश्चिन्निपातभाजः (देवताः)

What is the position and modern name of the *Suvâstu* occurring in (*e*).

8. Adduce proof from the work of Yâska to show:— 10

(*a*) That the hymns of the Rigveda existed in a collected form in both the Sanhitâ and Pada texts in his time, that they were grouped in ten *mandalas*, that there were several rescensions or S'âkhâs, and that Yâska did not consider himself bound by the Pada text.

(*b*) That there was in his time a school of thinkers corresponding to the later Vedântins.

(*c*) That there existed books on law written in the *anushtubh* metre.

(*d*) That the prohibition of the use of spirituous drinks existed in his time.

9. What schools of writers or thinkers does Yâska mention? To what period of Sanskrit literature must Yâska be referred from the contents and style of his work? 6

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II

DHARMA-S'ÂSTRA'—MITÂKSHARÂ; VYAVAHÂRA-MAYÛKHA AND VÎRAMITRODAYA.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain, with instances, *Vidhi*, *Niyama*, *Pari-sankhyâ*, *Nitya*, *Naimittika* and *Kâmya*. State accurately the distinction between *Niyama* and *Pari-sankhyâ*. 7

2. Under what circumstances could a descendant of an *Anuloma* be admitted into the caste of the *Dvija* progenitor? 2

3. (*a*) State the distinctions between *Pârvaṇa*, *Ekoddishṭa*, *Vriddhi* and *Sapindîkaraṇa* S'râddhas. 10

(*b*) Name and explain shortly the processes constituting a Pârvaṇa.

(*c*) What kind of S'râddha does Yâjnavalkya prescribe for the anniversary of a man's death, and what is Vijnâneśvara's decision on the point?

4. (*a*) How is a man unable to pay his debts treated by Hindu Law? 6

(*b*) What is the nature and extent of the liability of a man's son, grandson, and great-grandson for his debts?

(*c*) Remove the following difficulty:—

ननु योषिद्ग्राहाभावे पुत्र ऋणं दाप्यः पुत्राभावे योषिद्ग्राह इति परस्परविरुद्धम्। उभयसद्भावे न कश्चिद्दाप्यः।

5. What would be the difference in practice if *Svatva* were considered to be *Laukika* and *S'âstriya*?

6. पत्नी दुहितरश्चैव पितरौ..... 9
एषामभावे पूर्वस्य धनभागुत्तरोत्तरः॥

There are several texts which, in opposition to this, deny the right of inheritance to the wife. How do Dhâres'vara and Vijnânes'vara reconcile these, and how does the latter refute the former, and answer the following objections:—

(*a*) द्विजातिधनस्य यज्ञार्थत्वात्स्त्रीणां च यज्ञेऽनधिकाराद्धनग्रहणमयुक्तम् ।

(*b*) मन्वादिवचनानुरोधेन बहुधनेऽपुत्रे स्वर्याते भरणोपयुक्तं पत्नी गृह्णाति शेषं च भ्रातरः । यदा तु पत्नीभरणमात्रोपयुक्तमेव द्रव्यमस्ति ततो न्यूनं वा तदा किं पत्न्येव गृह्णात्युत भ्रातरोपीति विरोधे पूर्वबलीयस्त्वज्ञापनार्थं पत्नी दुहितर इत्यारब्धम् ।

7. (*a*) Mention any six of the ways in which men become slaves. 7

(*b*) Under what circumstances is a slave entitled to liberty?

(*c*) Would the African Slave-trade or Negro-slavery be legal according to Hindu Law? Give reasons for your answer.

(*d*) Describe the Hindu mode of manumission, and compare it with the Roman.

8. Are all the four âs'ramas binding on each individual *dvija?* Must they be gone through in order? Can a Kshatriya or Vais'ya become a *Sanyâsin?* 3

9. In what cases does Prâyaschitta wash away sin, and in what not? What is its use where it does not? 3

10. (*a*) Give accurate definitions of *Dharma*, *Dharmas'âstra*, *Smriti*, *Vyavahâra*. 9

(*b*) Give the subdivisions of the *Dharmâh*, of the *Dharmas'astras*, and enumerate the *Vyavahârapadâni*, translating each term.

(*c*) Which *Dharmanibandhas* have legal force in this Presidency? Give information regarding their relation to each other and their authors.

11. (*a*) Give the Hindu definition of the term *Svatva.* 8

(*b*) Give a summary of the dispute regarding the origin of *property.*

(*c*) What is *Bhukti?*

(*d*) Does the Hindu law allow rights of ownership to be acquired by *prescription?*

12. In what cases has *caste* any influence on a person's right of inheritance? 4

13. Enumerate the so-called eight modes of marriage. State which are admissible for all castes, which for particular castes, and which are altogether inadmissible in the Kali-yuga. 8

State also how far the form of marriage has an influence on the husband's right to inherit from his wife.

14. What is *Samsarga?* What are the opinions of the lawyers known to you in regard to the question who can become a *Samsrishṭin?* 6

15. When may males adopt, and when may females adopt? What are the qualities requisite in the person to be adopted? 6

16. Translate and explain the following terms: *âdhi, nikshepa, aurasa, jyaishthineya, dvyámushyâyana, strîdhana, avibhâjya, svayamupârjita, adhivinna, phalavibhâga, vriddhi, naiyama, samuhakârya, yautaka.* 9

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT.

NYÂYA-S'ÂSTRA.

F. KIELHORN, Ph.D.; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate and explain fully the following lines:— 20

(*a*) आत्मेन्द्रियाद्यधिष्ठाता करणं हि सकर्तृकम् ।
शरीरस्य न चैतन्यं मृतेषु व्यभिचारतः ॥
तथात्वं चेदिन्द्रियाणामुपघाते कथं स्मृतिः ।
मनो ऽपि न तथा ज्ञानाद्यनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् ॥

धर्माधर्माश्रयो ऽध्यक्षो विशेषगुणयोगतः ।
प्रवृत्याद्यनुमेयो ऽयं रथगत्येव सारथिः ।
अहंकारस्याश्रयो ऽयं मनोमात्रस्य गोचरः ॥
विभुर्बुद्ध्यादिगुणवान् ।

(*b*) साक्षात्कारे सुखादीनां करणं मन उच्यते ॥
अयौगपद्याज्ज्ञानानां तस्याणुत्वमिहेष्यते ॥

2. Translate the following passages from the Tarkasamgraha :— 5

(*a*) रूपादिचतुष्टयं पृथिव्यां पाकजमनित्यं च । अन्यत्रापाकजं नित्यमनित्यं च । नित्यगतं नित्यम् । अनित्यगतमनित्यम् ॥

(*b*) अनन्यथासिद्धकार्यनियतपूर्ववृत्ति कारणम् ॥

(*c*) अस्मात्पदादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इतीश्वरेच्छा-संकेतः शक्तिः ॥

3. (*a*) Explain 2 (*a*) fully by what has been stated in the Muktâvali on the same subject. Give also a summary of the Muktâvali's comment on the lines 12

एतेषां पाकजत्वं तु क्षितौ नान्यत्र कुत्रचित् ।
तत्रापि परमाणौ स्यात्पाको वैशेषिके नये ।
नैयायिकानां तु नये द्व्यणुकादावपीष्यते ॥

(*b*) In order to prove the correctness of your translation of 2 (*b*), quote the definition of **कारण** from the Bhâshâparichchheda. State also what the Bhâshâpar and the Muktâvali teach regarding **अन्यथासिद्ध** and its subdivisions.

(*c*) Justify your translation of 2 (*c*) by quoting the remarks of the Muktâvali on the same subject. Quote and translate the verse from the Muktâvali which tells how the *force* of a word is ascertained.

4. Translate:— 18

तत्र जातावेव शक्तिर्नतु व्यक्तौ व्यभिचारादानन्त्याच्च। व्यक्तिं विना च जातिभानस्यासंभवाद्व्यक्तेरपि भानमिति केचित्। तन्न। शक्तिं विना व्यक्तिभानानुपपत्तेः। न च व्यक्तौ लक्षणा। अनुपपत्तिप्रतिसंधानं विनापि व्यक्तिबोधात्। न च व्यक्तिशक्तावानन्त्यम्। सकलव्यक्तावेकस्या एव शक्तेः स्वीकारात्। न चाननुगमः। गोत्वादेरेवानुगमकत्वात्॥ किंच गौः शक्येति शक्तिग्रहो यदि तदा व्यक्तौ शक्तिः। यदि तु गोत्व शक्यमिति शक्तिग्रहस्तदा गोत्वप्रकारकपदार्थस्मरणं शाब्दबोधश्च न स्यात्। समानप्रकारत्वेन शक्तिज्ञानस्य पदार्थस्मरणं शाब्दबोधं प्रति च हेतुत्वात्॥ किंच गोत्वे यदि शक्तिस्तदा गोत्वत्वं शक्यतावच्छेदकं वाच्यम्। गोत्वत्वं तु गवेतरासमवेतत्वे सति सकलगोसमवेतत्वम्। तथा च गोव्यक्तीनां शक्यतावच्छेदके ऽनुप्रवेशात्तत्रैव गौरवम्। तस्मात्तत्तज्जात्याकृतिविशिष्टतत्तद्व्यक्तिबोधानुपपत्त्या कल्प्यमाना शक्तिर्जात्याकृतिविशिष्टव्यक्तौ विश्राम्यतीति॥

5. (*a*) Explain in general terms the distinction between the systems of Gaṇtama and Kaṇâda and the standpoint occupied by each. 11

(*b*.) State the method followed by Gautama in the treatment of his subject in his sûtras.

(*c.*) How many *pramâṇas* are there according to the *Naiyâyikas* and the *Vais'eshikas*?

(*d.*) State the arguments for and against S'abda being considered as a species of *anumâna* contained in Vâtsyâyana.

6. Define and give examples of *tarka*, *jalpa*, *vitaṇḍâ*, and *chhala* (in its three divisions). 6

7. नित्यं सुखमात्मनो महत्त्ववन्मोक्षे व्यज्यते तेनाभिव्यक्तेनात्यन्तं विमुक्तः सुखी भवतीति केचिन्मन्यन्ते । 6

How does Vâtsyâyana refute this? What is his idea of *apavarga*?

8. Translate, giving explanatory notes where necessary:— 6

प्राणिभूतं शरीरं दहतः प्राणिहिंसाकृतं पापं पातकमुच्यते तस्याभावस्तत्फलेन कर्तुरसंबन्धादकर्तुश्च संबन्धात् । शरीरेन्द्रियवेदनाप्रबन्धे खल्वन्यः संघात उत्पद्यतेन्यो निरुध्यते । उत्पादनिरोधसंततौ भूतः प्रबन्धो नान्यत्वं बाधते देहादिसंघातस्यान्यत्वाधिष्ठानत्वात् । अन्यत्वाधिष्ठानोह्यसौ प्रख्यायत इति । एवं सति यो देहादिसंघातः प्राणिभूतो हिंसां करोति नासौ हिंसाफलेन संबध्यते यश्च संबध्यते न तेन हिंसा कृता ।

9. In the definitions of *vyâpti* and *hetvâbhâsa* explain fully the meaning and propriety of the following expressions:— 13

(*a*) प्रतियोगितावच्छेदकसंबन्धेन प्रतियोग्यनधिकरणीभूत । यत्संबन्धावच्छिन्नत्वयद्धर्मावच्छिन्नत्वोभयाभावः।

(*b*) यादृशावच्छिष्टविषयकत्वेन ।

Why is a doubtful inference not admissible in the case of *satpratipaksha ?*

10. (*a.*) Explain and illustrate the uses of the words *avachchhedaka* or *avachchhinna*, and *nirûpaka* or *nirûpita*. 8

(*b.*) Under what circumstances may one quality become *avachchhedaka* of another ?

(*c.*) If the statement "man is religious" were objected to by bringing forward instances of irreligious persons, how would the statement be worded by a *naiyâyika* so as to obviate the objection ?

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT TRANSLATION.

F. KIELHORN, PH. D. ; RAMKRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Sanskrit:

(*a*) We sympathise even with the dead, and, overlooking what is of real importance in their situation—that awful futurity which awaits them, we are chiefly affected by those circumstances which strike our senses, but can have no influence upon their happiness. It is miserable, we think, to be deprived of the light of the sun, to be shut out from life and conversation, to be laid in the cold grave, a prey to corruption and the reptiles of the earth, to be no more thought of in this world, but to be obliterated in a little time from the affections, and almost from the memory, of their dearest friends and relations. Surely, we imagine, we never can feel too much for those who have suffered so dreadful a calamity. The tribute of our fellow-feelings seems due to them now, when they are in danger of being forgot by everybody; and by the vain honours which we pay to their memory, we endeavour, for our own misery, artificially to keep alive our melancholy remembrance of their misfortune. 35

(*b*) Thus while the days flew by, and years passed on, 25
From Nature and her overflowing soul,
I had received so much that all my thoughts
Were steeped in feeling ; I was only then
Contented, when with bliss ineffable

I felt the sentiment of Being spread
O'er all that moves and all that seemeth still;
O'er all that, lost beyond the reach of thought
And human knowledge, to the human eye
Invisible, yet liveth to the heart;
O'er all that leaps and runs, and shouts and sings,
Or beats the gladsome air; o'er all that glides
Beneath the wave, yea, in the wave itself,
And mighty depth of waters. Wonder not
If high the transport, great the joy I felt,
Communing in this sort through earth and heaven
With every form of creature, as it looked
Towards the Uncreated with a countenance
Of adoration, with an eye of love.

2. Translate into English:

(a) अनतिदूरमिव गत्वादृष्टपूर्वं कलिकालस्या- 15
परिचितमनृतस्याश्रुतपूर्वमनङ्गस्याब्जयोनिमिव त्रि-
भुवनवन्दितमसुरारिमिव प्रकटितवराहनरसिंह-
रूपं सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं मथुरोपवनमि-
व बलावलीढदर्पितधेनुकमुदयनमिवानन्दितवत्सकुलं
किंपुरुषाधिराज्यमिव मुनिजनगृहीतजलकलशाभि-
षिच्यमानद्रुमं निदाघसमयावसानमिव प्रत्यास-
न्नजलप्रपातं जलधरसमयमिव वनगहनमध्यसुख-
प्रसुप्तहरिमनिलसुतमिव शिलाशकलप्रहारसंचू-
र्णिताक्षास्थिसंचयं खाण्डवविनाशोद्यतार्जुनमिव
प्रारब्धाग्निकार्यं सुरभिविलेपनधरमपि सततविभू-
तधूमगन्धं मातङ्गकुलाध्यासितमपि पवित्रमुल्लसि-
तधूमकेतुशतमपि प्रशान्तोपद्रवं परिपूर्णद्विजपति-
मण्डलसनाथमपि सदासंनिहिततरुगहनान्धका-

रमतिरमणीयमपरमिव ब्रह्मलोकमाश्रममपश्यम् ॥

(b) एवं तर्हि विद्यासव्यपेक्षेभ्यः कर्मभ्यः स्यान्मोक्षः । विद्यासहितानां च कर्मणां भवेत्कार्यान्तरारम्भसामर्थ्यम् । यथा स्वतो मरणज्वरादिकार्यारम्भसामर्थ्यानामपि विषदध्यादीनां मन्त्रशर्करादिसंयुक्तानां कार्यान्तरारम्भसामर्थ्यम् । एवं विद्यासहितैः कर्मभिर्मोक्ष आरभ्यत इतिचेन्न । आरभ्यस्यानित्यत्वादित्युक्तदोषः । वचनादारभ्योऽपि नित्य एवेतिचेन्न । ज्ञापकत्वाद्वचनस्य । वचनं नाम यथाभूतस्यार्थस्य ज्ञापकं नाविद्यमानस्य कर्तृ । नहि वचनशतेनापि नित्यमारभ्यत आरब्धं वाविनाशि भवेत् । एतेन विद्याकर्मणोः संहतयोर्मोक्षारम्भकत्वं प्रत्युक्तम् । विद्याकर्मणी मोक्षप्रतिबन्धहेतुनिवर्तके इति चेन्न । कर्मणः फलान्तरदर्शनात् । उत्पत्तिसंस्कारविकाराप्तयोहि फलं कर्मणो दृश्यते । उत्पत्त्यादिफलविपरीतश्च मोक्षः । गतिश्रुतेराप्यहतिचेन्न । सर्वगतत्वात् । ब्रह्मान्यतिरिक्ताश्च सर्वे विज्ञानात्मानः । अतो नाप्यो मोक्षः 25

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

CICERO—EPISTOLÆ AD ATTICUM VII.—IX.
PLAUTUS—MILES GLORIOSUS.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate :— 15

Quod me magno animi motu perturbatum putas, sum equidem, sed non tam magno, quam tibi fortasse videor. Levatur enim omnis cura, quum aut constitit consilium aut cogitando nihil explicatur, lamentari autem licet. Illud tamen, totos dies: 'Sed vereor ne, nihil quum proficiam, etiam dedecori sit studiis ac litteris nostris!' Consumo igitur omne tempus, considerans, quanta vis sit illius viri, quem nostris libris satis diligenter, ut tibi quidem videmur, expressimus. Tenesne igitur moderatorem illum rei publicæ quo referre velimus omnia? Nam sic quinto, ut opinor, in libro loquitur Scipio: 'Ut enim gubernatori cursus secundus, medico salus, imperatori victoria; sic huic moderatori rei publicæ beata civium vita proposita est; ut opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtuto honesta sit.' Hujus enim operis maximi inter homines atque optimi illum esse perfectorem volo.'

2. Translate and explain :— 15

Verum quid agam? Non quæro illa ultima—si enim castris res geretur, video cum altero vinci satius esse, quam cum altero vincere. Sed illa, quæ tum agentur, quum venero: ne ratio absentis habeatur, ut exercitum dimittat. Dic, M. Tulli. Quid dicam? 'Exspecta, amabo te, dum Atticum conveniam? Non est locus ad tergiversandum. Contra Cæsarem?' Ubi illæ sunt densæ dexteræ? Nam, ut illi hoc liceret, adjuvi, rogatus ab ipso Ravennæ de Cælio tribuno pl. Ab ipso autem? Etiam a Cnæo nostro in illo divino tertio consulatu. Aliter sensero? Αἰδέομαι non Pompeium modo, sed Τρωας και Τρωαδας:

Πουλυδαμας μοι πρωτος ελεγχειην αναθησει.

Quis? Tu ipse scilicet, laudator et factorum et scriptorum meorum.

(a) On what ground is the term '*divinus*' applied to the third consulship of Pompey?

(*b*) State the reason assigned by Cicero for demanding a triumph, and discuss the propriety (or otherwise) of the request in the circumstances.

3. (*a*) Quæ minæ municipiis quæ nominatim viris bonis, quæ denique omnibus, qui remansissent! quam crebro illud: Sulla potuit, ego non potero? **18**

What estimate would you form from these words of Pompey's pretensions to patriotism?

(*b*) Pro quo emori cum pie possum, tum lubenter.

On what theory would you explain the fidelity of Cicero to Pompey?

(*c*) Nihil habebam quod scriberem. Neque enim novi quidquam audieram et ad tuas omnes rescripseram pridie.

Why are the imperfect and pluperfect tenses used here, and not the present and perfect?

(*d*) Facile assentior tuis literis; quibus exponis pluribus verbis, nullum te habere consilium, quo a te possim juvari. Consolatio certe nulla est, quæ levare possit dolorem meum.

How would this be expressed in a narrative?

4. When and where was Plautus, the poet, born? From what source were his comedies derived? Does the text we possess harmonize (or not) with contemporary inscriptions? Mention the sorts of Roman poetry entitled to be considered truly indigenous. **10**

5. (*a*) Explain the following forms of words used by Plautus:—'actutum,' 'verbadare,' 'perdius,' 'reconciliassere,' 'reconciliasse,' 'temperi,' 'mordicus,' 'illico,' 'tempulo.' **15**

(*b*) Define 'comœdiæ togatæ,' 'prætextatæ,' 'trabeatæ,' 'tabernariæ.'

(*c*) Explain and illustrate the prosodial usage of such words as 'esse,' 'ille,' 'diu,' 'fuit,' 'apud,' in Plautus. Quote examples.

(*d*) What is your explanation of the various usages which go by the name of 'poetic licences'?

(*e*) Translate: 'Pedisecus tibi sum:' 'Æqui istuc faciam:' 'somnium quam simile somniavit:' Quemne ego servavi in campis Gurgustidoniis: Perscrutari hîc volo, Sceledre, nos nostri an alieni simus: Pergi' n', sceleste intendere et hanc arguere?

6. Translate, and scan the second and fourth lines:— 12

Sc. Nisi quidem ego hodie ambulavi dormiens in tegulis,
Certo edepol scio me vidisse hic proxumæ vicinæ,
Philocamasium, herilem amicam, sibi malam rem quærere.
Pa. Hic illam vidit osculantem, quantum hunc audivi loqui.
Sc. *Quis* hic est? *Pa.* Tuus conseruost. Quid agis, Sceledre? *Sc.* te Palæstrio.
Volupe 'st convenisse. *Pa.* Quid jam? Aut quid hoc negotist? fac sciam.
Sc. Metuo. *Pa.* Quid metuis? *Sc.* Ne hercle hodie, quantumst familiarium,
Maxumum in malum cruciatum hic insiliamus. *Pa.* Tu sali
Solus: nam ego istam insulturam et desulturam nil moror.

7. Translate, adding notes on the words in italics:— 10

(*a*) 'Modo nescio quis inspectavit vostrorum *familiarium*, Per nostrum *impluvium* intus apud nos Philocomasium atque hospitem Osculanteis.'

(*b*) Adspicito *limis*, ne ille nos se sentiat videre.

(*c*) Nam egomet cubantem eam modo *offendi* domi.

(*d*) Næ, tu hercle, si te dîi amant linguam comprimes Posthac; etiam illûd, quod scies, nesciveris. *Neu* videris quod videris.

(*e*) Ut faciam quasi puero in collo pendeant *crepundia*.

(*f*) Novo modo tu, homo, amas, si quidem te *quicquam*, quod faxis, *pudet*.

Notice any metrical irregularities you may find in these lines.

8. In what respects do the Prologues of Plautus differ from those of *Terence?* Quote, if you can, the opinion of Horace on the merits of Plautus. 5

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

TACITUS, ANNALES I.—VI.; LUCRETIUS, I.—III.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

I. Translate:—

(1.) Tum vero, quasi scelere contaminaretur, præceps tribunali desiluit. Opposuerunt abeunti arma, minitantes 10

ni regrederetur. At ille moriturum potius quam fidem exueret clamitans, ferrum a latere deripuit, elatumque deferebat in pectus, ni proximi prensam dextram vi attinuissent. Extrema et conglobata inter se pars contionis, ac vix credibile dictu, quidam singuli propius incedentes, feriret hortabantur; et miles nomine Calusidius strictum obtulit gladium, addito acutiorem esse. Sævum id maliquo moris etiam furentibus visum; ac spatium fuit quo Cæsar ab amicis in tabernaculum raperetur.

(a) Mention the name of the Cæsar here meant.

(2.) Nam Phraates quamquam depulisset exercitus ducesque Romanos, cuncta venerantium officia ad Augustum verterat, partemque prolis firmandæ amicitiæ miserat, haud perinde nostri metu quam fidei popularium diffisus. 5

(a) Can you name the poet who wrote with reference to the above:—

Signa, decus belli, Parthus Romana tenebat,
Romanæque aquilæ signifer hostis erat.
Parthe, refers aquilas: victos quoque porrigis arcus.
Pignora jam nostri nulla pudoris habes.

(3.) Sequens annus Tiberium tertio, Germanicum iterum consules habuit. 5

(a) As it would have been more correct to write *tertium* than *tertio*, state why Tacitus adopted the latter?

(4.) Nondum ea clades exoleverat, cum ignis violentia urbem ultra solitum adfecit, deusto monte Cælio. 5

(a) Explain the origin of the name *mons Cœlius*.

(5). Nam primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis unciario fenore amplius exerceret, cum antea ex libidine locupletium agitaretur; dein rogatione tribunicia ad semuncias redacta, postremo vetita versura. 5

(a) State clearly the percentages fixed in this passage.

II. Translate:—

(1). Quæ cuncta, non quidem comi via sed horridus ac plerumque formidatus retinebat tamen, donec morte Drusi verterentur: nam dum superfuit, mansere, quia Seianus incipiente adhuc potentia bonis consiliis notescere volebat, et ultor metuebatur non occultus odii, sed crebro querens incolumi filio adiutorem imperii alium vocari. Et quantum superesse ut collega dicatur? Primas dominandi spes in arduo: ubi sis ingressus, adesse studia et ministros. Extructa 20

iam sponte præfecti castra, datos in manum milites; cerni effigiem eius in monimentis Gnæi Pompei; communes illi cum familia Drusorum fore nepotes. Precandam post hæc modestiam, ut contentus esset. Neque raro neque apud paucos talia iaciebat; et secreta quoque eius corrupta uxore prodebantur. Igitur Scianus maturandum ratus deligit venenum quo paulatim inrepente fortuitus morbus adsimularetur. Id Druso datum per Lygdum spadonem, ut octo post annos cognitum est. Ceterum Tiberius per omnes valetudinis eius dies, nullo metu, an ut firmitudinem animi ostentaret, etiam defuncto necdum sepulto curiam ingressus est. Consulesque sede vulgari per speciem maestitiæ sedentes honoris locique admonuit; et effusum in lacrimas senatum, victo gemitu, simul oratione continua erexit: non quidem sibi ignarum posse argui, quod tam recenti dolore subierit oculos senatus: vix propinquorum adloquia tolerari, vix diem aspici a plerisque lugentium. Neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos: se tamen fortiora solatia e complexu rei publicæ petivisse.

(*a*) Explain:—

Penetralis Germaniæ deus. Claudæ naves. Ferales tenebræ. Classicum canere iusserunt. Præcedebant incompta signa, versi fasces. Mandendo e cubili tomento.

III. Translate:—

(1.) Quare magna deûm mater, materque ferarum 15
Et nostri genetrix hæc dicta est corporis una.
Hanc veteres Graiûm cecinere poetæ
Sedibus in curru bijugos agitare leones:
Æris in spatio magnam pendere docentes
Tellurem, neque posse in terra sistere terram.
Adjunxere feras; quia quamvis effera proles
Officiis debet molliri victa parentum.

(*a*) What is the name of Mother Earth personified as a goddess?

(*b*) State very briefly the ideas of Heraclitus, of Empedocles, and of Anaxagoras—which Lucretius refutes—on the first principles of all things.

(2.) Præterea, si immortalis natura animaï 15
Constat, et in corpus nascentibus insinuatur;
Cur super ante actam ætatem meminisse nequimus,
Nec vestigia gestarum rerum ulla tenemus?
Nam si tantopere est animi mutata potestas,
Omnis ut actarum exciderit retinentia rerum;

Non ut opinor, id ab loto jam longiter errat.
Quapropter fateare necesse est, quæ fuit ante,
Interiisse, et quæ nunc est, nunc esse creatam.

(*a*) Against what doctrine is this piece aimed, and what philosopher propounded that doctrine?

(*b*) To whom are the books "De rerum Natura" dedicated?

(3.) Aulide quo pacto Triviai virginis aram 20
Iphianassai turparunt sanguine fœdo
Ductores Danaum delecti, prima virorum.
Cui simul infula, virgineos circumdata comptus,
Ex utraque pari malarum parte profusa est,
Et mœstum simul ante aras adstare parentem
Sensit, et hunc propter ferrum celare ministros,
Aspectuque suo lacrymas effundere cives;
Muta metu terram, genibus submissa petebat:
Nec miseræ prodesse in tali tempore quibat,
Quod patrio princeps donârat nomine regem.

(*a*) Give a short but clear account of the myth to which this passage refers.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN TRANSLATION.

The Rev. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate into Latin:— 50

Charles came forth from that school with social habits, with polite and engaging manners, and with some talent for lively conversation, addicted beyond measure to sensual indulgence, fond of sauntering, incapable of self-denial and of exertion, without faith in human virtue or in human attachment, without desire of renown, and without sensibility to reproach. According to him every person was to be bought. But some people haggled more about their price than others. The chief trick by which clever men kept up the price of their abilities was called integrity. The love of God, the love of country, the love of family, the love of friends, were phrases of the same sort, delicate and convenient synonyms for the love of self. Thinking thus of mankind, he naturally cared very little what they thought of him. Honour and shame were

scarcely more to him than light and darkness to the blind. His contempt of flattery has been highly commended, but seems to deserve no commendation. It is possible to be below flattery as well as above it. One who trusts nobody will not trust sycophants. One who does not value real glory will not value its counterfeit.—*Macaulay.*

2. Translate:— 25

Libertate opus est: non hac ut quisque Velina
Publius emeruit, scabiosum tesserula far
Possidet. Heu steriles veri, quibus una Quiritem
Vertigo facit! hic Dama est non tresis agaso,
Vappa lippus et in tenui farragine mendax:
Verterit hunc dominus, momento turbinis exit
Marcus Dama. Papæ! Marco spondente recusas
Credere tu nummos? Marco sub judice palles?
Marcus dixit: ita est; assigna, Marce, tabellas.
Hæc mera libertas! hoc nobis pillea donant!
"An quisquam est alius liber, nisi ducere vitam
Cui licet, ut voluit? licet ut volo vivere: non sum
Liberior Bruto?" Mendose colligis, inquit
Stoicus hic aurem mordaci lotus acoto.
"Hæc reliqua accipio; licet illud et ut volo tolle."
'Vindicta postquam meus a prætore recessi,
Cur mihi non liceat, jussit quodcumque voluntas,
Excepto si quid Masuri rubrica vetavit?
'Dave, citò hoc credas jubeo, finire dolores
Præteritos meditor:' crudum Chærestratus unguem
Abrodens ait hæc. 'An siccis dedecus obstem
Cognatis? an rem patriam rumore sinistro
Limen ad obscenum frangam dum Chrysidis udas
Ebrius ante fores exstincta cum face canto?

Persius.

3. Translate:— 25

Satyra quidem tota nostra est, in quâ primus insignem laudem adeptus est Lucilius, qui quosdam ita deditos sibi adhuc habet amatores, ut eum non ejusdem modo operis auctoribus, sed omnibus poetis præferre non dubitent. Ego quantum ab illis, tantum ab Horatio dissentio, qui "Lucilium fluere lutulentum" et "esse aliquid, quod tollere possis," putat. Nam et eruditio in eo mira, et libertas, atque inde acerbitas, et abunde salis. Multo est tersior ac purus magis Horatius et at notandos hominum mores præcipuus. Multum et veræ gloriæ, quamvis uno libro, Persius meruit. Sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabantur. Alterum illud est et prius Satyræ

genus, quod non solâ carminum varietate mixtum condidit Terentius Varro, vir Romanorum eruditissimus. Plurimos hic libros, et doctissimos composuit, peritissimus linguæ Latinæ, et omnis antiquitatis, et rerum Græcarum, nostrarumque, plus tamen scientiæ collaturus quam eloquentiæ. Iambus non sane a Romanis celebratus est, ut proprium opus; a quibusdam interpositus; cujus acerbitas in Catullo, Bibaculo, Horatio: quanquam illi epodos intervenire non reperiatur. At Lyricorum idem Horatius fere solus legi dignus. Nam et insurgit aliquando, et plenus est jucunditatis et gratiæ et variis figuris et verbis felicissime audax. Si quem adjicere velis is erit Cæsius Bassus, quem nuper vidimus: sed eum longe præcedunt ingenia viventium. Tragœdiæ scriptores, Accius atque Pacuvius, clarissimi gravitate sententiarum verborum pondere, et auctoritate personarum. Ceterum nitor, et summa in excolendis operibus manus magis videri potest temporibus quam ipsis defuisse.

Quintilian.

THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER I.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; E. GILES, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "Philip the Fair gained those ends by dissimulation which Philip Augustus obtained by force." **10**

Illustrate this statement, and trace the steps made under Philip the Fair towards the consolidation of the French Kingdom.

2. What were the principal measures of Edward I. for the organization of Parliament, of Convocation, of the Courts of Law, and of Provincial Jurisdiction? **14**

3. "It may be said of the Cortes of Spain, as of the States General of France, that they have been an accident in History, and never a system, political organization, or a regular means of government. The destiny of England was different." **14**

Discuss this statement.

4. What was the claim of Edward III. to the throne of France? Account for the success of the English arms at the **10**

commencement of the war; and trace the causes which led to their ultimate expulsion from the country.

5. What general events give a character to the political history of Italy from the death of Frederic II. in 1250 to the close of the 15th century? 10

6. Give an account of the Confederation known as the Hanseatic League. What were the chief commercial products of Northern Europe? 8

7. Compare the influence of the Papacy on European politics at the time of the Council of Lyons in 1274 and at the accession of Charles V. to the Imperial throne. 14

8. How did the settlement of the Turks at Constantinople in 1453 affect the nations of Western Europe? 12

9. What colonial discoveries and conquests were made before 1519 and by what nations? 8

THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY, PAPER II.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; E. GILES, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. "The accession of the Tudors to the English throne is nearly coincident with the era of Modern History." Explain this statement. 14

2. What were the political results of the "Free Companies" on the Continent? How far was England affected by them? 14

3. Give a short account of the rise and gradual augmentation of the Helvetic Confederacy. When were the battles of Morgarten and Sempach fought? 12

4. Describe the changes made in weapons of war, offensive and defensive, and in the tactics of belligerents, during this period. 10

5. Who were the three great poets of the Middle Ages? Mention some of their principal writings. How far were they appreciated by their cotemporaries? 14

6. What information have we as to the manners, appearance and dress of Englishmen during the 14th century? If possible, illustrate your answer with quotations. 10

7. How far may the chivalry of the Middle Ages be considered as an evidence of civilization? 14

8. Estimate the effect of Physical Geography on the history of England, Spain, Italy, and Ireland. 12

FRIDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

POLITICS.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; E. GILES, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the object of Political Science? Show how it is connected with the sciences of Ethics and Jurisprudence. 10

2. What is the effect of a system of Law on the moral and social position of a people? Can Law be in advance of a people? 14

3. Contrast the ancient and modern conception of the relations between Authority and Liberty. 12

4. Discuss the right of a State to interfere with questions of private property, corporate property, and the right of testation. 12

5. "For many generations the misconceptions of theorists and practical politicians on the subject of Wealth gave a thoroughly false direction to the policy of Europe." 12
Explain and illustrate this statement.

6. Examine the relations of Labour and Capital in England. How far can Trades' Unions and Strikes be regarded as signs of a mental progress among the lower classes? 10

7. Can the expenses of a war in modern times be defrayed by increased taxation? Has such a plan been proposed? by what statesman? In what countries would such an attempt have the greatest probability of success? 12

8. Give a short history of the National Debt in England. 8

9. Examine the advantages and disadvantages of the various forms of land tenure existent in Europe at the present time. 10

FRIDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LOGIC.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; E. GILES, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks].

1. Criticise the following definitions of Logic:— 8

Logic is (*a*) The art of reasoning.
(*b*) The analysis of thought.
(*c*) The right use of Reason.
(*d*) The complex of the laws of reasoning.

2. Does Induction, as such, belong to the province of Logic, either as an argument or as a method? 14

Construct any argument by induction of which the conclusion is: "Fire will burn straw."

In the induction made point out the exact force of induction as an argument.

3. Will consequent and conclusion in a Syllogism always coincide? Examine the following:— 8

(*a*) All men are mortal.
But God is not man.
Therefore he is not mortal.

(*b*) I have either passed or not passed my examination.
But I have passed it,
Therefore I have not passed it.

4. It has been alleged that every Syllogism is a "petitio principii;" and again, that every legitimate induction is based on a "major premise," as a true proposition. On what grounds have both assertions been maintained? 6

5. Convert the following propositions:— 15

(*a*) All must have an equal share in the booty; none must be excluded.

(*b*) In the beginning the earth was void and empty.

(*c*) No man can change his nature.

(*d*) What is done is done.

6. Give the contradictory and contrary of the following: 13

(*a*) He is in good spirits, because he finds the questions easy.

(*b*) All proofs in every science are based upon undoubtful axioms.

(*c*) Vishnu sometimes takes a walk.

7. Construct a syllogism in each of the following moods, the conclusion in each to be : **12**

Therefore deceit will not prosper;

in Bokardo; Darii; Festino.

8. Point out the fallacies, if any, in the following arguments:— **24**

(*a*) The essence of causes is not the legitimate object of our senses. Therefore no certitude can be had of the relation between cause and effect.

(*b*) Man has, by God, received a natural right to liberty. It is therefore evident that no man has a right to restrict the privileges conceded to another man; but every human law restricts those privileges; therefore every human law is unjust.

(*c*) The blind in the Gospel are said to have seen. Now it is evident that the blind cannot see. Those men therefore did not see at all.

(*d*) There can be no doubt that a Creator exists, since we see that creatures do exist. Were any man to deny this truth we would simply ask: How can creatures exist without a creator?

(*e*) Mr. Jones has, on several grounds, criticized my theory; among other things he objects to my defence of the Aristotelian Logic. If I am wrong, I am glad to find myself in the company of Philosophers the most respectable, the most renowned for thought and solid investigation, who do not pander to public opinion or the ruling fashion, but, discarding specious theories, only seek the truth. No more need be said in refutation of the criticisms of Mr. Jones.

SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HISTORY OF GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; E. GILES, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. (*a*.) Explain the doctrine of Scepticism as attributed to Pyrrho, and the probable *reasons* of its having been propounded as a system. **25**

What was the opposite system, and by whom first introduced?

(*b*) What logical consequences would follow from Scepticism?

2. How does Plato resolve the following problems:— 25

(*a*) To perceive outward objects as they are.

(*b*) To perceive *the good* and *the true* in changeable and perishable things.

(*c*) To perceive God both objectively and subjectively as the end and source of knowledge.

3. In what previous Philosophic systems would you find the seeds of the Stoic doctrine? 10

4. Compare the doctrine of Thales of Miletum with that of Aristotle with regard to the life-giving principle. 25

(*a*) In Nature generally.

(*b*) In human nature.

5. Explain in the system of Anaxagoras how the universe is formed and preserved. 15

SATURDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

The Rev. J. A. WILLY, S.J., D.D.; E. GILES, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State generally the distinctive marks of the Gnostic Philosophy. 12

2. Explain the following:— 18

(*a*) Nature is divided into (*a*) Nature creating and not created; (*β*) creating and created; (*γ*) neither creating nor created; (*δ*) created and not creating.

Whose peculiar system does this division represent? And how correct is the division itself?

(*b*) God is logically the first being.

3. The following sentences express each the peculiar system of some modern Philosophers (to the end of the 18th century). State their names and the periods at which they flourished, as also the peculiar process of their system: 50

(*a*) I think, therefore I exist;

(*b*) Each idea in man is the copy of his perception;

(*c*) No truth can be had by experience.

(*d*) Substance is that which exists of itself. God, therefore, is the only substance existing. All the rest are modifications of that substance.

4. Write a short life (about 20 lines only) of St. Anselm. 8

5. (*a*) Anselm's proof of the existence of God has had numerous critics. What arguments did they bring forward in support of their criticisms? 12

(*b*) In what does the precise point of Anselm's argument lie? For he would not have reasoned that a flying man exists because we have the idea of a flying man.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal. 8

Show how to bisect a triangle by a straight line drawn from a given point in one of its sides.

2. ABCD is a square and E any point in BC; EF is drawn perpendicular to AE meeting in F the line CF which bisects the angle between CD and BC produced: prove that AE = EF. 7

3. If a straight line touch a circle and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle are equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle. 8

AB, CD are parallel diameters of two circles, and AC cuts the circles in P, Q; prove that the tangents to the circles at P, Q are parallel.

4. From the centre of a circle two straight lines are drawn containing a right angle, and meeting a given straight line in A, B; and from A, B tangents are drawn so as to form a quadrilateral circumscribing the circle. Show that this quadrilateral can be inscribed in a circle. 7

5. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another. 8

A circle is circumscribed about an equilateral triangle ABC, and any point D is taken in the arc BC; show that DA is equal to the sum of DB and DC.

6. Give a geometrical construction for drawing a straight line which shall be equally inclined to three straight lines meeting in one point but not situated in one plane. 8

7. The tangent at any point of a parabola bisects the angle between the focal distance and the perpendicular on the directrix. 8

A chord PQ of a parabola is normal to the curve at P and subtends a right angle at the focus; show that SQ = 2 SP.

8. In an ellipse PF. CD = AC. BC. 8

An ellipse of given area is inscribed in a given triangle ABC, and a', b', c' are the lengths of the diameters parallel to a, b, c respectively: prove that $\frac{a}{a'} + \frac{b}{b'} + \frac{c}{c'}$ is constant.

9. CP, CD are semi-conjugate diameters of an ellipse, and PP′ is drawn parallel to either axis meeting the curve in P′; show that DP′ is parallel to one of the straight lines which join the extremities of the axes. 10

10. A pair of tangents drawn from a point to the same branch of an hyperbola subtend equal angles at either focus. 10

Two points are taken on the same branch and on the same side of the axis; show that a circle can be described touching the four focal distances.

11. P is a point on an hyperbola whose foci are S, H, and another hyperbola is described with foci S, P, and transverse axis = SP − 2 HP. Prove that the hyperbolas will meet in one point and that they will touch at that point. 10

12. Explain in what cases the section of a given right cone by a plane will be an ellipse, hyperbola, or equilateral hyperbola. 8

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If α and β be the roots of the equation $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$, prove that $\alpha + \beta = -\frac{B}{A}$ and $\alpha\beta = \frac{C}{A}$, and thence find the value of $\alpha^4 + \alpha^2\beta^2 + \beta^4$. 5

2. Show that the solutions of the equation $Cx^2 + Bx + A = 0$ are the reciprocals of those of the equation $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$. 5

3. Out of 17 consonants and 5 vowels all different, how many words can be formed each consisting of two vowels and three consonants, supposing that a vowel is placed between two consonants? 10

4. A and B engaged to perform equal quantities of work. A commenced work half an hour before B, and both rested from 12 to 1 o'clock, having completed just half the whole amount of work. B completed his task at 7 P.M., but A was obliged to remain until 10¼ P.M. in order to complete his. At what hour in the morning did A commence work? 10

5. In the two series, 2, 5, 8, &c., and 3, 7, 11, &c., each continued to 100 terms, find how many terms are common to both series. 10

6. If from a vessel containing a gallons of wine y gallons be drawn off and the vessel filled with water, and this be repeated n times, what quantity of wine will remain in the vessel after the nth operation? 10

7. The sides a, b, c, of a triangle are in A. P. Show that its area is to that of an equilateral triangle of equal perimeter as $\sqrt{1 - \frac{4(a-b)^2}{b^2}}$ is to unity. 6

8. In any triangle the distance of a perpendicular drawn from C on A B from the middle point of A B is equal to $\frac{c}{2} \cdot \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{\tan A + \tan B}$. 7

9. Eliminate θ from the equations $(a + b)\tan(\theta - \phi) = (a - b)\tan(\theta + \phi)$ and $a\cos 2\phi + b\cos 2\theta = c$. 7

10. Prove the following identities :— 9

(α) $\text{Cot.} \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = x$;

(β) $\text{Cot.}^{-1} \frac{3}{4} + \cot^{-1} \frac{1}{7} = 135°$.

11. Find the sum of n terms of 10

$$\text{cosec } x + \text{cosec } 2x + \text{cosec } 4x + \text{cosec } 8x + \ldots + \text{cosec } 2^{n-1} x$$

12. State Napier's analogies and show therefrom that any two sides of a spherical triangle are greater than the third side. 11

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

NEWTON'S PRINCIPIA AND ASTRONOMY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate and prove Newton's 6th Lemma. 7
Similar conterminous arcs which have a common tangent at one extremity have parallel tangents at the other.

2. Enunciate and prove the 10th Lemma. 12
What is the form of the curve of construction if the space described in a given small element of time ultimately varies inversely as the time which has elapsed since the commencement of the motion?

3. If the subtense vary ultimately as the square of the arc, show that the curvature is finite; and if it vary according to any other power of the arc, then the curvature is infinitely great or infinitely small. 5

4. Find the law of force tending to the centre under the action of which an ellipse may be described by a particle moving freely. 12

Prove that the angular velocity of the particle about a focus is inversely proportional to its distance from that focus.

5. The velocity of a particle in a certain orbit is the same whether it describes the orbit in a time T about one focus or 9

T′ about the other; prove that the focal distances of the particle are equal to

$$\frac{2a\,T'}{T+T'}, \qquad \frac{2a\,T}{T+T'}$$

where a is the length of the semi-transverse axis.

6. If any number of bodies revolve about one common centre of force, and the centripetal force to that centre vary inversely as the square of the distance from it; the latera recta of the orbits will be as the squares of the areas described in equal times by radii drawn from the bodies to the centre. 5

7. Define a *sidereal*, a *solar*, and a *mean solar day*, and explain from what causes their lengths differ. 9

Assuming the length of a sidereal year to be 365d. 6h. 9m. 10·7s. in mean solar time, find the difference between a sidereal and a mean solar day.

8. State the grounds upon which it is concluded that the earth revolves round an axis constant in direction. 8

9. Give the reasons which tend to prove that the moon has no atmosphere. To an observer on the moon's surface what appearance would the heavenly luminaries present? 8

10. To what causes is the *equation of time* due? Determine during what portion of the year that part of it which is due to the elliptic form of the sun's relative orbit is additive or subtractive. 8

11. Indicate briefly how the sun's parallax may be ascertained by a *Transit of Venus*, and illustrate your remarks by a diagram. 9

12. Explain the method of determining longitude by lunar distances. What is the peculiar value of this method? What do you mean by *clearing the distance?* 8

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY AND DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Show that the degree of an equation cannot be altered by transformation of coördinates. **6**

Transform the equation

$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + 2x + y = 8$$

so that the terms in x^2 and y and that which is independent of the variables may disappear.

2. A parabola slides between two rectangular axes; show that the curve traced out by the focus is represented by the equation **6**

$$x^2y^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2).$$

3. Investigate the equation to the normal at a point of an ellipse whose excentric angle is ϕ. **10**

If four normals meet in one point, show that the sum of the excentric angles of the four points is an odd multiple of π.

4. Find a relation between p the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent at a point of an hyperbola and the inclination ϕ of its direction to the transverse axis. **10**

A rectangular hyperbola touches the sides of a triangle ABC, and p_1, p_2, p_3, are the perpendiculars from the centre on the sides of the triangle; prove that

$$p_1^2 a \cos A + p_2^2 b \cos B + p_3^2 c \cos C = 0.$$

5. Show that under certain conditions **10**

$$(i) \quad \frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{f(a+h) - f(a)} = \frac{F'(a+\theta h)}{f'(a+\theta h)};$$

$$(ii) \quad F(a+h) - F(a) = h F'(a+\theta h).$$

Point out the necessary and sufficient conditions, and give geometrical illustrations.

6. Evaluate the following expressions when $x = 0$.— **10**

$$(i) \quad \frac{\tan \pi x - \pi x}{x^2 \tan \pi x}; \quad (ii) \quad \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x}.$$

7. The sum of the distances of a point from any number of given points is a minimum. If $\theta_1, \theta_2, \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \theta_n$ be the angles which these distances make with a fixed line, prove that 7

$$\cos\theta_1 + \cos\theta_2 + \ldots\ldots\ldots + \cos\theta_n = 0.$$

8. Show how to determine the *multiple* points of an algebraic curve 7

$$\phi(x, y) = 0.$$

If the curve have a triple point, prove that the sum of the angles which the three tangents at that point make with the axis of x will be a multiple of π, provided that

$$\frac{d^3\phi}{dx^3} - 3\,\frac{d^3\phi}{dx\,dy^2} = 0$$

9. Define an *integral*, and prove from the definition that $\phi(x)$ being finite and continuous from $x = a$ to $x = a + h$, then 7

$$\int_a^{a+h} \phi(x)\,dx = h\,\phi(a + \theta h)$$

where θ is some proper fraction.

If $\phi(x) = f(y)\,\frac{dy}{dx}$, and $y = b$ when $x = a$, and $y = b + k$ when $x = a + h$, does it invariably follow that

$$\int_b^{b+k} f(y)\,dy = \int_a^{a+h} \phi(x)\,dx\ ?$$

10. Determine the limiting value of the expression 7

$$\left\{\left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right)\left(1 + \frac{2a}{n}\right)\ldots\ldots\ldots\left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n}a\right)\right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

when n becomes indefinitely great.

11. Find the total length of the curve 8

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

and the area enclosed by it.

12. Verify the following results:— 12

(*i*) $\displaystyle\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^4 x\,dx = 0{\cdot}119$ nearly.

(*ii*) $\int_0^{\alpha} \frac{x\,dx}{(a+bx^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2ab}$;

(*iii*) $\int^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \log \tan x\,dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define "Centre of gravity," and show that a system of bodies can have only one such centre. 5

Show that the four straight lines joining the vertices of a tetrahedron with the centres of gravity of the opposite faces meet in a point.

2. If a power be in equilibrium with a weight by means of a number of toothed wheels, prove that the power is to the weight as the continued product of the pinions is to the continued product of the diameters of the wheels. 6

3. A trap-door turning on a hinge is supported by a weight attached to a string passing over a pulley placed at the other side of the door in the same horizontal plane; find its position of equilibrium. 9

4. Find the position of equilibrium of a beam in a hemispherical bowl when part of the beam projects beyond the rim of the bowl. 10

5. What are the laws of friction? Interpret the equation $\mu = \tan \phi$. 10

If a rectangular block of iron whose base is two feet square rest on an inclined plane whose surface is of a material the coefficient of adhesion of which to the metal is $\frac{3}{5}$; find the height of the block when it is on the point of sliding as well as of overturning.

6. A weight is supported upon an inclined plane by a cord of length l which is fastened to a point whose vertical height above the plane is h. Find the tension of the cord. 9

7. A stone in falling describes the nth part of the height in the last second. Find the time of falling. 6

8. A body is projected vertically downwards with a velocity V. When must a second body be projected with a velocity V' so as to overtake the first body in t seconds after the projection of the former? 7

9. Divide an inclined plane into n parts so that the times occupied by a heavy body in describing the successive parts may be equal. 9

10. A goods train of 250 tons moving at the rate of 20 miles per hour meets on the same line of rails a passenger train of 80 tons moving at 40 miles per hour. If the elasticity of the engines be $\frac{1}{4}$, find the motion of each train after the shock. 10

11. Assuming the equation $f = 4\pi^2 \frac{r}{T^2}$ prove that the component of centrifugal force tending to diminish gravity at any point of the earth's surface whose latitude is l is 10

$$F = 0{\cdot}11126 \cos^2 l.$$

12. A clock loses 3 minutes per day. The screw by which the pendulum bob is elevated or lowered has 40 threads to the inch. How many turns to the right must be given to the screw in order to correct the error of the clock? 9

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Compare the pressures on two spheres whose radii are as 3 to 6, if immersed in water till the highest point of the surface of each is 10 feet below the surface of the water. 5

2. Divide a cylindrical rod of length l into three parts so that when immersed vertically in a fluid the pressures on each of the curved surfaces may be equal. 7

3. A cone weighing 200 ounces floats in water with its vertex downwards. If the diameter of the base of the cone be 7

12 inches, and its height 2 feet, show that the depth of the vertex beneath the surface is

$$\text{Depth in inches} = 12 \sqrt[3]{3{\cdot}05}.$$

4. If w_1 w_2, w_3, be the apparent weights of a body when weighed in three fluids whose densities are respectively ρ_1, ρ_2, ρ_3, prove that 9

$$w_1 (\rho_2 - \rho_3) + w_2 (\rho_3 - \rho_1) + w_3 (\rho_1 - \rho_2) = 0.$$

5. If the specific gravity of air be s, that of water being unity, show that the weight *in vacuo* of a body whose weights in air and water are w and w' respectively will be 9

$$w + \frac{}{1-s} (w - w').$$

6. A yacht weighing 100 tons in sailing down a river leaks 1,000 cubic feet of water, and is immersed to a certain depth. On reaching the sea, half the water is pumped out, and after 600 cubic feet of sea water have leaked in, the yacht is immersed to the same depth as before. Find the specific gravity of sea-water. 10

7. State Boyle and Marriotte's law, and describe a method by which it may be proved experimentally. 10

If a cylindrical diving-bell be sunk in water till the water occupies half the space within the bell, find the distance between the surface of the water within the bell and the upper surface of the water.

8. Prove the formula for finding the distance of the conjugate focus from a spherical mirror, viz. 6

$$\frac{1}{D} + \frac{1}{d} = \frac{2}{r}.$$

9. Prove that the deviation of a ray of light incident nearly perpendicularly on a prism of small angle ϵ is 8

$$\delta = (\mu - 1)\, \epsilon.$$

10. What is meant by the "Total Reflexion of Light"? Find the angle of total reflexion of water, the refractive index being $\frac{4}{3}$. 9

11. The focal length of a convex lens is 20 feet; find the size of the image of an object one inch in diameter placed 100 feet in front of the lens. 10

12. Describe Hadley's Sextant, and prove the principle on which its construction depends. 10

V.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1873-74.

EXAMINERS.

C. E. Fox, M.A.

Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

W. C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law.

MONDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

JURISPRUDENCE AND THE ROMAN CIVIL LAW.

C. E. FOX, M.A.; Rao Saheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give Justinian's divisions of private Law, and connect them one with the other. How did the Romans attempt to reconcile Slavery with the theory of Natural Law? 9

2. Trace shortly the equitable jurisdiction of the Prætor. What was the perpetuum edictum, and when was it first formally ratified by the Emperor and the Senate? 8

3. Give Mr. Austin's analysis of the word 'command,' and show the connection between the three terms 'command,' 'duty,' 'sanction.' 9

4. Explain terms 'persona', 'status', 'patria potestas'. Enumerate modes in which the 'patria potestas' was ended. 7

5. What was the extent of the authority of a tutor? From what class did the law appoint him in case of an intestacy of the father? How did the Greek differ from the Roman law in choice of a tutor? 7

6. 'Mulier est finis familiæ'. Explain the maxim. Does anything similar obtain in Hindoo Law? 8

7. Distinguish between and give instances of 9

1. Servitudes of rural immoveables.
2. Servitudes of urban immoveables.

How might such servitudes be constituted in the time of Justinian?

8. Distinguish between 'pignus' and 'hypotheca'. How far did a right to exercise a power of sale or to foreclose attach to the latter? 7

9. Distinguish between— 6

1. peculium profectitium.
2. peculium adventitium.
3. peculium castrense.

How were the rights of a filius-familias to property enlarged in the time of Justinian?

10. What formalities were necessary to the making of a will? who were competent as witnesses to it? on what principle were members of the family of the testator or of the heir held incompetent as witnesses? 8

11. How did Justinian assimilate legacies and gifts in trust? At what time did a legatee acquire a vested interest in his legacy? Name any exceptions to the general rule. 7

12. Give Justinian's definition of 'obligatio.' How is it involved in the Roman idea of contract? 8

13. What are the actions— 7

1. Actio contraria tutelæ.
2. Actio ex testamento.

How do they spring out of the Roman idea of contract?

Monday, 17th November.

[2 P.M. to 5 P.M.]

PERSONAL RIGHTS AND STATUS, AND THE LAW OF SUCCESSION.

C. E. Fox, M.A.; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik; W. C. Webb, Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How does primogeniture affect different kinds of property under the English law? What was the Hindu law on the subject, and how far does it affect succession at present? 7

2. Define a will. Who can and who cannot dispose of their property by a will? What is the extent of the testamentary power of a Hindu, a Muhammadan, and a Buddhist? 10

3. State the rules for the construction of wills under the Indian Succession Act of 1865. How far are these affected by the Indian Evidence Act of 1872? 8

4. Give rules for the distribution of the property of an intestate who has left no lineal descendants, under the English, Hindu, and Muhammadan laws, and Act X. of 1865. 7

5 What is the law of divorce amongst Hindus and Muhammadans? A Magistrate orders *A* to pay his wife *B* Rs. 10 a month for maintenance, under the Code of Criminal Procedure. *A* pays for some time, and afterwards pleads that he 10

has divorced his wife according to law. Is it a valid plea? Discuss the question fully.

6. Discuss the question of the capacity of a married woman, Christian, Muhammadan, or Hindu, to dispose of her property, by alienation, *inter vivos*, or by a will. Give examples. 10

7. What is Stridhana? State the different kinds according to Hindu law, and the rules of inheritance in regard to each. 8

8. Discuss fully the subject of the self-acquired property of a Hindu, and the rules in regard to its partibility and descent. 10

9. Who are coparceners according to Hindu law; and how are their rights to inherit regulated—(*a*) as regards joint property, (*b*) as regards separate property, and (*c*) as regards their absence at general family partitions? 8

10. Can the wife of a united Hindu (who has become insane) sue his relatives for maintenance for herself? Discuss the subject fully. 7

11. Compare the English, Roman, Hindu, and Muhammadan laws on Adoption, and their effects as regards the adopter and the adopted. 8

12. Enumerate and describe fully the different kinds of sons according to the different systems of Hindu law, and state how far they are recognized at this day. 7

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

THE LAW OF PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, AND TORTS.

C. E. FOX, M.A.; RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What do you understand by the word "hereditament," and what will pass by it in a deed? 6

2. If real estate be purchased out of partnership funds, is it treated as real or personal estate in any and what respects? 7

3. *A* is tenant for life in possession, *B* is tenant in tail in remainder. Can *B* by any and what means convert his estate into a fee simple? 7

4. Where a legacy is charged on real and personal estate, and the legatee dies before the day of payment, how is the legacy treated? 7
State reasons for your answer.

5. What is an executory contract? 5
Illustrate your answer by some example.

6. What is meant by the term privity of contract, and in what cases may the assignee of the lessor sue the assignee of the lessee? 10

7. What is the nature of a guarantee? Must a guarantee for a third party be in writing, or will a verbal promise be sufficient? 6

8. Can parol evidence in any and what cases be admitted in contradiction or explanation of a written contract? 7

9. State when the Court may at the suit of a partner dissolve the partnership. 7

10. When are goods deemed to be in transit? 8
When may a seller of goods stop them while in transit?
Illustrate your answer by some example.

11. Explain the meaning of the maxim *actio personalis moritur cum personâ*, and give an instance of its application. 7

12. In what way is an Omnibus Company liable to a passenger travelling by their omnibus, for hurt or injury? 7

13. State some of the nuisances affecting dwelling-houses and lands for which an action will lie. 8

14. A father and his child under two years of age receive injuries by a collision on a Railway: in seeking compensation at law for such injuries, must there be more actions than one, and in whose name or names is or are such action or actions to be brought? 8

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE, OF CRIMES, AND OF PROCEDURE, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

C. E. FOX, M.A.; Rao Saheb VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK; W. C. WEBB, Barrister-at-Law.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the meaning of the term "facts in issue." Describe fully what are relevant facts; and show how facts not otherwise relevant become relevant on certain occasions. 12

2. Define an admission. When can a party's admission be admission in a civil or a criminal proceeding, and under what limitations? 6

3. Describe the law regarding the admissibility and probative force of judgments as evidence; and state the alterations, if any, made therein by the Evidence Act of 1872. 7

4. State the law regarding the admissibility or otherwise of oral evidence to explain, amend, or qualify written contracts. 6

5. State and discuss the rule regarding the proof of documents purporting or proved to be thirty years old. 4

6. State whether or not an act done in good faith for the benefit of a person without his consent, but which causes him harm, is an offence under the Penal Code, and illustrate your answer by some example. 5

7. State the several offences of which *A* is guilty in the following cases:— 15

(*a*) *A* instigates *B* to murder *C*. *B* refuses to do so.

(*b*) *A* makes a false entry in his shop book, for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in a Court of Justice.

(*c*) *B* gives grave and sudden provocation to *A*. *A* on this provocation fires a pistol at *B*, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill *C*, who is near him, but out of sight.

(*d*) *A* places men with firearms at the outlets of a building, and tells *B* that they will fire at *B* if *B* attempts to leave the building.

(e) *A* having joint property with *B*, in a horse, shoots the horse, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to *B*.

8. What constitutes an unlawful assembly? 5

When are the members of an unlawful assembly guilty of rioting?

9. Define the following terms:— 4

"Legal remuneration," "wrongful gain," "valuable security," "using a false property-mark," according to the Penal Code.

10. When is a private individual justified in causing an arrest? 4

In what cases may a Police Officer arrest any person without a warrant, and without orders from a Magistrate?

11. *A* sues *B* for payment of a sum of money. State the proceedings in the suit from the filing of the plaint until satisfaction of decree. What is the effect of (1) insolvency, (2) death of plaintiff or defendant before decree is passed? 6

12. What is the nature of (1) Special Appeal; (2) Review of Judgment? and what are the powers of an Appellate Court in regard to the admission of evidence and the framing of issues? 6

13. Under what circumstances will an attachment before judgment (1) of a defendant's person, (2) of a defendant's property, be granted? Can property out of the island of Bombay be attached before judgment in a suit on the file of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction? 8

What are the respective rights of two judgment-creditors, *A* and *B*, in regard to property of *C*, their debtor, which *A* and *B* have attached in the following order:—(1) *A* before judgment; (2) *B* after judgment; (3) *A* after judgment?

14. What is the law in criminal cases as to the examination of accused persons? Is there any, and what, difference in the law on the subject—(1) in Presidency towns; (2) out of Presidency towns? 6

15. What is the procedure in criminal cases when the accused is alleged to be a lunatic? What law governs the procedure in such cases in the High Court in its Original Criminal Jurisdiction? 6

VI.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1873-74.

EXAMINERS.

W. Gray, M.B., J. T. Gray, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.	In Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
F. G. Joynt, M.D. A. N. Hojel, Esq.	In Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S. D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.	In Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
W. Gray, M.B. Narayan Daji	In Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.

MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANATOMY.

W. GRAY, M.B.; J. T. GRAY, L.R.C.P. Lond., A.K.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the temporal bone, mentioning the different foramina and the nerves, &c., which pass through them. 20

2. Describe the inguinal canal, its direction, boundaries, and the relation of the epigastric artery to the internal ring and spermatic cord. What is Gimbernat's ligament, and where is it attached? 20

3. How is the lumbar plexus formed; what nerves are given off from it, and how are they distributed? 25

4. Mention the parts exposed on removing the glutæus maximus, and state their relative position from above downwards. 15

5. Give the course, relations, and branches, with their distribution, of the profunda femoris artery. 20

MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 PM.]

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

F. G. JOYNT, M.D.; A. N. HOJEL, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the various classes of food, and describe briefly the changes each undergoes previous to assimilation. 25

2. How does the minute structure of the voluntary muscles differ from that of the involuntary class? Describe the ultimate distribution of the nerve-fibres in each. 15

3. Notice some of the more important theories as to the function of the spleen: Refer to any facts and experiments of which you are aware in support of the various theories advanced. 20

4. Give a general outline of the arrangement of the nervous system in the Crustacea. 10

5. Mention one or more instances of the Notochord as a permanent condition. 10

6. Name, and write a brief account of, the specimens under the microscopes numbered 1, 2, 3. 20

TUESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMISTRY, &c.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the terms:— 8

Molecular attraction, Chemical attraction, Homologous, Isomeric.

2. How much steam at a temperature of 120° C. would be required just to melt 10 lbs. of ice at 0° C.? 8

3. Suppose the heat given out by the complete combustion of 1 lb. of Marsh Gas to be expended in raising the temperature of a mass of iron weighing 100 lbs., to what temperature would the mass be raised from 0° C.? 10

4. Give a short description of the construction and use (*a*) of the Leyden jar, (*b*) of Bunsen's galvanic battery. 12

5. How are each of the following substances usually prepared? 12

Hydrofluoric acid.
Hydrochloric acid.
Hydrobromic acid.
Hydriodic acid.

Calculate the specific gravity of each as a gas.

6. Mention the compounds which Sulphur forms with each of the following elements:— 15

Hydrogen.
Carbon.
Chlorine.

State how they may be prepared, giving formulæ.

7. State shortly the composition method of preparation and principal properties of the following:— 12

Bichromate of Potash.
Prussian blue.
Cupric Chloride.

8. What class of substances is designated by the term Alcohol? Select an alcohol, and illustrate with molecular formulæ as many of its derivatives as you know. 8

9. Write the molecular formula for— 15

Glycerin.
Stearin
Glyceric acid.
Chloroform.
Carbolic acid.

Explain the position of each in its organic series.

TUESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

BOTANY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND PHARMACY.

W. GRAY, M. B.; NARAYAN DAJI, G.G.M.C.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define the following :—*Cyme*, *Fascicle*, *Corymb*, *Amentum*, *Drupe*, *Caryopsis*, *Cremocarp*, *Strobilus*, *Rhizome*, and *Corm*. 10

2. What is the *seed?* Describe briefly its structure and mode of germination, and state the differences between the germination of Acotyledonous, Monocotyledonous, and Dicotyledonous plants. 12

3. Give the essential characters of the following Natural Orders, and enumerate the officinal plants which they respectively contain :— 18

Menispermaceæ, *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, and *Liliaceæ*.

4. Describe the process of the British Pharmacopœia for the preparation of *Acidum Hydrocyanicum dilutum*, giving the decomposition, the strength of the acid produced, and the means of determining its strength and of testing it with regard to its purity. 15

5. State the botanical sources of the following substances, and also their Natural Orders and habitats :— 22

Elaterium, *Kino*, *Kousso*, *Strorax*, *Manna*, *Guaiacum*, *Matico*, *Ergot*, and *Litmus*. Describe the characters of the different officinal varieties of *Rhubarb*. By what native name is the indigenous sort known? How would you test powdered Rhubarb for Turmeric?

6. Classify the different medicinal substances commonly known as *Expectorants*, state their physiological effects, and explain their therapeutic applications. 23

VII.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE, 1873-74.

EXAMINERS.

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S. ...	In Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
F. G. Joynt, M.D.	
J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.B. ...	In Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic and Dental Surgery.
W. P. Partridge, Esq.	
A. V. Ward, Esq.	In Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. S. Bruce, Esq.	
Sidney Smith, M.D.	In Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.	

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.S.G.; F. G. JOYNT, M.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe a case of Scarlatina Simplex. What is the maximum temperature usually observed, and on what day of the disease is it attained? State the complications which may arise in the course of the disease. 15

2. Give the symptoms of Uræmic Poisoning. State in what diseases this condition may arise, and the appropriate treatment in each. 25

3. Contrast the conditions known as (*a*) Albuminoid or Lardaceous and (*b*) Fatty Liver, in their pathological appearances, (1) on section, (2) under the microscope, (3) under the action of reagents. 25

4. What are the forms of Skin Disease due to the presence of vegetable parasites? Give the names of the latter and the mode of treatment suitable to each variety. 15

5. A patient, after some unusual exertion, complains of pain in the back, thigh, or testes, which varies in intensity. He suffers from vomiting and mental depression. The urine is found to contain oxalate of lime, with epithelial cells from the pelvis of the kidney. What is his disease, and what other conditions of the urine should you expect to find which would aid the diagnosis? 20

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY, SURGICAL ANATOMY, OPHTHALMIC AND DENTAL SURGERY.

J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B.; W. P. PARTRIDGE, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Psoas Abscess. 20

2. Describe the different forms of Club-foot, the causes and treatment. 20

3. Describe the Adenoid or innocent tumours of the breast, their diagnosis, microscopical appearance, and treatment. 20

4. A man is wounded in the chest by a pistol bullet; a rib is fractured, the lung is wounded, and the bullet lodges. Describe the probable condition of the patient immediately after the injury, and the treatment you would adopt. 20

5. Describe the causes, symptoms, results, and treatment of Granular Conjunctivitis. 20

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A. V. WARD, Esq.; L. S. BRUCE, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the Uterus as to its form, dimensions, position, coats and vessels, and the changes these undergo during the progress of gestation. 25

2. Describe the principal signs and symptoms of Pregnancy, and their value. 15

3. Trace the progress of the head during the 2nd stage of labour, in the 1st and 3rd positions. State how you would recognize the positions, and how you would test the correctness of the diagnosis. 20

4. Mention the stages at which the temporary and permanent teeth appear; the diseases generally caused by Dentition, and their treatment. 20

5. Describe the local causes of Menorrhagia and the treatment you would adopt, especially in cases when the ordinary remedies failed. 20

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND HYGIENE.

SIDNEY SMITH, M.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the symptoms, post-mortem appearances, and treatment of Poisoning by Strychnia? Describe the process by which you would detect its presence in organic mixtures. What is the so-called physiological test for Strychnia? **15**

2. You are called to a case of Gunshot-wound. In making your examination, what points likely to be of importance in evidence would you pay particular attention to? **10**

3. How would you distinguish between real and apparent death? In making a post-mortem examination of a person found dead, what rules would you observe? **15**

4. Define the duties of a medical man as an ordinary and as a skilled witness in medico-legal cases. To what extent may notes be used and authorities quoted by a witness? **15**

5. In death by hanging what may be the immediate cause of death? What is meant by the term *Suffocation* as used in medico-legal language? **15**

6. What is the average composition of cow's milk? In what respects does it differ from woman's milk? Describe Vogel's process for determining the amount of fat in milk. **15**

7. What are the fundamental dietetic principles? What amount of each would be required daily as food by a working man of average height and weight? **15**

VIII.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, 1873-74.

EXAMINERS.

H. Cook, M.D., F.R.G.S. F.G.S. ..... } In Practice of Physic.
F. G. Joynt, M.D..... } In Practice of Physic.

J. T. Denison-Mackenzie, M.D. ... .. } In Surgery.
W. P. Partridge, Esq?..... } In Surgery.

A. V. Ward, Esq. ..... } In Midwifery.
L. S. Bruce, Esq. ..... } In Midwifery.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PHYSIC.

H. COOK, M.D., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.; F. G. JOYNT, M.D.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the pathological conditions found after death in the following Diseases of the Stomach:—(*a*) Chronic Gastritis; (*b*) Cancer; (*c*) Stricture of the pylorus; and sketch the distinctive symptoms in each case which would assist you to form a diagnosis during life. 25

2. A patient, 50 years of age, suffers from Paralysis of motion of the right upper and lower extremities with diminished sensibility and temperature of that side, while the heat and sensibility of the left side are intensified. Give the probable seat of the nervous lesion, and state such causes as may have given rise to it. 20

3. Describe the more important affections of the Spleen, and the treatment you would adopt in each: Give the ætiology, and state the pathological conditions present in each affection. 25

4. Give the causes, symptoms, auscultatory signs, and pathological conditions of Vesicular Emphysema, and state the affections of other organs which may occur as sequelæ of this disease. 15

5. A patient of middle age complains of distressing Palpitation and Dyspnœa of long standing. The face and lips are dusky, and the veins of the neck pulsate slightly: There is disordered digestion with occasional attacks of asthma: The area of cardial dulness is increased. State the nature of the disease; give the character of the stethoscopic sounds which should be audible, and a diagram of the pulse tracing which the sphygmograph might be expected to yield in such a case. 15

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SURGERY.

J. T. DENISON-MACKENZIE, M.B.; W. P. PARTRIDGE, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the pathology and treatment of Loose Cartilage in the Knee-joint. 20

2. In what cases is Excision of the Hip-joint required? and how would you perform the operation? 20

3. Describe the fractures of the upper end of the Humerus, and the treatment in each case. 20

4. A foreign body is lodged in the Œsophagus about the level of the cricoid cartilage (in an adult). How would you relieve the patient? 20

5. A patient is wounded by a piece of metal which has passed through the Cornea, and has lodged in the Iris; what treatment would you adopt? 20

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MIDWIFERY.

A. V. WARD, Esq.; L. S. BRUCE, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are the causes of Abortion? Trace the ordinary course and symptoms of the accident, and describe the treatment you would adopt to control the hæmorrhage, and remove the membranes in cases where the embryo alone has been expelled. 20

2. Give the history, diagnosis, and treatment of Tumours, external to the structures of the uterus, complicating pregnancy and labour. 20

3. What are the indications for the operation of Craniotomy? Describe the instruments used, and the different steps of the operation in cases both of minor and extreme disproportion. 25

4. Describe the different degrees and forms of Prolapse to which the uterus and vagina are liable, and the appropriate treatment in each case. 20

5. Give the symptoms and treatment of the two forms, congenital and acquired, of the disease Atalectasis Pulmonum. 15

IX.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1873-74.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE. M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE. ..	
T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.	In Experimental and Natural Science.
I. B. LYON, F.C.S.	
Major J. H. WHITE, R.E.	In Engineering.
Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E. ...	

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If 17 guineas be lost by the sale of 460 lbs. of raw silk at £1 6s. 4d. per lb., what was the prime cost per pound—and loss per cent.? 8

2. What rate of interest does a person obtain by purchasing shares in a railway at Rs. 720, the annual dividend being 7 per cent., and the original value of a share Rs. 500? 6

3. What sum must be insured to cover Rupees 3,091 in case of loss, the premium being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the policy duty 3 annas per cent. and commission 5 annas per cent.? 8

4. A flagstaff $16\frac{1}{4}$ feet high stands at the top of a tower whose height is $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet; find the distance from the foot of the tower at which the flagstaff subtends the greatest angle. 6

5. Solve the following:— 12

(i) $$\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}x}{4x} = \frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{x}{6} + \frac{7}{12}.$$

(ii) $$\left.\begin{aligned} x + 2y + 3z &= 17 \\ 2x + 3y + z &= 12 \\ 3x + y + 2z &= 13 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

(iii) $$\left.\begin{aligned} x^4 + y^4 &= 1 + 2x\,y + 3x^2\,y^2 \\ x^3 + y^3 &= 2y^2 x + 2y^2 + x + 1 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

6. Two master-bricklayers undertake to lay the foundation of a new court, each taking a part and beginning together. If they had worked together till the whole was finished, it would have taken only $\frac{4}{5}$ of the time it actually took to finish it; and B would have done enough to occupy A three months, and A enough to occupy B twelve months, which is 36 yards more than A actually did. How many yards were there in all? 10

7. Express in the form of the sum of two simple surds the roots of the following equations:— 10

(i) $x^4 - 2ax^2 + b^2 = 0$

(ii) $4x^4 - 4(1 + n^2)\,a^2 x^2 + n^2 a^4 = 0$

8. Given $\log \frac{1}{2} = \bar{1}.6939700$; $\log \frac{1}{3} = \bar{1}.5228787$; find the logs of $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}$ $\sqrt[4]{\cdot 05}$ and $\frac{12}{25}\sqrt[3]{(1\cdot6)^3 \times \sqrt{(21\cdot6)^4}}$ 8

9. A country trebles its population in a century: what is the increase per year per million: given 6

$$\log 3 = 0\cdot4771213$$
$$\log 101\cdot1 = 2\cdot0047512$$
$$\log 101\cdot11 = 2\cdot0047941$$

10. Write down the general terms of:— 6

(i) $(a^2 + x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ and (ii) $(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

11. If the mth term of an A. P. be n and the nth term m, how many terms must be taken so as to give the sum $\frac{1}{2}(m+n)(m+n-1)$? and what will be the last of them? 10

12. Determine m and n in terms of a and b so that $\frac{ma+nb}{m+n}$ may be the arithmetic mean between m and n and the geometric mean between a and b. 10

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Parallel straight lines. 10

If a straight line falling upon two other straight lines make the alternate angles equal to one another, the two straight lines shall be parallel to one another.

2. Show that in any triangle the sum of the squares on two sides is equal to twice the square on half the base, together with twice the square on the straight line drawn from the vertex to the middle point of the base. 10

3. Show that each of the triangles made by joining the extremities of adjoining sides of a regular pentagon is less than a third and greater than a fourth of the whole area of the pentagon. 12

4. Equal parallelograms which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional; and if the sides about the equal angles be reciprocally proportional the parallelograms are equal to one another. 10

5. If two parallel planes be cut by another plane, their common sections with it are parallel. 8

6. Prove that any regular polygon inscribed in a circle is a mean proportional between the inscribed and circumscribed regular polygons of half the number of sides. 10

7. If θ be the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle, show that $\sin\theta$ is greater than $\theta - \frac{\theta^3}{4}$. 10

8. If an angle of a triangle be divided into two parts such that the sines are in the ratio of the sides adjacent to them respectively, prove that the difference of their cotangents is equal to the difference of the cotangents of the angles opposite to these sides. 10

9. In the ambiguous case the area of one triangle is m times that of the other; show that if b be the greater of the given sides and a the less, 10

$$\frac{b}{a} > 1 \text{ and } < \frac{m+1}{m-1}.$$

10. A rope-dancer wishes to ascend a tower 100 feet high by means of a rope 196 feet long. If he can do so, find at what inclination he must be able to walk up the rope, having given 10

$$\log 2 = 0.30103$$
$$\log 7 = 0.84510$$
$$\log \sin 30^\circ\cdot 40' = 9.70761$$
$$\log \sin 30^\circ\cdot 41' = 9.70782$$

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS.

J. T. HAGHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate and prove the proposition called the *Polygon of Forces*, and state in what cases its converse is true. 5

2 If three forces acting upon a rigid body in one plane keep it in equilibrium, their directions, if not parallel, shall meet in one point, and each force shall be proportional to the sine of the angle between the directions of the other two. 8

3. A wire without weight is bent into the shape of an arc of a circle. To one extremity is fixed a heavy particle, and the other extremity attracts the particle with a force equal to its weight. The arc is placed with its plane vertical on a rough horizontal table. Determine the angle subtended by the arc at its centre in order that there may be equilibrium. 10

4. Show how to find the centre of gravity of any number of heavy particles in one plane. 5

5. Explain the conditions of equilibrium of a body on a horizontal base. How far may a person tilt back his chair without upsetting it? Will the angle of tilting be larger if he stretch his feet out or if he gather them under the chair? 8

6. Find the ratio of P to W in the 3rd system of pulleys. In such a system prove that if the tensions of the strings increase in G. P., so do the weights of the pulleys. 10

7. In the system of pulleys in which each hangs by a separate string, prove that there is a mechanical advantage if the weight to be supported exceed the weight of the heaviest pulley. 10

8. Find the conditions of equilibrium of three levers, AB, BC, CD, placed horizontally, the middle lever BC resting with each end in contact with the ends of the side levers AB, CD, and the system being subject to the forces P, W, acting vertically at A, D, respectively. 8

9. Describe the *toothed wheel*. 8

Prove that there is equilibrium on a pair of toothed wheels when the moments of the power and the weight about the centres of their respective wheels are as the perpendiculars from the centres of the wheels on the direction of the pressure between the teeth in contact.

10. Investigate the conditions of equilibrium in the *Wedge*. 5

11. A six-sided figure has each diagonal parallel to a pair of opposite sides. Prove that its centre of gravity is the point of intersection of two straight lines bisecting pairs of opposite sides, and hence prove that the three lines bisecting pairs of opposite sides of such a figure will meet in one point. 13

12. A cylinder of weight w and radius r is supported with its axis horizontal on an inclined plane by a beam of 10

weight w' which rests upon it and has its lower extremity fastened to the plane by a hinge. If a be the inclination of the plane to the horizon, c the distance of the C. G. of the beam from the hinge, investigate the following equation to determine θ the angle of inclination of the beam to the plane.

$$(1-\cos\theta)\cos(\theta+a) = \frac{w\,r\sin a}{w'\,c}$$

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define *accelerating force* and explain how it is measured. 3

2. A particle is projected horizontally with a given velocity; prove that it will describe a parabola, and determine the length of the Latus Rectum. 5

3. Investigate the velocity acquired by a particle in descending from rest down a smooth inclined plane the length and inclination of which are given, and prove that the distance between the foot of the plane and the focus of the parabola which the particle describes after leaving the plane is equal to the height of the plane. 10

4. Two weights are connected by a fine inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley; determine the acceleration of either weight and the tension of the string. 12

Prove that, the sum of the weights being given, the tension is *greater* the *less* the acceleration.

5 Two balls whose masses are in the ratio of 2 to 1 and of elasticity $\frac{1}{2}$ are thrown from points in the same horizontal line so as to move in one vertical plane and impinge at their highest points. Show that the first ball will return to its starting point if the horizontal components of the velocities of projection are as 1 : 4. 10

6. A body is thrown up vertically with velocity v and meets with a uniform resistance $= \frac{1}{3}$ the force of gravity both in ascent and descent. If it return to the point of projection with velocity v', prove that $\frac{v}{v'} = \sqrt{3}$. 10

7. Show how to find the pressure *at* a given depth in a liquid whose surface is subject to a given pressure. 9

A hollow cone whose axis is vertical and base downwards is filled with equal volumes of liquids whose densities are as $3 : 1$; prove that the pressure at a point in the base is $(3 - \sqrt[3]{4})$ times as great as when the vessel is filled with the lighter fluid.

8. Explain how the specific gravities of two fluids can be compared. 7

Two fluids of volumes v, v' and sp. gravities s, s' are mixed, and the sp. gr. of the mixture is found to be σ. Find the volume of the mixture.

9. Describe experiments by which *Boyle's Law* may be established. 7

10. Prove that the resultant pressure of a fluid on the surface of a solid immersed in it is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced, and acts upward in the vertical through the centre of gravity of the fluid displaced. 7

11. A given quantity a of air is contained in the receiver A of an air-pump before commencing operations; determine after how many strokes a given quantity a' will be exhausted. 10

12. A man is seated in a diving-bell which descends slowly, and he observes an incompressible substance floating on the surface within the bell; will the substance appear to rise out of the water or to sink as he descends? Prove your answer fully. 10

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

HEAT AND FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe any form of Compensating Pendulum. 10

2. Explain the terms—*Specific Heat*—*Latent Heat*. 10

How many gallons of water at 100° C. will be required to liquefy a cube of ice at 32° F. whose side is 1 foot?

sp. gr. of ice = ·92.

3. Describe an experiment which serves to show that water has a point of maximum density. What would be the consequence if this were not the case? 10

4. How do Ebullition and Evaporation differ? Does the temperature at which distilled water boils with a free surface afford any information respecting the height of the barometer, and if so, how? 10

5. What is "*Spheroidal Condition*"? In what way may the explosion of steam boilers sometimes occur in consequence of the assumption of this condition by the water? 10

6. What conditions are favourable to the deposition of dew? What is the dew point, and how may it be found by Regnault's hygrometer? 10

7. Is it possible to obtain electricity by the friction of a *brass* rod, and if so how can its production be shown? 10

8. I hold a positively electrified rod over the cap of a gold-leaf Electroscope, which I touch at the same time with my finger. I remove, first, my finger, and subsequently the excited rod. What will be the condition of the leaves of the Electroscope? 10

9. Explain the term "Electrical Induction." Does Induction perform any part in the action of the electrical machine? 10

10. Why is it necessary that a lightning rod should terminate in a point? Is it correct or otherwise to insulate a lightning rod throughout its entire length? 10

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; I. B. LYON, F.C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The specific gravity of a body may be ascertained by the Hydrostatic balance, a specific gravity bottle and balance, or by a hydrometer. State shortly the principle upon which each method depends. 10

2. What are the most common conditions determining the occurrence of chemical combination? Illustrate your answer by examples. 12

3. Define carefully the term "Atomic weight." Explain the distinction between the terms "Atomic weight" and "Equivalent." 10

4. State the law affecting the rate of gaseous diffusion. Give an example illustrating the application of the law. 10

5. Give a simple classification of compound bodies. 12

6. What are the principal properties of nitrogen monoxide? How is it prepared? What is the exact weight of the substance from which you would prepare it, required to produce 100 litres of the gas? 12

7. Enumerate the principal forms in which carbon occurs in nature. 10

8. How may Hydrogen Sulphide be obtained? What is its composition? Calculate its specific gravity as compared with air. How would you distinguish it from other gases? 12

9. Give formulæ representing the decompositions which take place during the preparation of the following substances:— 12

Nitric acid.
Chlorine gas.
Carbon monoxide.
Hydrogen fluoride.

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD WORK.

Major J. H. WHITE, R.E.; Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Construct a scale of 1½ miles to 1·6 inches, to measure furlongs. 8

2. Why is a Gunter's chain suitable for measuring acreage? and if a Gunter's chain which was correct at starting had stretched uniformly 3 inches in measuring 1¼ miles, what would the true distance be? 10

3. What are the disadvantages of the Surveying as compared with the Prismatic Compass? 8

4. How do you know when the sextant is in adjustment, and what should be the least distance of the observed object in determining this? 10

5. In filling in a survey with the compass, how shall I find my position A on the plan, supposing my bearings to fixed points B and C are 45° and 330° respectively ? 9

6. In traversing with the theodolite, before taking your forward reading, how would you test the accuracy of your previous forward reading ? 7

7. Define Contouring ; and state the advantages and disadvantages of using the common water-level. 12

8. What is Parallax ? What causes it, and how do you adjust for it ? 12

9. Name, without describing, the three adjustments for the Y level ; and the three for the dumpy level ; why cannot you collimate the dumpy in the same way as the Y level ? 12

10. What is the difference between the horizontal limbs of an ordinary Y Theodolite and the Everest Theodolite ? 12

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.

Major J. H. WHITE, R.E. ; Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What is the difference between Granite and Syenite, and to what class or classes do they belong ? Mention the chief indications of hardness and durability in granite. 8

2. Describe the process of preparing an ordinary mine for explosion by means of Bickford's fuze. By what should the amount of the charge be regulated ? 12

3. In most tiles made in India particles of carbonate of lime are found. In what way are these likely to affect the quality of the tiles ? and describe a simple method of ascertaining whether or not such particles exist in the tiles. 11

In addition to the tests applied to bricks required for ordinary purposes, to what extra trial would you subject those proposed to be used for hydraulic works ?

4. Are mortars made from pure or from impure carbonates of lime more likely to harden under water, and what property do they possess which enables them to do so ? 15

Describe Sir C. Pasley's simple practical method of testing a stone supposed to contain hydraulic lime or cement.

5. Explain why it is advisable to wet stones and bricks before using them for building. What is the difference between Béton and Concrete? 8

6. Mention certain appearances which are characteristic of strong and durable timber, whatever its class may be. 10

7. Describe some of the indications by which you would be led to form an opinion with regard to the qualities of cast and wrought iron respectively. 9

8. With what mixture should the ends of iron railings fixed in stone be run round in preference to using lead for the purpose, and why? 6

9. Describe the process of case-hardening; also Bessemer's method of converting cast into wrought iron. 9

10. Describe the operation of painting upon resinous wood, including the preparation of the surface; also of repainting old woodwork. 12

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MASONRY.

Major J. H. WHITE, R.E.; Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. If in building a wall there be any tendency to an outward thrust from the back, what special precaution should be taken with regard to the face stones? 7

2. In using stratified stone for building, what precautions should be taken with regard to the placing of the laminæ, and why? Of what is an even fracture in stone characteristic? 10

3. Define the terms Arris, Chisel draft, Putlock, Soffit, and Lagging. 9

4. State the difference between English and Flemish bonds, and give plans of two consecutive courses of such. 12

5. Describe the precautions which should be taken in effecting repairs of Masonry when new work is to be connected with old, or when a continuous wall is to be built up in portions. 8

6. Why should the mortar joints of brick masonry be thin, and what should be particularly attended to in preparing the mortar with a view to obtaining such joints? 8

7. Under what conditions would it be desirable to adopt a semi-circular in preference to a semi-elliptical or a segmental arch? 8

8. Describe the advantages and disadvantages attending the building of arches according to each of the two methods mentioned below :— 15

(*a*) With ordinary rectangular bricks laid so that the joints are continuous from the under to the upper side of the arch.

(*b*) In concentric rings one brick thick, each ring having the lower edges of its bricks touching each other; and describe the best plan to be adopted.

9. Mention an important objection to the use of wooden piles for the foundations of the piers of bridges across most Indian Rivers; and what system of Foundations is most suitable for Bridges across Rivers in this country with deep sandy beds? 12

10. Give sketches of an ordinary Lewis and of a pair of stone-nippers, and explain their respective advantages. Of what should puddling be composed, and what precautions should be taken in placing the puddling between the sheeting Piles of a cofferdam? 11

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ROADS AND EARTHWORK.

Major J. H. WHITE, R.E.; Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What do you estimate the cost of a cleared track per mile through difficult country, the earth from the side ditches being thrown into the centre of the road and inequalities levelled down? What breadth would you make a kachcha road? and how would you improve in a cheap manner a road crossing a deep sandy bed? 9

2. What should be the maximum slope on a metalled road? Why does this maximum entail very little loss of power? and is there any drawback to a road being on a dead level? 9

3. How would you prevent your side ditches turning into water channels? What regulates the side slope of a cutting? What should be the cross section of a road round a hill? and in the case of a long level embankment state a method of providing for extraordinary floods. 12

4. Draw a section of a hill-side road, 24 feet wide, half cutting, half embankment, latter supported by retaining wall; slope of hill 30°. 12

5. Why should you give the water way through culverts by a number of small openings, rather than one large one? how would you design a culvert under a heavy bank; and how protect the foundations if there was much water? 9

6. On what does the cost of earthwork depend? and in task work how many cubic feet of black soil would you expect a Bombay coolie to dig in a day? 12

7. What do failures in retaining walls generally arise from? What precaution would you take against them? and how would you drain a cutting the width of which did not allow of side drains? 9

8. Define Tilt wagons, Length of lead, Spoil bank, Catch-water drain, Formation line, Side cutting. 9

9. In setting out earthwork, what is the first thing to be done? What instrument would you use for measuring up earthwork, and how would you check the depth of the excavation below the surface of the ground, as it stood before work commenced? 9

10. Why do wet clay and black soil make bad embankments? What process of construction would you follow for an earthen tank bund, and how thick would you make the puddling? 10

X.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, 1873-74.

EXAMINERS.

J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Govind Vithal Karkuray, B.A.	
I. B. Lyon, F.C.S.	In Experimental and Natural Science, and in Mining and Metallurgy.
D. S. Kemp, F.C.S.L.	
Major G. L. C. Merewether, R.E. ...	In Architecture, and Engineering.
H. I. B. Hargrave, B.A., C.E.	
Professor Kero Laxuman Chhatre .	In Analytical Geometry and Differential and Integral Calculus.
Charles Chambers, F.R.S.	
T. Cooke, M.A., M I., LL.D.	In Mechanical Engineering.
S. Hodgart, Esq.	

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MENSURATION OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKURAY, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

N.B.—Numerical calculations are required to two places of decimals only.

1. The symbol π occurs generally in expressions for the lengths and areas of curves. Explain its meaning and indicate how its value may be approximately determined. 8

2. Show how to find the area of a quadrilateral figure in terms of the lengths of its diagonals and the angle included between them. 4

3. Give *Simpson's Rule* for finding approximately the area of a plane figure bounded by any curve. 8

Find by this rule the area when the following equidistant rdinates are measured from a base-line 215 feet in length:—
033, 42, 48, 50, 59, 66, 60, 57, 57, 58, 60, 51, 43, 40, 41 feet.

4. If the alternate sides of a regular polygon of $2n$ sides be produced to form another regular polygon of n sides, find its area in terms of the area of the original polygon. 4

5. Show that the volume of a sphere is two-thirds of the volume of its circumscribing cylinder. 8

6. A gold wire of ·01 inches in thickness is bent into the shape of a ring ·416 feet in mean radius; if the area enclosed by the ring be gilded with a weight of gold which is equal to the weight of the ring, what will be the thickness of the gilding? 8

7. Three cubes of metal whose edges are 3, 4, and 5 decimetres respectively, are melted and formed into a single cube; if one-tenth of the metal be wasted in the process, find the length of the edge of the new cube in metres. 8

8. A watercourse having a fall of 1 foot in 400 yards is to be cut in a straight line on level ground. The sides are to slope 1 in 1, the bottom to be 6 feet wide; and the depth at the upper end 4 feet; find the number of cubic yards to be excavated in the first mile of the trench. 14

9. An oblique prism the transverse section of which is a regular hexagon of 3 feet in the side is inclined to the horizon at an angle of 80 grades, and its vertical height is 10 feet; find the area of the inclined surface. 8

10. A flexible uniform rope of radius r is coiled *closely* upon a level floor; prove that the length of the first n complete coils will be $\pi r n\ (2n + 1)$. 10

11. A log of Scotch fir is 12 ft 8 in. long, 18 in. broad, and 15 in. thick; the ratio of its weight to the weight of an equal volume of distilled water is 0·69, and the weight of a cubic foot of distilled water is 62·4 lbs.; at what distance from one end must the log be sawn through so that the smaller portion may weigh 3 cwt.? 10

12. The transverse section of a wedge is an isosceles triangle, the sides of which are double of the base; the perimeter is 25 millimetres, and the three parallel edges of the wedge are 15, 17, and 22 millimetres; find the volume in decisteres. 10

MONDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

GEOMETRIC CONIC SECTIONS AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY OF TWO DIMENSIONS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKURAY, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. The external angle between two tangents to a paraboal is half the angle subtended at the focus by the chord of contact. 8

2. If from the middle point of a focal chord of a parabola two straight lines be drawn, one perpendicular to the chord meeting the axis in G, and the other perpendicular to the axis meeting it in N, show that NG is constant. 8

3. Prove that pairs of tangents to an ellipse at right angles to each other intersect on a fixed circle. 8

4. Prove that if P be any point on the ellipse, and CD be conjugate to CP, then $SP.\ S'P = CD^2$; where S and S' are the foci of the ellipse. 10

5. If from any point on an hyperbola straight lines are drawn parallel to and terminated by the asymptotes, their rectangle is invariable. 8

6. Define a rectangular hyperbola, and show that its diameters at right angles to each other are equal. 8

7. Investigate the equation to a straight line under the form $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$; and find the coördinates of the vertex of an equilateral triangle having the portion of this line intercepted between the axes of coordinates as base, the axes being rectangular. 8

8. Find the angle between two lines whose equations relatively to a pair of oblique axes are given. 6

9. Form the equation of the straight lines joining the origin to the points given by the equations 10

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = c^2 \text{ and } kx + hy = 2hk;$$

and prove that they will be at right angles to each other if $h^2 + k^2 = c^2$.

10. A circle passes through the origin and intercepts lengths h and k respectively from the positive parts of the axes of x and y; determine the equation to this circle. 6

11. Determine completely the position and magnitude of the circle represented by the equation 10

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \cos \omega = ax + by.$$

12. Find the equation to a tangent to a circle referred to polar coördinates, the origin being on the circumference, and the diameter passing through the origin being the initial line. 10

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKURAY, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Enunciate the proposition known as the parallelogram of forces; and, assuming it for the direction, prove it for the magnitude of the resultant. 6

2. Three equal forces act at one point: α, β, γ are the angles between their directions, so that $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2\pi$; show that their resultant bears to any one of them the ratio 10

$$\left(1 - 8 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} : 1.$$

3. Define the moment of a force about a given point, and prove that in the case of a system of forces acting in the same plane the algebraic sum of their moments about any point in the line of action of the resultant is zero. 6

4. Define centre of gravity of a body, and find that of a quadrilateral figure which has two opposite sides parallel. 8

5. A body, whose weight is W, is supported on an inclined plane by a force P, the direction of which makes an angle θ with the plane. Determine the conditions of equilibrium. 8

6. Enunciate the experimental laws of friction. 12

A uniform heavy rod, having one extremity attached to a fixed point, passes over the circumference of a rough ring whose centre is at the fixed point and plane inclined at a given angle to the vertical: find the limiting position of equilibrium.

7. Define velocity, and prove that the numerical measure of velocity varies directly as that of space and inversely as that of time. 10

Assuming that the earth describes a circle uniformly about the sun in a year, that the distance of their centres is 240 radii of the sun, and that the radius of the sun is to that of the earth as 100 to 1; determine the numerical measure of the velocity of the vertex of the earth's shadow, taking the sun's radius as the unit of space and a year as that of time.

8. Prove that a point moving from rest with a uniform acceleration f will describe in the time t a space $\frac{ft^2}{2}$. 10

Assuming that the force of gravity at the surface of the moon is $\frac{1}{8}$th in intensity of what it is at the surface of the earth, find the height to which a heavy particle will rise if it be projected vertically upwards from the surface of the moon with a velocity of 40 feet per second.

9. Prove that the velocity acquired by a heavy particle sliding freely down a smooth inclined plane of given height is independent of the inclination of the plane to the horizon. 8

Prove also that the time of descent varies as the cosecant of the inclination.

10. Prove that the path of a projectile *in vacuo* is a parabola. 6

11. Determine the range of a projectile on an inclined plane, and prove that the range is greatest for a given velocity of projection when the focus of the path is in the plane. 8

12. Two imperfectly elastic balls whose centres are moving in the same straight line with given velocities impinge on one another: determine their velocities after impact. 8

TUESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HYDROSTATICS.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.; GOVIND VITHAL KARKURAY, B.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State and explain the *Hydrostatic Paradox*. 3

2. Show that the pressure of a liquid at rest is the same at all points of the same horizontal plane. 5

3. Equal volumes of three fluids are mixed, and the mixture is separated into three equal parts; to each of these parts is added its own volume of the original fluids, and the densities of the mixtures so formed are in the ratios $3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5$; show that the densities of the original fluids are as $1 : 2 \cdot 3$. 10

4. Define the *Centre of Pressure*. 10
A square whose side is 20 inches is immersed vertically in a fluid with a side horizontal so that the distance of the centre of pressure from the centre of figure is $1\cdot\dot{6}$ inches: determine the depth of the upper edge.

5. Give *Dalton and Gay Lussac's Law* connecting the temperature and volume of a given mass of gas, and describe some experiment illustrative of this law. 8

6. Explain the principle of the *Balloon*. What is its ascensional force? 8

7. Show how to fill and graduate a *Mercurial Thermometer*. 8
Why is the use of such a thermometer limited, and how is this difficulty obviated?

8. Describe the *Lifting Pump*, and illustrate its action by means of a figure. Determine the tension of the Piston Rod when the machine is in full action. 8

9. A hemispherical diving-bell is sunk until the surface of the water within the bell bisects its vertical radius; find the distance between the surfaces of the water without and within the bell, assuming that the water-barometer stands at 33 feet. 10

10. A spherical surface contains gas at a given pressure: show how to find the tension at any point. 8

11. A heavy sphere is placed in an open vertical cylinder which it exactly fits: in a position of permanent rest find the density of the air in the lower part of the cylinder. 8

12. A cone floats with a generator vertical in a fluid of n times its own density, the base being out of the fluid; if a be the vertical angle of the cone, show that 14

$$Cos\ a = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

1. B. LYON, F.C.S.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give an account of the source, properties, and industrial applications of Calcic Sulphate. What is a Selenitic or Seleniferous water, and for what purpose is it specially disadvantageous? 10

2. Describe the principal properties of Barium Nitrate. How may it be prepared from heavy spar? 10

3. How may the following substances be prepared? 15

Magnetic oxide of iron.
Potassium ferrate.
Ferric chloride.

What percentage of iron does each contain?

4. What are the principal ores of Zinc? How is the metal extracted? What are its chief properties? 10

5. Describe the preparation, and give a short account of the properties, of any four compounds of copper. 15

6. What are the chief varieties of glass? How do they differ? For what purposes is each variety specially employed? 15

7. How is the metal Aluminum obtained? What are its chief properties? What are the principal properties of its oxide? 10

8. In what ways may Potassium Iodide be prepared? 10

9. What is the composition of commercial Carbonate of Ammonia? 5

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HEAT AND VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Write the names of the following metals in the order of their expansibility by heat between 32° and 212° F.; state the rate of expansion in any one of them, and approximately their relative heat-conducting powers :— 10

Lead.	Platinum.
Zinc.	Silver.
Copper.	Iron.

2. Describe the process of filling and correctly graduating a mercurial thermometer. Explain the relation to one another of the thermometric scales in use for measuring temperature. 15

3. Describe Melloni's thermo-multiplier. 10

4. To what temperature would the heat developed by the complete combustion with oxygen of one gramme of carbon raise from 0° C. (*a*) 1000 C. C. of water; (*b*) 1000 C. C. of mercury? both fluids may be supposed to be measured at the standard temperature. 15

5. What weight of ice would be melted by the heat given out during the cooling of a mass of iron weighing 10,000 grammes from 500° C. to 0° C? 10

6. What is an Astatic galvanometer? Describe its construction and advantages. 10

7. What is a Rheostat? For what purpose is it employed? 10

8. What advantage is gained by the use in Voltaic batteries of amalgamated instead of unamalgamated zinc? 10

9. What is the usual object sought to be attained by the employment in Voltaic batteries of two fluids instead of one? 10

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

GEOLOGY.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define and explain the following geological terms:— Strike, Throw, Underlay. 10

2. What is meant by "the texture of a rock?" What are the principal varieties of texture? 10

3. What are Sandstone, Conglomerate, Shale, Gneiss? 12

4. What are the principal divisions and leading characters of the Metamorphic rocks? 10

5. What are the principal divisions of the Palæozoic series? How is Coal formed? What are its principal varieties? How are they distinguishable from one another? 15

6. What is a "Trilobite?" 5

7. What are Ammonites and Belemnites? In what systems do they occur? 8

8. What is chiefly remarkable about the fauna of the Cretaceous formation? Where do cretaceous rocks occur in India? 10

9. Into what divisions have Igneous rocks been classified? Upon what is the classification founded? Give examples of each division. 15

10. What, in geological phraseology, is understood by the term "recent formation?" 5

THURSDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGINEERING FIELD AND OFFICE WORK.

Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. How many methods are there for determining the difference of level between two points? Describe each accurately. 20

2. Describe the ordinary process of Chaining. How would you prepare your chain before starting work? 10

3. Given the fall in links per chain, how would you correct your chainage on sloping ground? Prove your formulæ. 10

4. Given a short line of Railway to survey. State how you would organize a party for the purpose, and give in detail the necessary operations and requirements, so as to lay the scheme complete before its promoters. 10

5. A survey of a triangular field is made with a chain which on being chocked is found to be one foot short of its supposed length = 100 feet. The area was found to be one square mile. What is the true area, if one of the sides measured by the incorrect chain equals 25 chains? 10

6. Describe the method by which minutes and seconds are read on the arc of a six-inch theodolite. 10

7. Give at least two methods for finding the distance to an inaccessible point. 10

8. Describe the Plane table, and explain its use. Also show how you would fix its position at an unknown point, being given three points whose positions on the table are known. 20

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Major G. L. C. MERREWETHER, R.E.; H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks]

1. State the law of strength that has been observed with respect to long pillars of equal dimensions according as the ends of the pillars are "both rounded," "both flat," or the "one end rounded, the other flat." 9

2. A verandah, projecting 10 feet from the wall, is supported by hollow cast-iron pillars, 8 feet apart and 12 feet high, firmly fixed at the top and bottom; if the greatest weight to be supported equals 90 lbs. per super. foot, find the thickness of the pillars, the external diameter being 4 inches:— 15

Correct power for external diameter being ...128·00
" " " length being .... 57·42

3. Give the ultimate tensile and compressive strengths of the following materials:— 8

Iron, { Cast, Wrought, Oak, Fir, Teak, Brick, Lime Mortar. Wire.

4. Give the factors of safety under transverse strain for the following materials :— 8

Iron, { Cast, Wrought, Timber, Brick, Stone.

5. Interpret the formula :— 20

$$F = \frac{B \times D^2}{L} \cdot p.$$

Explain how it has been obtained, and how it has to be altered in the following cases :—

Beam fixed at one end, weight at end.
" " " uniformly distributed.
" " " in the middle.
Beam supported at both ends, weight in the middle.
" " " uniformly distributed.
" " " not in the middle.

6. Explain what is meant by the terms "Bending moment," and "Shearing stress;" calculate them in the case of a wrought-iron beam for distances 8 feet apart, span being 48 feet, dead load ½ ton, and live load 1 ton per foot run of beam. 15

7. Draw to scale and write neatly the strains on a king post-truss of 24 feet span with a pitch of 30°, the total weight to be supported being 3000 lbs :— 15

1st—By the method of diagrams.
2nd—By the usual mathematical process.

8. Draw to scale a retaining wall to support a bank of earth 20 feet high, surface of the earth at top being horizontal. 10

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BRIDGES.

Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Explain the difference between the systems practised in Bengal and Madras for founding large Bridges on wells, and the advantages of each. Also state the main considerations which would influence you in deciding which method to adopt. **14**

2. Describe the modification of the usual method of lowering the centres of bridges by means of sand-boxes proposed for adoption for very large spans, or for cases in which the arch requires to be let down slowly, or the process of lowering to be stopped at any point. **9**

3. For what class of Bridges should cast iron girders, each in one casting, be used, and why not for others? **7**

4. What would be a proper test to apply to a cast iron girder, and what should be the maximum effect? **9**

5. What section is generally adopted for cast iron girders, and why? **11**

6. Girders have been constructed with wrought iron webs and bottom flanges, and cast iron top flanges. What are the objections to this arrangement? **12**

7. Mention some of the chief advantages of Lattice-girders for bridges, particularly for use in India. **12**

8. In Suspension Bridges what should the factors of safety be for fixed and rolling loads respectively? **6**

9. What advantage has a Suspension Bridge with sloping rods over one, in other respects similar, with vertical rods? **5**

10. State the general principles which should be adhered to, as far as practicable, in designing and executing all kinds of joints and fastenings; and what advantages have iron straps over bolts? **15**

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

IRRIGATION AND HARBOURS.

Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In preparing schemes for Water Supply and Drainage, on what points with regard to the rainfall is it most important that data should be obtained, and which of these again are of the greatest importance as affecting water supply, and which drainage? **11**

2. The drainage of a district being defective, what questions will the Engineer probably have to consider with regard to the causes of its defective condition, and the means of improving it? **13**

3. By what considerations connected with economy of water should the Engineer be influenced in fixing the lengths of the reaches and the positions of the locks of a Canal? **8**

4. What are the chief conditions required to successfully develope canals for Irrigation and Navigation respectively? **9**

5. To what disadvantages is a canal opening direct from a river, without a regulating work at its head, subject? **10**

6. Where the fall of the country through which a canal is to be formed is tolerably uniform, what should be observed with regard to the comparative slopes of the main channel, of the branches, and of the minor channels respectively, and with what object? **9**

7. Give a general description, with elevation, half-plan and longitudinal section,—not drawn to scale but with a few of the main dimensions figured, of the Falls which have been found to answer best upon the Baree Doab Canal. **18**

8. It is required to carry a canal across a torrent on the same level, the torrent being of large dimensions and bringing down a great volume of water at a high velocity. Explain the method to be adopted and the precautions to be taken. **10**

9 What is the difference between a Bulwark and a Breakwater? How should the site of the latter be selected? and where is generally the best position for the junction of a single breakwater with the land, and why? **12**

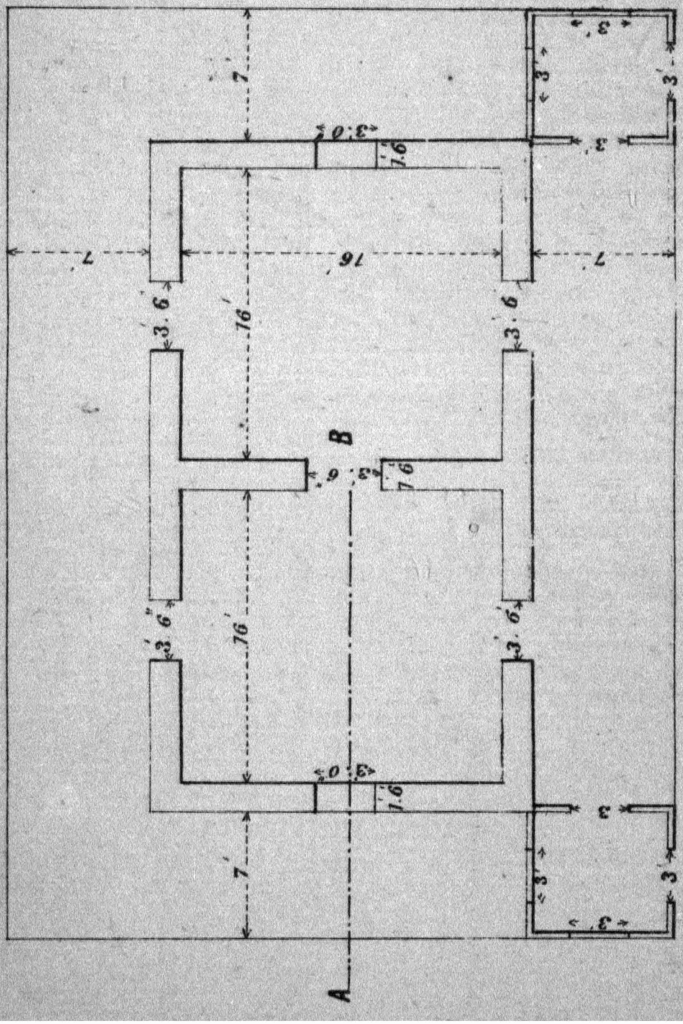
MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SPECIFICATION AND ESTIMATING.

Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]



The above is a plan, at floor level, of a hip-ended Bungalow **100** without upper story, to be built where there is a good natural foundation immediately below the surface.

The Foundations and Plinth, 2′ high, to be of uncoursed rubble stone and lime masonry, and the walls of uncoursed fitted rubble, also set in lime mortar, special provision being made for the quoins, jambs, and heads of doors and windows. The steps to be of 2nd sort cutstone set in lime mortar upon beds of rubble stone and lime. The Verandah posts to be 8′ from top of plinth to bottom of post plates. The Arches over doors and windows to be of brickwork. The Walls to be plastered inside, and, as well as the plinth, to be pointed on the outside. All woodwork to be of teak. The walls of the two bathrooms to be of teak plank on suitable framing. The floors of rooms to be of lime plaster on proper bedding, and those of Verandahs to be of earth. The doors of the Bathrooms to be half-panelled and half-venetianed; and all the others to be half-panelled and half-glazed. All the windows to be glazed. The two main rooms to have canvas ceilings. The walls of one room to be papered, and all the others to be colour-washed. The Roof above the main rooms to be of double tiles, and the rest to be covered with corrugated iron, properly painted, inside and out. All visible squared woodwork to be painted, and all which is not visible to be coated with Stockholm Tar.

Provision to be made for carrying off the water from the bathrooms, clear of the plinth, in iron pipes, and thence to receptacles 20 feet off, by means of slab drains resting on ordinary concrete.

Give a section on A B, figuring all the dimensions, and prepare a list of the different items of the estimate, giving those of the roof in detail (not as so many squares of roofing, but mentioning each part of the woodwork and of the coverings), and specify for each of them in full. No measurements need be taken out.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

RAILWAYS.

LOCATION. GRADIENTS. TUNNELS, &c.

Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E ; H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. In locating a Railway in a mountainous country traversed by a river, how would you locate your line so as to avoid as far as practicable heavy works and obtain easy grades ? **10**

2. What circumstances determine the ruling gradient of a Railway ? **5**

3. In locating a line of Railway you find that the intersection of a pair of tangents falls in the middle of a river; how would you lay off a curve so as to join them ? **15**

4. How would you lay off the half-breadths of a Railway embankment 18 feet wide at top with slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 on side-long ground, falling at the rate of 5 to 1 ? **15**

1*st*. Height of Bank at centre = 10 feet.
2*nd* ,, ,, ,, = 3 feet.

Calculate the half-breadths in each case.

5. Give some of the approximate methods for calculating the contents of a Railway embankment, and show how they differ from the true method. **15**

6. Give a description of the different kinds of permanent way in use on the Indian Railways, and describe the method of laying the rails. **10**

7. Give a description of the Railway over the Mont Cenis Pass. Also describe any of the methods you have ever noticed for braking engines and carriages. **15**

8. Draw a section of a Tunnel to carry a double line of rails, the material traversed being rock. Describe the method for driving the headings and working the face of the Blechingley and Saltwood tunnels. **15**

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE ; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Prove that the focal chord and diameter drawn from a point in a parabola make equal angles with the tangent at the same point. 8

2. Pairs of tangents which intersect at right angles being drawn to a parabola, find the locus of the point of intersection. 12

3. The principal semi-parameter of the ellipse is a harmonic mean between the segments of any focal chord. 8

4. If a circle be drawn on the major axis of an ellipse, as diameter, show that any ordinate of the ellipse to the same diameter is to the ordinate of the circle which has the same abscissa as the minor axis is to the major axis of the ellipse. 9

5. On the figure which you draw to illustrate the last question, show what is meant by the *eccentric angle* of the ellipse; also, find an expression for the radius vector of the ellipse—the focus being origin—in terms of the eccentric angle and constants. 16

6. Find the locus of the middle points of any number of parallel chords of the ellipse. 12

What name is given to that locus?

7. Parallelograms bounded by tangents drawn at the extremities of any pairs of conjugate diameters to the ellipse are equal. 12

8. Find the centre and axes of a given ellipse. 6

9. The equation to the hyperbola, referred to the transverse and conjugate axes, as axes of co-ordinates, being $y^2 = \frac{b^2}{a^2}(x^2 - a^2)$, what is the equation to the conjugate hyperbola, referred to the same axes? Draw roughly the two hyperbolas and an ordinate to each: mark the figure with letters; and then substitute for the symbols in the two equations the lines in the figure which correspond to them. 9

10. Defining segments of a diameter of the hyperbola, as the distances between the foot of an ordinate and the two ex- 8

tremities of the diameter; prove that the ratio of the rectangle contained by the segments of any diameter to the square of the ordinate (which may be any) is equal to the ratio of the square of the diameter to the square of the conjugate diameter.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS.

Professor KERO LAXUMAN CHHATRE; CHARLES CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish between *Algebraic* and *Transcendental* functions, *Continuous* and *Discontinuous* functions, and give an example of each. 4

2. Find the differential coefficients of the quotient of two functions of the same variable. 4

Differentiate $\frac{x^4 - 1}{x^4 + 1}$ 4

3. Differentiate the following:—

(i) $u = (2ax + x^2)^m$ 3

(ii) $u = (\tan x)^3$ 3

(iii) $u = \log (x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$ 4

4. If $u = e^{ax}$ show that $\frac{d^n u}{dx^n} = a^n u$ 4

(ii) $u = \sin x$ ..... $\frac{d^n u}{dx^n} = \sin \left(x + n \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ 4

5. Find the value of R in Taylor's theorem, R being the remainder after n terms. 8

6. Expand by Taylor's theorem:—

(i) $\log (x + h)$ 4

(ii) Approximate to the value of x in $x^x = 100$ 4

7. Find the value of

(i) $u = \frac{a^x - b_x}{x}$ when $x = 0$ 4

(ii) $u = \dfrac{x^x - x}{1 - x + \log x}$ when $x = 1$ 4

8. Show that the value of a function is a maximum or minimum only when the first differential coefficient that does not vanish is of an even order. 10

9. Find the value of x which makes u a maximum in

$$u = \frac{\log x}{x}$$ 4

(ii) Of all the triangles on the same base and having the same area, the isosceles has the least perimeter. 8

10. Integrate the following differential coefficients :—

(i) $\dfrac{du}{dx} = a x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ 2

(ii) $\dfrac{du}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{2 + 3x^2}$ 4

11. Integrate the following :—

(i) $\displaystyle\int_0^x \frac{1}{x - x^3}$ 4

(ii) $\displaystyle\int_0^x \frac{x}{(x+2)(x+3)^2}$ 6

12. Integrate the following :—

(i) $\displaystyle\int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$ 4

(ii) $\displaystyle\int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2ax}}$ 4

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

T COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; S. HODGART, Esq.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Describe the mode of facing the slide valve of an Engine so that it may work truly on the cylinder face. 5

2. What is the method generally employed for testing steam boilers, and why is this method adopted? 7

Describe the mode of fixing the tubes in a locomotive boiler.

3. A cylindrical boiler 6 feet in diameter is to bear a pressure of 80 lbs. on the square inch. Calculate the thickness of the metal of which the plates should be composed, assuming the safe working tensile strain to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per square inch of section. 10

4. A locomotive travels a distance of 40 miles; the cylinders are 16 inches in diameter, the stroke 20 inches, and the driving wheels are 5 feet in diameter. If the mean pressure of steam in the cylinders were 70 lbs. on the square inch during the run, how much water, neglecting leakage, should be evaporated to supply the quantity of steam expended? 10

5. Describe Giffard's Injector. 9

6. How are the joints of cylinder and steam chest covers usually made? What are rust joints, and how are they made? What is the objection to their use? 8

7. What is surface condensation, and what are its advantages? Describe the boiler known as the "Field Boiler." 7

8. Describe, with sketches, Stephenson's link motion as adopted in Locomotive Engines. 9

9. In small Steamboat Engines, but one eccentric is often used, and this serves for both the direct and the reverse motion. How is this contrived? 8

10. Describe Whitworth's Self-acting Screw-Cutting Lathe. Also some form of Drilling machine. 8

11. In a workshop a ready means of reversing a machine may be arranged with two belts, a wide drum on the driving shaft, and two loose pulleys and one fixed pulley on the countershaft. Explain the contrivance. 10

12. Describe the friction clutch used in stopping or starting a machine, and state the advantage it possesses over the lock clutch. 9

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 PM.]

MINING AND METALLURGY, PAPER I.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Arrange the following Metals in order of their (*a'*) Density; (*b'*) Ductility; (*c'*) Tenacity; and (*d'*) Fusibility:— **15**

Gold.	Zinc.
Platinum.	Iron.
Silver.	Copper.
Lead.	

2. Enumerate and define according to position, length, &c. of axes, the six Crystalline Systems. **20**

3. What is a Goniometer? What forms of the instrument are commonly employed? Without minutely describing these, mention the principle upon which each is constructed. **15**

4. What is an Adit-level, what a Winze? What technical names are applied to mineral veins in order to distinguish different varieties from one another? **10**

5. What are Sleeping Tables? For what purpose are they used? Mention any other contrivance used for the same purpose. **15**

6. In what ways may the calorific value of Coal be estimated? Illustrate your answer by examples. **15**

7. What is Meteoric Iron? What usually is its composition? **10**

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

MINING AND METALLURGY, PAPER II.

I. B. LYON, F.C.S.; D. S. KEMP, F.C.S.L.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. What are Black Lead Crucibles? What is the object of adding black lead to the clay of which they are made? **15**

2. What varieties of Cast Iron are recognized? What are their distinctive characters? **10**

3. What substances does cast iron most commonly contain? What effect on the properties of iron has the presence of these substances? 15

4. How is Steel tempered according to the purpose for which it is to be employed? 10

5. Describe and state the composition of the following metallic ores:—Gothite. Iron Pyrites. Copper Pyrites. Tin Pyrites. Calamine. 20

6. What is the general composition of the Black Copper obtained from the Mansfield Copper-schists? What is the principle of the process of liquation employed for the extraction of silver from it? 10

7. In the English process of Copper Smelting how is crude Copper refined and toughened? 10

8. What is the principle upon which the English method of extracting Lead from Galena is founded? 10

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE, PAPER I.

THE CLASSIC ORDERS AND GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. To what periods belong, generally speaking, the buildings erected in the Saxon, Norman, Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, and Renaissance Styles? 10

2. Mention some of the main peculiarities in Norman Towers, and are they more marked in the earlier or in the later specimens? 11

3. How are Early English buildings distinguished from those of the Norman period? 11

4. What are the main distinguishing marks of the Decorated style? 11

5. To what style do Rose Windows in England entirely belong? 8

6. To the Architecture of which period is Fan Tracery vaulting peculiar? 8

7. In what manner was the love for Gothic Architecture manifested during the eighteenth century, and in which features was this most marked? 10

8. In what most important respects do churches built in the Early French differ from those in the Early English style, and with what results? 11

9. What are the distinguishing qualities of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders respectively? 8

10. Explain the meanings of the following Architectural terms:— 12

Abacus, Bowtell, Broach Spire, Buckle, Corbel table, Cusp, Squinch, Triforium.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARCHITECTURE, PAPER II.

Major G. L. C. MEREWETHER, R.E.; H. I. B. HARGRAVE, B.A., C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Give a hand sketch showing how the dome of the palace at Serbistan is supported. 8

2. Give a succinct history of the various migrations that have taken place in India, of the religions adopted by the several races, and the effect of both on their Architecture. 10

3. Draw a sketch Map of India, showing the proximate distribution of Hindu Architecture. 8

4. Give a hand sketch of the Lât at Allahabad. To what style does it belong, and for what purpose was it originally erected? State also what deductions may be formed from a study of its capital. 8

5. Describe the different classes of monuments belonging to the Buddhist religion, and state in what respect a Dagoba differs from a Sthupas. 8

6. Describe and accompany with a hand sketch the gateways and railing of the tope at Sanchi. 8

7. In what respect do the topes of Jelalabad differ from the topes of Sanchi, Manikyala, and Sarnath ? 8

8. Give the dates of the great building ages of India and Europe, and state what remarkable difference with respect to progress is noticeable between them. 8

9. Give a hand sketch of one of the columns of the temple at Ajunta, and compare the same with columns used in Classic Architecture. 10

10. Give a hand sketch showing how the Hindus obviated to a certain extent the defects of the radiating arch. State how the Hindus differ from the Buddhists with respect to the use of the arch. 8

11. Into how many parts is a Hindu temple generally divided ? Describe each part and the purpose for which it was used. 8

12. Give Fergusson's argument by which he shows that it is better to excavate a temple than to build it in the ordinary manner. 8

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XI.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1874-75.

EXAMINERS.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A. E. T. Leith, LL.M.	In English and History.
Peter Peterson, M.A. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A. LL.B.	In Sanskrit.
The Rev. J. S. Beaumont, M A. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A.	In Latin.
The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S. E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.	In Arabic.
E. Rehathsek, M.C.E. Professor Mirza Hairat	In Persian.
T. Cooke, M.A., M.I., LL.D. Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.	In Mathematics and Analytical Geometry, &c.
The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A. James M. Campbell, C.S.	In Logic and Butler's Sermons.
S. Cooke, B.A., L.C.E., Kaikhosru Rastamji Vikaji, L.M.	In Chemical Physics.

MONDAY, 13TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER I.

THE REVD. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; E. T. LEITH, LL.M.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SCOTT'S KENILWORTH; COWPER'S TABLE TALK, CONVERSATION AND RETIREMENT.

1. Explain :— 1

(*a*). She is in no mood to stoop to his lure.

(*b*). You are going to court; you will please remember that your blazonry must be *argent*, and *or*—no other tinctures will pass current.

(*c*). I warrant you he has a special Toledo.

(*d*). What turmoil have we for the nones?

(*e*). The horse to the rack,
And to fire with the sack.

(*f*). His ferule was stuck on the other side like Harlequin's wooden sword.

(*g*). You were Jack Pudding to a quacksalver.

(*h*). The leeches are at a stand.

(*i*). I showed the theatre a clean pair of heels.

2. Give the meanings and derivations of the following words :— 18

Soliloquy, cygnet, minion, beeves, indenture, wassail, knave, paynim, cabalistical, copyhold, stark, eulogium, budge, warped, balk, redoubt, froward, vigils.

3 Explain the allusions contained in the following passages :— 39

(*a*). You speak sacrilege against the immortal Nine.

(*b*). He hath Potosi in that brain of his.

(*c*). "How?" said the smith in King Cambyses' vein, "are we commanded to stand and deliver on the King's highway? Then out Excalibar!"

(*d*). I am not come from the field of Mars to discredit myself among the followers of Minerva.

(*e*). Mine honest infractor of the *Lex Julia*.

(*f*). The pilot, who sees a Scylla under his bows, must not for the time think of the more distant dangers of Charybdis.

(*g*). The very emblem of the wife of Bath.

(*h*). Mulciber himself, with all his Cyclops, could hardly amend him.

(*i*). Who, for the bane of thousands born,
Built God a church and laughed his word to scorn.

(*j*). In him Demosthenes was heard again.

(*k*). Then genius danced a bacchanal, he crowned
The brimming goblet, seized the thyrsus, bound
His brows with ivy.

(*l*). The disencumbered Atlas of the State.

(*m*). A scribbling herd as deep inlaid
With brutal lust as ever Circe made.

4. Paraphrase :— **15**

O Liberty ! the prisoner's pleasing dream.
The poet's muse, his passion and his theme,
Genius is thine, and thou art Fancy's nurse,
Lost without thee the ennobling powers of verse ;
Heroic song from thy free touch acquires
Its clearest tone, the rapture it inspires.
Place me where Winter breathes his keenest air,
And I will sing if Liberty be there ;
And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet
In Afric's torrid clime or India's fiercest heat.

5. Explain the following, noting any peculiarities of construction or phraseology you may find : — **10**

(*a*). The courtly laureate pays
His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise.

(*b*). Slaves fight for what were better cast away.

(*c*). To teach the canvas innocent deceit,
Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet.

(*d*). Humours tart as wines upon the fret.

(*e*). As if an eagle flew aloft, and then—
Stooped from his highest pitch to pounce a wren.

MONDAY, 13TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ENGLISH, PAPER II.

THE REVD. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; E. T. LEITH, LL.M.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

MILTON—PARADISE LOST, BOOKS VII. and VIII.

JOHNSON—LIVES OF MILTON AND ADDISON.

I. Paraphrase :— **20**

For man to tell how human life began
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew?
Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induced me. As new waked from soundest sleep,
Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the reeking moisture fed.
Straight toward heaven my wondering eyes I turn'd,
And gazed a while the ample sky; till, raised
By quick instinctive motion, up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring, and upright
Stood on my feet. About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And liquid lapse of murmuring streams; by these,
Creatures that lived and moved, and walk'd or flew;
Birds on the branches warbling; all things smiled
With fragrance, and with joy my heart o'erflowed.

II. Quote and explain any passage in the portion prescribed that refers to the circumstances of Milton's life. **15**

III. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words :— **10**

Affable, Seraph, Hierarch, Heaven, Horizon, Ray, Branch, Nostrils, Tragedy, Quaint.

IV. Explain the following, pointing out any grammatical or other peculiarities :— **15**

(*a*). But feather'd soon and fledge
They summ'd their pens.

(*b*). So steers the prudent crane
Her annual voyage, borne on winds.

(*c*). With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
On her soft axle, while she paces even.

(*d*). I, by conversing, cannot these erect
From prone.

(*e*). Abstract as in a trance, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape.

(*f*). But with me
I see not who partakes.

(*g*). Go, heavenly guest, ethereal messenger,
Sent from whose sovran goodness I adore!

(*h*). An encomiastic inscription, in the tumid lapidary style.

(*i*). As Nemesis is always on the watch.

(*j*). His versions being too licentiously paraphrastical.

V. What were, according to Johnson, Milton's qualifications for writing the *Paradise Lost*? 10

VI. Sketch Milton's personal character, as represented by Johnson. 15

VII. Enumerate Addison's principal works, and state in a few words the subject of each. Characterize his style. 15

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER I.

P. PETERSON, B.A. ; KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. *(a)* Translate the following closely :— 16

तपःपरामर्शविवृद्धमन्यो र्भ्रूभङ्गदुष्प्रेक्ष्यमुखस्य तस्य ॥

स्फुरन्नुदर्चिःसहसा तृतीयादक्षणः कृशानुः किल निष्पपात॥
अवगम्य कथीकृतं वपुः प्रियबन्धोस्तव निष्फलोदय : ॥

बहुलेपि गते निशाकरस्तनुतां दुःखमनङ्गो मोक्ष्यति ॥
विपत्प्रतीकारपरेण मङ्गलं निषेव्यते भूतिसमुत्सुकेन वा ॥
जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिषः सतःकिमेभिराशोपहतात्मवृत्तिभिः॥
वपुर्विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता दिगम्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु ॥
वरेषु यद्बालमृगाक्षि मृग्यते तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने॥

(b.) Dissolve and name the compounds underlined.
(c.) What is the motre of the second stanza?
What is the metre of पशुपतिरपितान्यहानि कृच्छ्रादगमयदद्रिसुतासमागमोत्कः?

Give the schemes of both in ganas.

II. What evidence do you find in the Kumárasambhava tending to show the identity of its author with the author of the Raghuvans'a? 9

III. Explain the following:— 15

(a.) त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीम्
तदर्शिनमुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः ॥
(b.) मनो नवद्वारनिषिद्धवृत्ति हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिवश्यम्.
यमक्षरं क्षेत्रविदो विदुस्तमात्मानमात्मन्यवलोकयन्तम्॥
(c.) व्यलोकयन्नुन्मिषितैस्तडिन्मयैर्महातपःसाक्ष्य इव स्थिताः क्षपाः ॥
(d.) अन्तर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः ॥
(e.) स्थाने त्वां स्थावरात्मानं विष्णुमाहुः॥

IV. (*a.*) Write down the meanings of (1) तत: परम- 8
मित्युक्त्वा. (2) अपस्नात:
(3) ज्ञानविज्ञानविनैर्ययुक्त
(4) चतुर्भद्रम्.

(*b.*) Write grammatical notes on (1) लावण्य
उत्पाद्य इवास यत्न: (2)सहलक्ष्मण:
(3) तुलां यदारोहति दन्तवाससा.

V. (*a.*) Translate the following:— 12

एवं संदिशतस्तस्य राघवस्य महात्मन:॥
लक्ष्मणोन्तरमासाद्य सूतं वचनमब्रवीत् ॥
कैकेयीं प्रति संक्रुद्धो नि:श्वसन्भ्रुकुटीमुख: ॥
अमर्षाश्रयया दृष्ट्या वसुधामवलोकयन् ॥
ममापि वचनात्सूत वक्तव्यो भवता नृप: ॥
पक्षीव यदयं त्यक्त: पुत्र: किं नाम तत्कृतम् ॥
पितृपैतामहं राज्यं प्रतिज्ञां परिरक्षता ॥
भीतेन चानृताद्दत्तमत्र स्वार्थे भवान्प्रभु: ॥
न त्वेव सदृशं त्यक्तुमपराधं विना सुतम् ॥
स्त्रीविधेयेन भवता गुणवन्तं विशेषत:

(*b.*) Write a note on the syntax of the last stanza.

VI. Give in Sanskrit a brief summary of the part of the Rámáyana you have read noting the course of Rama's journey. 12

VII. Translate, annotating the words underlined :— 10

संलापितानां मधुरैर्वचोभिर्मिथ्योपचारैश्च वशीकृतानाम् ॥

आशावतां श्रद्धधतां च लोके किमर्थिनां वञ्चयितव्यमस्ति॥

अथवा स्थितिरियं दुर्जनानाम्.

अङ्गिङ्गिभावमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः

देव संजीवकस्तवोपर्यसदृशव्यवहारीव लक्ष्यते। तथाचास्मत्संनिधाने श्रीमेद्दवपादानां शक्तित्रयनिन्दां कृत्वा राज्यमेवाभिलषति.

VIII. (*a.*) Narrate the story of "The Greedy Jackal" or "The Lion, the Mouse and the Cat." 8

(*b.*) What is the moral of the story of "The old Woman and the Bell" and of the story of "The Elephant and the Jackal?" What other story in the first two parts of the Hitopades'a has a similiar moral to the last?

IX. Quote passages from the Kumárasambhava or the Hitopades'a regarding— 10

(1.) Contentedness.

(2.) The benefits of combination.

(3.) Concentration of many merits in one.

(4.) The respect due to merit irrespective of age.

Can you cite a passage from the Raghuvans'a with regard to the last point?

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

SANSKRIT, PAPER II.

P. PETERSON, B.A.; KASHINATH TRIMBAK TELANG, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Translate:— 20

(*a.*) पत्वच्छायासु हंसा मुकुलितनयना दीर्घिकापद्मिनीनां
सौधान्यत्यर्थतापाद्बुलभिपरिचयद्वेषिपारावतानि ।
विन्दूत्क्षेपान्पिपासुः परिसरति शिखी भ्रान्तिमद्वारियन्त्रं
सर्वैरुस्रैः समग्रस्त्वमिव नृप ! गुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः ॥

(*b.*) वामं सन्धिस्तिमितवलयं न्यस्य हस्तं नितम्बे
कृत्वा श्यामाविटपसदृशं स्रस्तमुक्तं द्वितीयम्
पादाङ्गुष्ठालुलितकुसुमे कुट्टिमे पातिताक्षं
नृत्यादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कान्तमूज्वायतार्द्धम् ॥

(*c.*) विरचितपदं वीरप्रीत्या सुरोपमसूरिभि
श्चरितमुभयोर्मध्येकृत्य स्थितं क्रथकौशिकान् ।
तव हतवतो दण्डानीकैर्विदर्भपतेः श्रियं
परिघगुरुभिर्दोर्भिर्विष्णोः प्रसह्य च रुक्मिणीम् ॥

2. (*a.*) Name and dissolve the compounds in (*a.*) 10

(*b.*) Give the schemes of the Drutavilambita, the Mandakrântâ and the Indravajrâ metres, and quote a verse from the play to illustrate any one of them.

(*c.*) Give an account of the action of the Parivrâjikâ in the play.

3. Translate and explain from the context:— 15

(*a.*) त्वं मे प्रसादसुमुखी भव चण्डि नित्य
मेतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः ।

(*b.*) जयसेने ! कर्मसिद्धावाशु प्रतिपत्तिमानय

(*c.*) तद्यातव्यपक्षे स्थितस्य पूर्वसंकल्पित-
समुन्मूलनाय वीरसेनमुखं दण्डचक्रमाज्ञापय ।

(*d.*) मन्ये प्रियाहृतमनास्तस्याः प्रणिपातलङ्घनां सेवाम्
एवं प्रणयवती सा न हि शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता ॥

4. (*a.*) Give the singular of पाद the plural of अष्टन् and the Nom. plur. of the Masc. of प्रथम. 10

(*b.*) Give the 2nd Sing. and 3rd Plur. of the Imperf. of अद् and बन्ध्

c. Give the 2nd Sing. and 3rd Plur. of the Pres. Imper. Imperf., Perf., the two Fut., Aor. and Frequent. of शास्.

5. Translate into Sanskrit:— 45

The sage then began to practise more rigorous austerities, with his arms erect, without support, feeding on air, in summer exposed to five fires, in the rainy season remaining unsheltered from the wet, and in winter lying on a

watery couch night and day. This he continued for a thousand years. At last Indra and the other deities became greatly distressed at the idea of the merit he was storing up, and the power which he was thereby acquiring; and the chief of the celestials desired the nymph Rambha to go and bewitch him by her blandishments. Though much afraid of the wrath of the Muni she obeyed the command of Indra. The sage, however, suspected the design, and becoming greatly incensed he doomed the nymph by a curse to be turned into stone and to continue in that state for a thousand years.

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER I.

THE REVD. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A.; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

CICERO PRÒ MURENA. VIRGIL, ÆNEID IV.

1. Translate, commenting on the words in italics:— 20

Legem ambitus flagitasti, quæ tibi non decrat, erat enim severissime scripta Calpurnia. *Gestus est mos* et voluntati et dignitati tuæ. Sed tota illa lex accusationem tuam, si haberes nocentem reum, fortasse armasset: petitioni vero refragata est. *Pœna gravior in plebem* tua voce efflagitata est, *commoti animi tenuiorum: exilium in nostrum ordinem*; concessit senatus postulationi tuæ, sed non libenter duriorem *fortunæ communi* conditionem te auctore constituit. *Morbi excusationi pœna addita est*: voluntas offensa multorum, quibus aut contra valetudinis commodum laborandum est, aut incommodo morbi etiam ceteri vitæ fructus relinquendi. Quid ergo, hæc *quis tulit?* Is qui auctoritati senatus, voluntati tuæ

paruit: denique is tulit cui minime proderant. Illa quæ mea summa voluntate senatus frequens repudiavit, mediocriter adversata tibi esse existimas? *Confusionem suffragiorum* flagitasti, prorogationem legis Maniliæ, *æquationem gratiæ*, dignitatis, suffragiorum.

(*a*). By whom was the Manilian law proposed, and for what purpose? How did it affect the upper classes at Rome?

(*b*). Describe the usual arrangement of the *Comitia Centuriata*.

(*c*). Distinguish '*judices edititii*,' and '*judices editi*'; also, '*in jure manum conserere*' and '*ex jure manum conserere*.' Explain '*coemptio*.'

2. What was the nature of the *Lex Calpurnia*? and what of the *Lex Tullia*? What is meant by the *prorogatio* of a Lex? 5

3. Translate:— 12

Hæc omnia sectatorum, spectaculorum, prandiorum item crimina, a multitudine in tuam nimiam diligentiam, Servi, conjecta sunt in quibus tamen Murena ab senatus auctoritate defenditur. Quid enim? Senatus num obviam prodire crimen putat? non. sed conductos: doce. Num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? minime. Sed vulgo passim.

4. Give a brief account of the speech *pro Murena*, describing the position and character of the parties at the trial. Explain, if you can, why the Stoic philosophy, of which Cicero speaks so highly on other occasions, is treated as ridiculous. 10

5. Decline '*anceps*.' From what verbs are the following participles formed? '*Nixus*,' '*redimitus*,' '*citus*'. Write down the perfects and supines of '*illino*,' '*figo*,' '*divello*.' Derive '*sodalis*', '*solemnis*.' How came the latter term to have its modern meaning? Explain the '*res mancipi*.' 10

6. Translate, commenting on the words in italics:— 15

Multaque præterea vatum prædicta *piorum*
Terribili monitu horrificant. *Agit ipse furentem*
In somnis ferus Æneas; semperque relinqui.
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quærere terra.
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina *Pentheus*,
Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas
Aut *Agamemnonius scenis* agitatus *Orestes*,
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent *in limine* Diræ.

7. *Quin morere*, ut merita es : ferroque averte dolorem. 3
Tu, lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
His, germana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti.
Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam
Degere, more feræ, tales nec tangere curas !
Non servata fides cineri promissa Sychæo !
Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.

(*a*). What other reading is there of *piorum* (in 6) ? Which do you prefer, and why ? Point out the prosodial peculiarity in the sixth line (in 6). Parse '*morere*.' Distinguish '*multa virtus*,' and '*magna virtus*.' Why is '*scenis* in the plural ? In what cases does Virgil use the form '*is*', '*e*', in words derived from animus ? and in what '*us*', '*a*', '*um*'.

8. Translate : name the metre, and scan the fifth line, mark- 10
ing (by ⏑,—) the length of the syllables :—

Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
Auspiciis, et sponte mea componere curas :
Urbem Trojanam primum, dulcesque meorum
Reliquias colerem ; Priami tecta alta manerent,
Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
Sed nunc Italiam magnam Grynæus Apollo,
Italiam Lyciæ jussere capessere sortes.

9. Adduce evidence to prove (if you can) that Dido and Æneas were contemporary or otherwise. Sketch briefly the story of Dido.

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

LATIN, PAPER II.

THE REVD. J. S. BEAUMONT, M.A. ; J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE, M.A.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

OVID, FASTI IV. CÆSAR DE BELLO GALLICO IV.

Translate into English :— 10

1. Pandite mandati memores, Heliconis alumnæ,
Quadeat assiduo cur dea magna sono.
Sic ego. Sic Liato : mensis Cythereius illi
Cessit, quod teneri nomen amoris habet ;

Reddita Saturno sors hæc erat : optime regum
A nato sceptris excutiere tuis.
Ille suam metuens, ut quæque erat edita, prolem
Devorat, immersam visceribusque tenet.
Sæpe Rhea questa est totiens fecunda, nec umquam
Mater, et indoluit fertilitate sua.
Juppiter ortus erat. Pro magno teste vetustas
Creditur ; acceptam parce movere fidem ;
Veste latens saxum cœlesti gutture sedit :
Sic genitor fatis decipiendus erat.

2. Nox abiit oriturque Aurora; Palilia poscor. 10
Non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales.
Alma Pales, faveas pastoria sacra canenti,
Prosequor officio si tua festa pio.
Certe ego de vitulo cinerem stipulasque fabales
Sæpe tuli plena februa casta manu.
Certe ego transilui positas ter in ordine flammas,
Udaque rorantes laurea misit aquas.
Mota dea est, operique favet. Navalibus exit
Puppis ; habent ventos jam mea vela suos.
I, pete virginea, populus, suffimen ab ara :
Vesta dabit ; Vestæ munere purus eris.
Sanguis equi suffimen erit, vitulique favilla ;
Tertia res duræ culmen inane fabæ.

3. (*a*). Explain *Palæstinas deas, carminis Euboici, Phryx pius, pendula Libra, Parrhasides stellæ, Vinalia, forda bove.* 6

(*b*). Is any internal evidence afforded in this book of the Fasti to shew when and where it was composed ? Give a brief sketch of the life of Ovid.

Translate into English :—

(4.) Rationem pontis hanc instituit. Tigna bina sesquipedalia paulum ab imo præacuta dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, intervallo pedum duorum inter se jungebat. Hæc cum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat fistucisque adegerat, non sublicæ modo directe ad perpendiculum, sed prone ac fastigate, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, bis item contraria duo ad eundem modum juncta intervallo pedum quadragenum ab inferiore parte contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa statuebat. Hæc utraque insuper bipedalibus trabibus immissis, quantum eorum tignorum junctura distabat, binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur ; quibus disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis tanta erat operis firmitudo atque eâ rerum natura, ut, quo major vis aquæ se incitavisset, hoc artius illigata tenerentur. Hæc directa materia injecta contexebantur ac longuriis cratibusque consternebantr. 18

Draw a rough plan of a portion of this bridge, indicating the various parts by their Latin names.

(5). Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnæ: primo per omnes partes perequitant et tela conjiciunt atque ipso terrore equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant, et quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus prœliantur. Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prœlio excedunt, atque ita currus collocant, ut si illi a multitudine hostium premantur expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in prœlis præstant, ac tantum usu cotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti in declivi ac præcipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere et per temonem percurrere et in jugo insistere et se inde in currus citissime recipere consuerint. 10

Give a brief account of Cæsar's first campaign in Britain. At what point of the coast is he supposed to have landed ?

6. Translate into Latin:— 46

As soon as the freedman was gone out, he fixed the hilt of his sword upon the ground, and holding it with both hands, fell upon it with so much force that he expired with one groan. The servants who waited without heard the groan, and burst into a loud lamentation. The soldiers ran to the gates with the most pitiable wailings and most unfeigned grief, reproaching themselves for not guarding their emperor, and preventing his dying for them. Some kneeled and kissed his wound, some grasped his hand, and others prostrated themselves on the ground, and adored him at a distance. Nor did their affection cease with his death; it survived the grave and terminated in the destruction of Vitellius.

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER I.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

THE REVD. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

AMRULKAIS AND TAZKIRAT-UL-HUKMA.

I. What are the genders of the nouns ضلع خمر حرب 5

and شعير سوق سبيل حال ابهام عضد عما

a.—Mention the particles which govern the Genitive. 5

b.—What particles require the noun in the Accusative? 5

c.—What part of speech is the word لدن 3

II. Mention the difference between the conjunctions و and ف exemplify it also in the translation of the lines :— 10

قفانبك من ذكري حبيب و منزل
بسقط اللوي بين الدخول فحومل
فتوضح فالمقراة

a.—State also for what word the conjunction ف stands in the line :— 2

فمثلك حبلي طرقتُ و مرضع

III. Name the metre of the following couplet and scan it according to the Arabic system :— 10

قفانبك من ذكرى حبيب و عرفان
و ربع حلت آياته منذ ازمان

IV. Mention three verbs which are at the same time defective and hamzated, *i. e.*, whose first radical is *alef* and the last *waw* or *ya*. 5

a.—What is the feminine technical form of verbal adjectives represented by the masculine technical form فعلى and exemplify the same by giving the feminine of اكبر of اصغر of اوّل and of احد 5

b.—Mention the feminine technical form of verbal adjectives belonging to the form فعلان and give, according to it, the feminine of غضبان and of سكران and also according to the ordinary feminine form. 5

c.—Give the plural of the form فعلان exemplifying it in the plural of the adjectives عجلان سكران and غرثان ندمان 5

V. Translate:— 25

الا ايها الليل الطويل الا انجلى
بصبح و ما الاصباح منك بامثل
فيالك من ليل كان نجومه
بامراس كتان الى صم جندل
و قد اغتدي و الطير في وكناتها
بمنجرد قيد الاوابد هيكل
مكر مفر مقبل مدبر معا
كجلمود صخر حطه السيل من عل
كميت يزل اللبد عن حال متنه
كما زلت الصفواء بالمتنزل
علي الذبل جياش كان اهتزامه
اذا جاش فيه حميه غلي مرجل

مسح اذا ما السابحات على الونى
اثرن الغبار با لكديد المركل
يزل الغلام الخف عن صهواته
ويلوي باثواب العنيف المثقل
درير كخذ روف الوليد امره
تتابع كفيه بخيط موصل
له ايطلا ظبي وساقا نعامة
وارخاء سرحان وتقريب تنقل

VI. Translate into English :— 15

وكان فيثاغورس حين ينهض من وطنه اخذ من ملك مدينة سموس في خطاب العاهل عماسيس ملك مصر كتاباً بالوصايا لمعاونته في تحصيل العلوم الفلسفيّة فالملك عماسيس حين نال كتاباً من ملك سموس تلقّاه بالاكرام واحسن منزلته واعانه في تحصيل علمه فبعثه الي تلك الاحبار وامرهم ان يعلّموه اسرارهم الفلسفيّه ولكن تلك الاحبار كانوا يبالغون في اخفاء مرموزاتهم المستورة بحيث لم يكونوا ان يجعلوا الاجانب مُطلّعاً بمرموزاتهم

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ARABIC, PAPER II.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.; E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

KHAZANAT-UL-ULUM AND ALEF LAYLAH WA LAYLAT.

1. Translate the following four phrases so that each should rhyme and terminate with the letter *mim* :— 6

Peace of the body consists in paucity of food.
Peace of the spirit consists in paucity of words.
Peace of the heart consists in paucity of sleep.
Peace of all things consists in their completion.

2. Give the literal meaning, and also as grammatical terms in European grammars, of the words مصدر and مضارع mentioning also the root each is derived from, with its signification. 33

(*a*) State briefly (in numbers only) which of the 13 Arabic conjugations are most frequent, which are less so, and which are of extremely rare occurrence. 3

3. Vocalise the word سفر in various manners, so as to mean,—1, He moved, wrote, &c.; 2, A vestige; and 3, A large book. 4

4. Translate :— 20

حكي ان عدد ضفادع كانت تسكن في غديرة وكانوا احرارا مطلقين ما كان لهم ملك يحكم عليهم فبدت لهم الرغبة الى سلطان فالتمسوا من المشترى وهو احد من الهة اهل يونان ان يبعث اليهم ملكا فبعث هو اولا خشبا عظيما جاعلا اياه سلطانا لهم والقاه من السماء فلما وقع الخشب في ماء الغديرة تموج به الماء وحدث التلاطم فيه فخافت الضفادع وظنوا ان سلطانهم ذو صولة وهيبة فبعد زمان لما سكن الماء وذهب التموج واستقر الخشب في مكان واحد لا يتحرك زال خوفهم فجعلوا يقربون اليه حتى وصلوا اليه وعلموا بعد التجربة انه جامد وحليم في غايه ليس فيه سورة وهيبة فجعلوا يصحكون ويتقافزون ومارضوا بحكومته فالتمسوا مرة اخرى ان يبعث لهم المشترى سلطانا آخر ذا هيبة وسورة فارسل اليهم لقلقا فلما اتى هذا السلطان الجديد قعد في موضع وجعل اذا راى ضفدعا اخرج راسه من الماء يبلعه ويا كله فهابت به الضفادع ودخل في قلوبهم الروع وندموا على التماسهم سلطانا جديدا

5. Translate :—

فلما سمعت كلامي وثبت قايمه وقالت ويلك يا كلب
انت الذى فعلت معى هذا الفعل وجرحت معشوق
قلبى و اوجعتنى و شبابه وله ثلث سنين لا هو ميت ولا
هو حى فقلت لها يا اقذر القبحات و اوسخ العشاقات
العبيد نعم انا فعلت ذلك ثم انى اخذت سيفى وجردته
فى كفى وصوبت عليها لاقتلها فلما سمعت كلامى وراتنى
مصمما على قتلها ضحكت وقالت تخسا يا كلب هيهات
ان يرجع ما فات او تجى الاموات لقد امكننى الله بمن
فعل بى هذا وكانت فى قلبى منه نار لا تطفى ولهيب
لا يخفى ثم وقفت على قدميها و تكلمت بكلام لا افهمه
و قالت اخرج بسحرى نصفك حجر ونصفك بشر ثم
انى صرت كما ترى وبقيت لا اقوم ولا اقعد ولا انا
ميت ولا انا حى فلما صرت هكذا سحرت المدينه و ما
فيها من الاسواق والغيطان وكانت مدينتنا اربعة صنوف
مسلمين ونصارى ويهود ومجوس فسحرتهم سمكا
فالابيض المسلمون والاحمر المجوس والارزق النصارى

والاصفر اليهود وسحرت الجزاير الاربع جبال محيطة
بالبركة ثم انها كل يوم تضربني وتعذبني بالسوط مايه
ضربة حتي يسيل دمي وتنهري الثياب الفاخرة من
فوق ثم ان الشباب بكي وانشد يقول

صبرا لحكمك يا الهي والقضا
انا صابر ان كان فيه لك الرضا
جاروا علينا وا عتدوا وتجبروا
فلعلني الفردوس ان نتعوضا
قد ضقت بالامر الذي قد نالني
فوسيلتي بالمصطفي و المرتضي

6. Translation into Arabic :— 25

The greatest magazine of historical information which has ever been collected into one body, is the English Universal History; a most useful work, from the amplitude of its matter, its general accuracy, and constant reference to the original authors. We may occasionally consult it with great advantage on points where deep research is necessary; but we cannot read it with pleasure as a continued work, from its tedious details and harshness of style, as well as from its abrupt transitions, and the injudicious arrangement of many of its parts.

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

PERSIAN, PAPER I.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; Professor MIRZA HAIRAT.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

HAFEZ AND HATIM TAI.

1. What person in a verb is the shortest, and may on that account be considered as the stem from which all the others are formed? 4

(*a*) Give the diminutive of كوه, of باغ, and of طاق 4

(*b*) What is the comparative and the superlative termination of an adjective? 4

(*c*) What quality do the affixes پام فام كونه چرده and چرته imply? 4

(*d*) What is the meaning of the affix ين appended to a noun? 4

2. Translate:— 15

صبا بلطف بگو آن غزال رعنا را
كه سر بكوه و بيا بان تو داده مارا
شكر فروش كه عمرش دراز باد چرا
تفقدی نكند طوطی شكر خارا
غرور حسن اجازت مكر نداد ای گل
كه پرسشي بكني عندليب شيدا را

بحسن خلق توان کرد صید اهل نظر
به بند و دام نگیرند مرغ دانا را
چو با حبیب نشینی و باده پیمایی
بیاد آر حریفان باد پیمارا
ندانم از چه سبب رنگ آشنای نیست
سهی قدان سیه چشم ماه سیما را
جز اینقدر نتوان گفت در جمال تو عیب
که خال مهر و فا نیست روی زیبا را
در آسمان چه عجب گر ز گفتهٔ حافظ
سماع زهره برقص آورد مسیحا را

3. Mention the town where Hafez spent nearly his whole life, and state the year of his death. 5

4. Translate :— 20

ساقیا برخیز و در ده جام را
خاک بر سر کن غم ایام را
ساغرمی در کفم نه تا ز سر
برکشم این دلق ارزق فام را
گرچه بدنامی است نزد عاقلان
مانمی خواهیم ننگ و نام را

باده‌در ده چند از این باد غرور
خاک برسر نفس نافرجام را
دود آه سینهٔ سوزان من
سوخت این افسردگان خام را
محرم راز دل شیدائی خرد
کس نمی بینم زخاص وعام را
بادلارامی مراخاطرخوش است
کز دلم یکباره برد آرام را
تنکرد دیگر بسر و اندر چمن
هر که دید آن سرو سیم‌اندام را
صبرکن حافظ بسختی روزوشب
عاقبت روزی بیابی کام را

5. Translate—

20

گفتند که این کوه حد ماه پری است و پیشتر رفتن مارا طاقت نیست چرا که ماه پری در حدخود کسی را زنده نمیگذارد پس حاتم از آن دیوان وداع شد و در حد ماه پری آمده میرفت بعد از چند روز کوهی دید که سر بر فلک کشیده و بر آن کوه درختان

بسیار ازدور نمودار شدند حاتم جانب کوه روانه شد
چون نزدیک رسید هرطرف بالای کوه پریزادان را
دیدوشنید که درمیان خود میگفتند که این آدم زاد
مي آید این را زنده نباید گذاشت که قصد بر آمدن
کوه دارد جماعتي از آن پریزادان فرود آمدند و
دست حاتم را گرفته بالای کوه بردند و در زنجیر
کردن و پرسیدند که از کجا آمدي و در اینجا چه
کار داري و ترا اینجا که رسانیده است حاتم گفت
مرا خدا آورده است و از شهر شوری مي آیم
پریزادان گفتند که دختر حارث بازرگان فرستاده
است که او را رغبت شاه مهره است

6. Translate into Persian:— 20

The city of Madras straggles over twenty-seven square miles, on which there are thirty-six distinct villages and some three thousand acres of cultivated land. The population of this vast area is somewhat less than of the purely city part of Calcutta, covering seven square miles, or 397,552. They live in 51,741 houses or at the rate of about 8 to a house. Of the accuracy of this census taken in November 1871 there can be no doubt. Its aggregate and its details form the standards by which the flow and ebb of life, carefully registered, and the social condition of each race, may be tested with confidence. The comparative absence of manufactures and the very slow increase of trade in Madras, are marked by the fact that three-fourths of the adult males of all classes are occupied in some calling under Government The fact seems incredible, but it is Government itself that calls attention to it.

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

PERSIAN, PAPER II.

E. REHATSEK, M.C.E.; Professor MIRZA HAIRAT.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SHAHNAMAH AND GULISTAN.

1. Translate :— 30

بیاورد ضحاکرا چون نوند
بکوه دماوند کردش بیند
چوبندی بر آن بند بغزود نیز
نبود از بد بخت یا بنده چیز
ازو نام ضحاک چون خاک شد
جهان از بد او همه پاک شد
گسسته شد از خویش و پیوند اوی
بمانده بکوه اندرون بند اوی
بکوه اندران جای تنگش گزید
نکه کرد غاری بنش ناپدید
بیاورد مسمار های گران
بجائیکه لغزش نبود اندران

فرو بست دستش بر آنکوه باز
بدان تا بماند بسختی دراز
بماند او بدا ینگونه آویخته
وزاو خون دل بر زمین ریخته
بیا تا جهان را بید نسپریم
بکوشش همه دست نیکی بریم
نباشد همی نیک و بد پایدار
همان به که نیکی بود یادگار
همان کنج و دینار و کاخ بلند
نخواهد بدن مر ترا سودمند
سخن ماند از تو همی یادگار
سخن را چنین خوار مایه مدار
فریدون فرخ فرشته نبود
ز مشک و ز عنبر سرشته نبود
بداد و دهش یافت آن نیکوی
تو داد و دهش کن فریدون توی

2. Enumerate the metres most used by Persian poets. 10

3. Mention the name of the father and the two brothers of Feridun. 10

4. Give the meanings of the following obsolete words :— 10

شرزه * هیون * کاتوزی * اهنو خوشی * ستام * نهمار * غرم * تنبل * زی * هنک

5. Analyse the word کردگار giving its literal meaning and 10

also that in the phrases :—

همی کرد پوزش بر کردگار

and منی چون به پیوست با کردگار

6. Translate :— 30

یکي را از ملوک مدت عمرش سپری شد و قایم مقامي نداشت وصیت کرد که بامداد نخستین کسي که از در شهر اندر آید تاج شاهي بر سر وی نهید و تفویض مملکت بوي کنید اتفاقا اول کسي که درآمد گدای بود که همه عمر لقمه لقمه اندوختي و خرقه بر خرقه دوختي ارکان دولت و اعیان حضرت وصیت ملک بجای آوردند و ملک و خزاین بدو ارزانی

داشتند درویش مدتی مملکت راند تا بعضی از امرای دولت کردن از اطاعت او پیچانیدند و ملوک از هر طرف به منازعت برخاستن گرفتند و به مقاومت لشکر آراستن فی الجمله سپاه و رعیت بهم برآمدند و برخی از بلاد از قبضهٔ تصرف او بدررفت درویش ازین واقعه خسته خاطر می بود تا یکی از دوستان قدیمش که در حالت درویشی قرین او بود از سفر باز آمد و اورا درچنان مرتبه دید گفت منت خدایرا عزوجل که گلت از خار و خارت از پا بر آمد بخت بلندت یاوری کرد و اقبال و سعادت رهبری تا بدین پایه رسیدی

بیت

شکوفه گاه شکفته است و گاه خوشیده
درخت وقت برهنه است و وقت پوشیده

گفت ای برادر تعزیتم کن چه جای تهنیت است آنکه که تو دیدی غم نانی داستم و امروز تشویش جهانی

مثنوی

اگر دنیا نباشد دردمندیم
وگر باشد به مهرش پای بندیم
بلائی زین جهان آشوب ترنیست
که رنج خاطرست ار هست ورنیست

قطعه

مطلب گر توانگری خواهی
جز قناعت که دولتی ست غنی
گر غنی زر بدامن افشاند
تا نظر در ثواب او نکنی
کز بزرگان شنیده ام بسیار
صبر درویش به که بذل غنی

بیت

اگر بریان کند بهرام گوری
نه چون پای ملخ باشد زموری

WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.; DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Express as the fraction of £10 the difference between $8\frac{3}{5}$ and $8 \times \frac{3}{5}$; and find the value of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a ton of sugar when $\frac{3}{16}$ of a ton is worth £6. 5*s*. 5

2. Reduce to their most simple forms— 7

(*a*.) $\dfrac{3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4})} \div 15\frac{5}{9}$

(*b*.) $\dfrac{1 + 5\frac{1}{3}\,(1 + 5\frac{1}{5})}{1 + 2\frac{1}{3}\,(1 + 2\frac{1}{5})}$

3. A manufactory turns out 50 tons of iron goods weekly, using up for that purpose 51 tons of iron at £6. 15*s*. per ton, 100 tons of coal at 11*s*. 6*d*. per ton, and £45 worth of other materials; rent, rates and taxes amount to £219 annually; wages and incidental expenses to £75 per week. 10

At what price per cwt. must the iron be sold in order that the works may gain 8 per cent. per annum on a capital of £35,000?

4. A trapezoid, the parallel sides of which are as 3 : 4, is to be cut from a rectangular board 12 feet long, and 2 feet wide; find the lengths of the parallel sides, that the trapezoid may be one-third of the board. 9

5. Find the square root and cube root of the number whose reciprocal is ·003977. 8

6. Given log 2 = ·30103 and log 32 = 1·50515; find log $\sqrt[3]{·625}$, log ·0000025 and the value of the expression— 9

$$\sqrt{\frac{128 \times 2{\cdot}5 + 80}{·001 \times 500 \times 2}}$$

7. Solve the equations— 11

$$\begin{cases} 2^x = 3^y \\ 2^{y+1} = 3^{x-1} \end{cases}$$

8. Find the value of each of the following expressions :— 8

(*a.*) $\dfrac{x^2\,y^2}{(z^2-x^2)\,(z^2-y^2)} + \dfrac{x^2\,z^2}{(y^2-x^2)\,(y^2-z^2)} + \dfrac{y^2\,z^2}{(x^2-y^2)\,(x^2-z^2)}$.

(*b.*) $\dfrac{\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}}{\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{c}} \div \dfrac{\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}}{\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{c}}$.

9. Extract the square root of— 7

$$\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} - \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{9}{4}$$

10. Solve the equations— 8

(*a.*) $(3x-1)^2 + (4x-2)^2 = (5x-3)^2$

(*b.*) $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{x} = 22\frac{1}{6}$

11. A man has a number of Rupees which he tries to arrange in the form of a square. On the first attempt he has 130 over. He then increases the side of the square by 3 Rupees and he has only 31 over. How many Rupees had he? 8

12. Two pieces of cloth are bought for Rs. 44-8-0. One is three yards longer than the other, and each cost as many half Rupees the yard as it is yards in length. What are their lengths? 10

WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

T. COOKE, M.A., M.I., LL.D.

DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Distinguish clearly between a geometrical point and line and a physical point and line, and define ratio and similar rectilineal figures. 5

2. If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle; these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle. 6

If two points be taken in the base of a triangle at equal distances from, and on opposite sides of, the middle point of the base, show that the two lines joining these points with the vertex of the triangle, shall always be less than the sides of the triangle but greater than twice the line joining the middle of the base with the vertex. 6

3. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another. 7

Let two circles cut each other in the points A and B. From A draw the two lines ACD and AEF on the same side of AB and cutting both circles, make the two triangles CEB and DBF and show that the triangles are equiangular. 8

4. To describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. 8

Give the analysis of the above Problem. 6

5. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. 7

Show that the triangles CEB and DBF in the deduction to Question No. 3, are to one another in the duplicate ratio of the radii of the circles in which they are inscribed. 7

6. Define the term cosine and give a general expression for all angles which have the same cosine. 4

7 Find the sine of (A+B) and show that— 4

$(\text{Cos A}+\text{Cos B})^2 = \text{Sin}^2(\text{A}+\text{B})+4 \text{ Cos A Cos B Cos}^2\frac{\text{A}+\text{B}}{2}$ 5

8. At the top of a pillar 100 feet high, the elevation of the summit of a tower is observed to be 30° and at the foot of the pillar it is 60°, find the height of the tower. 5

9. Find the cosine of 18°. 5

Let ABCDE be a regular pentagon, join BE and from A draw AG perpendicular to CD cutting BE in F, bisect FG in H and let O be the centre of the pentagon, then show by trigonometry only that OH is one-fourth of any radius of the pentagon. 8

10. Find an expression for the area of a regular pentagon in terms of one of its sides. 9

THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

LOGIC.

THE REV. D. MACPHERSON, M.A.; JAMES M. CAMPBELL, C.S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Define Logic. What do you consider the province of Logic as a Science, and as an Art? 6

2. "He who has been bitten by a serpent fears a rope." 6

How far is the conclusion here drawn logical? Can you expand the proverb into a syllogism?

3. Explain the terms *analysis* and *synthesis*, illustrating their use by shewing, shortly, the difference between teaching Logic analytically and teaching it synthetically. 8

4. What is a *syllogism*, an *enthymeme*, and a *sorites*. Give an example of each of these forms of argument, using either words or letters of the Alphabet. 9

5 Define and divide Fallacies, explaining what is meant by a *petitio principii*, an *ignoratio elenchi*, and an *argumentum ad hominem*. 9

6. What do you understand by the phrase "Distribution of Terms"? On what does the distribution of the Subject and on what does the distribution of the Predicate depend? 7

7. By what process does the mind acquire the class of notions known as "Common Terms"? In what connection and under what title do common terms find a place in Logic? 8

8. Define a proposition? How are propositions divided and subdivided? 8

9. When are propositions said to be opposed to each other? State and illustrate the different kinds of opposition. 10

10. What is the mood of a syllogism? How many possible and how many allowable moods are there? 8

11. Give an example of an Hypothetical Proposition and state how such propositions are divided. 8

12. Comment upon the following:— 12

(*a*). Every one desires wealth.
Cattle are wealth.
Therefore every one desires cattle.

(*b*). He who eats least is the most hungry.
He who is most hungry eats most.
Therefore he who eats least eats most.

(*c*). All who escape punishment are not worthy of praise.
Bapu has escaped punishment.
Therefore Bapu is not worthy of praise.

THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

HISTORY.

THE REVD. D. C. BOYD, M.A.; E. T. LEITH, LL.M.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR.

ENGLAND—HENRY VII. TO EDWARD VI. (1485—1553).

1. Describe the state of the Athenian and Lacedæmonian Confederacies at the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. 13

2. What were the immediate consequences which followed the defeat of the Athenians in Sicily? 12

3. Sketch briefly the benefits conferred on Athens by Pericles. 13

4. Give a short account of the chief events which happened after the Revolt of Abydos down to the Surrender of Athens. 12

5. Explain fully upon what claims Henry Tudor based his title to the throne of England. 10

6. Give some account of the struggle between the Courts of England and Rome during the reign of Henry VIII., showing the part taken by Charles V. in the dispute, and describing Henry's attitude personally toward Roman Catholic doctrine. 20

7. Sketch (*a*) the career of Wolsey; (*b*) the character of Sir Thomas More. 12

8. Describe the progress of the Reformation during the reign of Edward VI. 8

FRIDAY, 17TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

BUTLER'S SERMONS.

THE REV. D. MACPHERSON, M. A.; JAMES M CAMPBELL, C. S.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1 What does Butler infer from our being able to speak of "the higher and better part of our nature"? 9

2. How can the principle that virtue consists in following nature be reconciled with the fact that so many follow vice? 10

3. What does Butler point out as a material error in Lord Shaftesbury's *Inquiry concerning Virtue?* 8

4. Explain and illustrate the following:—"Goodness is the natural and just object of the greatest fear to an ill man." 6

5. Can resentment be resolved into a reasonable concern for our own safety? 9

6. Distinguish between parental affection and conscience. How do they act on each other? 10

7. Illustrate the distinction between self-love and particular private appetites. 9

8. Does man act agreeably to his nature in following the instinct which for the present happens to be strongest in him? 9

9. Explain clearly Butler's idea of the *system* of human nature. 12

10. In what do benevolence and self-love differ, and in what do they coincide? 9

11. In what sense of the word 'nature' may a man both follow and contradict his nature by the same action? In what sense of the word is this impossible? 9 ½

FRIDAY, 17TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, &c.

T. COOKE, M.A. M.I., LL.D.; DINANATH ATMARAM DALVI, M.A., LL.B.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. State briefly the several methods of expressing the position of a point in analytic geometry. 5

2. Find the angle between two lines whose equations are given in the general form with respect to rectangular co-ordinates. Give the conditions derivable from the expression for the angle found above when the two lines are (*a*) parallel, (*b*) perpendicular to each other, and (*c*) inclined to each other at an angle of 60°. 7

3. Find the equation of a line bisecting the angle between two lines whose equations are given in the general form, and show by analytical geometry only that the three bisectors of the angles of a triangle meet in a point. 8

4. Find the equation of the polar of a point $x'y'$ with regard to the circle whose equation is $(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2=c^2$ and deduce the equation of the polar of origin. 9

5. Find the equation of the circle when the tangent and normal are taken for the axes, and show that— 10

If through a given point on a circle any two lines at right angles to each other be drawn to meet the circle, the line joining their extremities will pass through a fixed point on the normal, viz. the centre.

6. The ends of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle whose sides are in the ratio 1 : n, move upon two axes at right angles; prove that the vertex of the triangle describes a fixed line passing through the origin. 11

7. Prove that the differential co-efficient of the square root of any quantity may be found by dividing the differential co-efficient of the quantity under the root by twice the square root of the quantity itself. 5

8. Differentiate the following :— 25

(*a*). $u=x^{\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{x^4+1}$.
(*b*). $u=\sin 3x.\cos 2x$.
(*c*). $u=\sin^{-1}(3x-4x^3)$.
(*d*). $u=e^{\sin x}.\cos x$.

9. If $u=f(x)$ be a maximum or minimum when $x=a$; shew that on the same supposition $\frac{du}{dx}=0$. 8

10. Given the surface of a cylinder; find its form so that its volume may be a maximum. 12

FRIDAY, 17TH APRIL.

[10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.]

CHEMICAL PHYSICS.

S. COOKE, B.A., L.C.E.; KAIKHOSRU RASTAMJI VIKAJI, L.M.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Calculate the volume (in hectoliters) of a block of Alpine ice weighing 56 lbs. 8

2. Explain the meaning of the following terms:— 16
Saturated solution, neutral solution, constituent water, water of crystallization, anhydride, anhydro-salt, substitution product, electrolyte.

3. Describe the method of calculating the ascensional force of a balloon filled with hydrogen gas. 8

4. Distinguish between an efflorescent and a deliquescent salt ; also between a hydrated and an anhydrous salt. 10

5. Give two examples of double decomposition. 8

6. Describe briefly the principles upon which the spectrum analysis is conducted. 10

7. Describe some of the varieties of maximum and minimum thermometers, and explain the construction of one such self-registering instrument. 10

8. What do you understand by the term 'Molecular forces'? Describe the nature and varieties of some of them. 5

9. What is meant by the term 'Magnetism of the Earth'? State facts or phenomena which tend to show that Magnetism and Electricity are allied forces and mutually convertible. 15

10. Name some substances which boil at a lower temperature than 100° C., and give their boiling points in Fahrenheit degrees. 19

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